Negro children in white schools 1956 - 1963 by states

October 2, 1963

Mr. Thomas A. Carrere
Superintendent
School District No. 20
of Charleston County, S. C.
57 Legare Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Carrere:

Enclosed is a chart giving the numbers of Negro children in white schools since 1954. The information for the current term is not all in and firm, as yet, because other districts have the same experience you have had in that some of the children withdraw. Under separate cover I am sending you two of our recent publications. I believe the one by Dr. Robert Coles, The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study, will help you to understand the reasons why some Negro children do withdraw after application, processing, final acceptance, and the beginning of the school year.

Most of our information on school desegregation comes from the Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee. Since they do such a thorough job of keeping up with all phases of school desegregation, we do not try to duplicate their efforts but use their information and concentrate on other areas not covered by them. They publish a monthly magazine, Southern School News, and issue once to three times a year a Statistical Summary (cost: $1.00) and I believe the summary would be of interest to you. The 1963-64 issue of the summary should be out by November, and it will have more complete information on integration this fall.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure:
table on school desegregation

Mailed separately:
Coles and Morland pamphlets

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20
OF CHARLESTON COUNTY, S.C.
67 LEGARE STREET
CHARLESTON, S.C.

THOMAS A. CARRÈRE
SUPERINTENDENT

September 14, 1963 -

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Can you refer me to a source that will provide information relative to the extent to which Negroes enter white schools subsequent to court-ordered integration? This district has, by federal court order, enrolled eleven (11) Negro children in formerly all white schools this year. Subsequent to the opening of school Sept. 3 one Negro child has withdrawn and returned to an all Negro high school. It would be particularly helpful if it were known how many Negroes enter all white schools, year by year, subsequent to the first year of court-ordered integration.

Thank you for your assistance and kindness.

Very sincerely,

Thomas A. Carrere

Thomas A. Carrere
Superintendent

TAC/tac

ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL DESEGREGATION SINCE 1954*

State		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
ARKANSAS		34 students 4 districts	91 students 7 districts	73 students 6 districts	94 students 8 districts
FLORIDA		0	0	0	512 students [a] 1 district
NORTH CAROLINA		0	11 students 3 districts	14 students 4 districts	34 students 7 districts
TENNESSEE		6 students [b] 1 district	19 students 2 districts	[b] 82 students 3 districts	169 students 4 districts
TEXAS [c]	students:	3,400	3,600	3,250	3,300
	districts:	103	123	125	127

a - not a mark of tremendous progress, but a revelation that only a handful of whites stayed, with 490 Negroes, in the Orchard Villa school near Miami.

b - plus Oak Ridge

c - almost all desegregation has been in west Texas. The Texas figures are estimates throughout; the decrease shown for 1958-59 means nothing more than that a better estimate was made.

* - Public schools only; does not include parochial schools or private schools. Does not include federally controlled schools on government installations which have desegregated.

State	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963 (Fall)
ALABAMA	0	0	0	24 students 4 districts
ARKANSAS	113 students 10 districts 11 schools	151 students 10 districts 16 schools	250 students 12 districts	262 students (est.) 14 districts
FLORIDA	28 students 1 district 3 schools	552 students 5 districts 13 schools	1,168 students 10 districts 55 schools	3,202 students 16 districts
GEORGIA	0	9 students 1 district 4 schools	44 students 1 district 10 schools	173 students 3 districts 13 schools
KENTUCKY	16329 students 130 districts	20636 students 134 districts	22765 students 150 districts 424 schools	166 districts
LOUISIANA	4 students 1 district 2 schools	12 students 1 district 6 schools	107 students 1 district 19 schools	336 students 2 districts 36 schools
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	82 students 10 districts 17 schools	203 students 11 districts 27 schools	901 students 16 districts	967 students 39 districts
SOUTH CAROLINA	0 (except for two federally controlled schools) (Parris Island and Beaufort Marine Corps Sta.)			11 students 1 district
TENNESSEE	376 students 7 districts 32 schools	1142 students 13 districts	1817 students 25 districts 87 schools	3007 students 36 districts
TEXAS*	3,500 students 132 districts	4300 students 148 districts	6700 students 174 districts	8600 students 238 districts
VIRGINIA	208 students 11 districts	533 students 19 districts	1230 students 31 districts 140 schools	2,700 students 151 districts **

* Texas figures for enrollment of Negro students are still estimated.

All the 1963 figures are estimated from news clips, and information should be considered incomplete and estimated.

** not including Prince Edward County and schools reopened by federal government; predominantly Negro but with some enrollment of white children and more anticipated.

THURSDAY

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

16

APR. 1964

four, successful examples of planned school desegr.:

Chattanooga Tenn

Wicomico Co. Md.

Coatesville, Pa

Morristown, N. J.

School Management March '64

INSTITUTE BLUE BOOK

A Guide to the Campus and Environs

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
July 1-13, 1957

Race Relations Department
American Missionary Association
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

"...the real dilemma, the awful dichotomy of human affairs. Everywhere...the need for courage, for moral strength, and for reasserted belief in the Golden Rule, which for too many Americans has fallen into the unsophisticated, unglamorous, and laughed-at category of 'Sunday School talk.' Yes, the need is everywhere, and the South knows it, and therein grows the dilemma. Therein lies the barrier to a New South, indeed to a New America, for we lose our ideals in the muck of rationalism by acknowledging that 'Everybody does it.' Instead of progress from the South, we get talk about the mote in the North's eyes; from the North we hear wailings about the beam in the South's eye. This self-pride becomes a cataract through which neither the North nor the South can see the matter in its own eye"

—South of Freedom, by Rowan, Carl T. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1952.

***

Important !!!

Blue Book change

Page 1 --- No. 2

... go directly to <u>Scribner Hall</u>

ARRIVAL

What to Do When You Arrive in Nashville

1. Take any taxicab to the Fisk University campus. All cabs take both colored and white passengers. Yellow Cab transport from airport direct to campus.

2. Women will go directly to Jubilee Hall; men to Livingstone Hall.

3. After leaving your bags at the residence halls, report to the registration office of the Institute in the foyer of Park Hall.

4. If you arrive late at night, go directly to one of the residence halls. Adjustments in housing can be made the next morning through the Institute registration office.

5. There are no meals in the dining room (Jubilee Hall) on Sunday after 2 p.m. If you arrive after this hour on Sunday, June 30, you may obtain food at one of the neighborhood restaurants listed in the Institute Blue Book.

6. You may have breakfast in the dining hall the following morning even though you may not have registered. In this case, you will be asked to sign a pre-registration meal card in the dining hall.

7. Admission to meals thereafter will be through meal cards provided at the time of registration.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Dunn House.....	CH 2-1597
Guest House.....	AL 5-6260
Jubilee Hall.....	CH 2-3203
Long, Herman H.	AL 5-8733
Race Relations Department.....	CH 2-3396
Residence (919 - 18th Ave., No..	AL 5-1575
Fisk University Switchboard.....	CH 2-4451
Livingstone Hall (Day only)...	Ext. 35
Livingstone Hall (2nd Floor)....	AL 6-9209
Livingstone Hall (3rd Floor)....	AL 5-9304
Livingstone Hall (4th Floor)....	AL 5-9425
Basic College Dormitory.....	CH 2-9467
.....	Ext. 6
Scribner Hall.....	AL 5-4816
(2nd Floor).....	CH 2-9171
(3rd Floor).....	CH 2-9184
American Airlines.....	CH 2-6321
Eastern Airlines.....	AL 4-9431
Union Station.....	AL 5-8441
City Ticket Office.....	AL 6-3124
Long Distance.....	Dial 110
Information.....	Dial 113

REGISTRATION

Place

Foyer of Park Hall

Dates

Monday and Tuesday ... 8:30 a.m.

Late Registrants

Please see:

Mrs. H. M. Perry,
Administrative Secretary
Race Relations Department
Room 223 - Park Hall

MEAL SERVICE

Regular meals will be served in the Dining Room at Jubilee Hall, at the following hours:

Breakfast..... 7:15 - 8:00 a.m.
Lunch..... 12:15 - 1:30 p.m.
Dinner..... 5:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Sundays

Breakfast..... 8:15 - 9:00 a.m.
Dinner..... 1:00 - 2:00 p.m.

POST OFFICE

The campus Post Office is located on the basement floor of the Education Building. It is open from 8 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. This is a U. S. Branch office and renders the usual service.

The main Post Office (901 Broad Street) can be reached by transferring from the Jefferson Street bus at Shelter "B" to a Belmont, Sunset-Hillsboro at this shelter of a Bellemeade bus at shelter "C", ride to Ninth Avenue and Broad Street.

***

WESTERN UNION

Telegrams can be sent at the Fisk University Book Store between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:15 p.m.

The Main Office is in the Stahlman Building downtown at Third Avenue and Union Street.

***

TRANSPORTATION

The Jefferson Street bus line is the nearest way to town from Jubilee Hall. It runs east on Jefferson to Fourth Avenue, stopping on Fourth and Charlotte, and at shelter "B" in the shopping district.

The Herman Street bus line (take bus at southwest corner 17th Avenue and Herman Street -- just beyond Bennett Hall) is more convenient from Livingstone Hall. It makes the same stops in town as the Jefferson Street bus.

To go to West End, get a transfer as you pay your fare and get off at shelter "B"; walk over to shelter "C". Buses to the main Post Office, Union Station, and the West End colleges also travel this route.

Taxicabs

Taxicabs are listed in the Classified pages of the Telephone Directory, but the Comet, M. D. Kennedy, and Smith cab companies are nearest the campus. Normally, all taxicabs listed in the directory carry all passengers without discrimination.

Comet Cab.....	AL 6-1414
Harrell Cab.....	AL 4-7723
M. D. Kennedy Cab.....	AL 6-9139
Red Top Cab.....	AL 4-1611
Smith Cab.....	AL 5-7373
Yellow Cab.....	AL 6-0101

NOTE: All Nashville transit buses go to the Memorial Square, the location of all shelters.

PERSONAL SERVICES

May's Laundry and Cleaners, 1802½ Jefferson Street, can give two-day service if required. Telephone AL 6-2331.

Happy Day Laundry, 1700 State Street, is also good. Telephone AL 5-6591.

Dry Cleaning

Practically all cleaners listed in the Classified Section of the Telephone Directory will call for and deliver cleaning in five days.

Collier's Cleaning and Tailoring, 1727-B Jefferson Street, is most convenient to the campus. Telephone CH 2-9473.

Tailor Shops

Buddie's Tailor Shop.... 1808 Jefferson St.
Smyth, W. B., Shop..... Jefferson at 21st.

Beauty Shops

The dormitory hostess will give full information on beauty and barber shops near the campus. None of these is equipped to give permanents. (See Classified Directory for shops in the downtown stores and hotels).

Shoe Repair Shop

Modern Shoe Shop..... 1810-A Jefferson St.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Our sister college, just west of us, with its Hospital, Clinics, Schools of Nursing, Medicine, and Dentistry, joins with the university in welcoming you to its facilities. A tour through the institution will be arranged by your special committee, upon request.

***

RAILROAD STATIONS

Most trains coming into Nashville arrive at the Union Station on Broad Street. The Tennessee Central, running to East Tennessee and North Carolina points, is located on Second Avenue, North near the river. The Union Station is reached in approximately fifteen minutes from the campus.

***

DEPARTMENT STORES

Nashville stores are noted for the courteous treatment accorded all patrons in all departments. When they say "Come back and see us," they mean it. Stroll through the shopping district and make your selections. If you feel like chatting, say "Fisk."

The Five-and-Ten-Cent stores are on Fifth and Third Avenues, in the heart of the city.

TELEPHONES

For long distance calls made over pay-station telephones you may use those located in each dormitory.

To place long distance calls in Park Hall (Institute members) please see Mrs. Perry in Room 223 (Second floor) Park Hall.

For local calls please use the telephone in Room 115 (Park Hall).

REFRESHMENTS

Price's Pharmacy --back of Jubilee Hall-- 1730 Jefferson Street.

Other Eat Shops

Bamboo Room..... 1730½ Jefferson St.
Brown's Dinner Club... 1612 Jefferson St.
Cameo Plaza Drive-in.. 1502-B Jefferson St.
(N.E. corner of 16th and Jefferson St.)
Tasty Grill..... 1513-A Jefferson St.
(S.E. corner of 16th and Jefferson St.)
Variety Store..... 1800 Jefferson St.

THEATRES

The Ritz on Jefferson Street, facing Jubilee Hall is a typical neighborhood theatre, with the usual mid-week Westerns, the Monday and Tuesday blood-curdlers, and fairly good first-run productions on week-ends.

The downtown theatres show first-run pictures, but have specially designated alley entrances to the fourth floor galleries.

COLLEGES

Tennessee A. and I. State University

Centennial Boulevard. Take Jefferson bus in front of Filling Station (18th Avenue and Jefferson Street) ride one mile to the university. Ride bus designated A. and I. or College Hill.

Meharry Medical College

West side of 18th Avenue, facing Fisk University.

Peabody College

Take Jefferson Street bus, in front of Otey's Grocery Store (18th and Jefferson) or Herman Street bus (on the corner just beyond Bennett Hall) -- ride to Shelter "B". Transfer to Sunset-Hillsboro to 21st and Edgehill Street. Walk south one block. Enter gate at right.

Scarritt College

Follow directions above to 21st Avenue and Edgehill Street. Walk one block south; turn left one block.

Vanderbilt University

Transfer to West End or Bellemeade bus at Shelter "C". Ride to 22nd Avenue, South.

BANKS

The Citizens Savings Bank, corner Fourth and Charlotte Avenues, is among the oldest and best. Take Jefferson bus to Fourth and Charlotte Avenues.

The American National Bank, equally courteous and accommodating, is two blocks south of the Citizens Bank, at Fourth Avenue and Union Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

You will like our book and stationery shops. Dury's on Union Street, near Fifth Avenue, has an interesting Art and Gift Department as well as a fine line of greeting cards, etc. Mills Book Stores, 711 Church Street and 1814 - 21st Avenue, South are pleasant places in which to browse; as is Zibart's, 719 Church Street. Both frequently display books by and about Minorities. The Methodist Book Store, 810 Broad Street, offers every courtest and an excellent selection of current readings.

Most of the department stores have lending libraries if you just cannot find that book in the Fisk Library.

FLOWERS

If you must SAY IT WITH FLOWERS, Clark Brothers and Jefferson Heights Florists have stores on Jefferson Street not far from Jubilee Hall. McIntrye's and Joy's furnish everything the heart desires.

THE CARL VAN VECHTEN GALLERY OF FINE ARTS

Formally opened six years ago, the Gallery houses a considerable part of the entire Alfred Stieglitz collection of modern art, forming the outstanding art center of its kind in the South and one of the important ones in the country.

This collection of more than one hundred paintings, drawings, and sculptures includes works of Cezanne, Picasse, Ribera, Renior, Marin, Hartley, and other famed exponents of modern art. Georgia O'Keefe, widow of Alfred Stieglitz and donor of the collection to Fisk, is represented by two striking canvases. Many of these are historic landmarks in contemporary art — the first showing of artists now universally recognized. In addition to the paintings are priceless photographs by Stieglitz himself, a pioneer in artistic photography unsurpassed in the creative use of the camera.

The Gallery's library is made up of the Florine Stettheimer Memorial Collection of selected books on the fine arts, presented to the University by Carl Van Vechten.

***

SPECIAL EVENTS

July 1

Registration..... 8:30 a.m.
Briefing on Procedure..... 11:30 a.m.
Opening Session..... 2:30 p.m.
"Let's Get Acquainted".... 8:00 p.m.

***

Coffee

Park Hall..... 10:15 a.m.
Room 306 (daily)

Afternoon Tea

Every Wednesday and Friday

in
the

International Student Center

Other events to be announced.

List of those to whom this letter was sent is attached.

April 15, 1958

Mr. Ken Peterson
Civil Rights Coordinator, IUE
1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ken:

We are now planning for the second annual Union Seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. Last year the combination of special labor programs, the formal program of the Institute, and the informal bull sessions proved highly successful and merited the acclaim of the thirty unionists who participated.

This year's program will be broader in scope and we plan to reach a greater cross section of Southern labor leadership. The regular Fisk program will provide general background on racial problems. The Union Seminars in the afternoons will deal specifically with Southern union problems and the race question. Individual sessions will be on topics such as: a) Patterns of Race Relations in Southern Unions; b) Southern Labor History; c) Developments in the Southern Economy; d) Activities of the Pro-Segregation Groups; e) Community and Regional Human Relations Resources; f) Merit Employment; and g) The Race Issue in Organizing Campaigns.

This is an advance notice so that you can consider who from your organization should attend. We feel that union staffers, state and city body officers, and outstanding local leadership will profit most from this opportunity. The Seminar will be for one week, either the first or second week of July, at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. The approximate cost for accommodations, meals, and tuition is $50.00.

Please let us hear from you soon regarding those persons to whom you would like information sent. We are counting on your interest and assistance to make the program a meaningful contribution to the problems we all face.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council

Benjamin D. Segal
Trade Union Program on
Civil Liberties and Rights

EFV:fcl

List of persons to whom advance notice of 1958 Union Seminar at Fisk was sent:

(Letters despatched on 15th, 16th, and 17th April.)

Bro Jarvis Baughman
International Wood Workers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Bro Edmund Dumas
Director, District #9
United Packinghouse Workers of America
353½ Luckie Street
Atlanta, Georgia

George Gill, Director
District 3, CWA
40 Pryor Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Replied Apr. 18 suggesting R. B. Porch, CWA Area Director, Nashville.

Charlie Charles H. Gillman
Director, AFL-CIO Region 6
1026 Hurt Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Replied Apr. 22 suggesting 6 other people.

Jim James P. Harden
Education Department, UAW
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Al E. T. Kehrer
S.E. Regional Director, ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Replied — would send several if 2nd week.

Loren H. Nelles
Director, District 35, USWA
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Ray Nixon
United Rubber Workers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Bro Eric Polisar
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
95 Merritts Avenu,e N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Carl E. Griffin
2182 Hillside Circle
Birmingham, Alabama

Continued . . .

1958 Union Seminar -- continued:

Leroy Lindsey
Secretary-Treasurer
Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Earl E. C. Pippin
Alabama Labor Council
Leu Building
Montgomery, Alabama

Odell Smith, President
Arkansas State Labor Council
411 National Old Line Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Bill V. H. Williams
Executive Secretary
Arkansas State Labor Council
415 National Old Line Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

John Brumm
Education Director
International Association of Machinists
Machinists Building
9th Street at Mt. Vernon Place, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

John Caldwell, Education Director
American Federation of State, County,
and Municipal Employees
815 Mount Vernon Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Franz Daniels
Assistant Director
Department of Organizations, AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Ken Peterson
Civil Rights Coordinator, IUE
1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Also: Theodore Brown

Boris Shishkin
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
815 Sixteenth Street
Washington 6, D.C.

Replaced Apr. 18. Suggested Theodore E. Brown of same Dept.

Brown Edmund H. Weyler
International Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners

Carpenters' Building
Washington, D.C.

Continued . . .

1958 Union Seminar -- continued:

Lee White
Communications Workers of America
1808 Adams Mill Road, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Paul D. Ward
Director of Special Services
American Federation of Teachers
28-E Jackson
Chicago, Illinois

Sam Ezelle
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armoury Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

"Lyc" E. H. Williams
Director, AFL-CIO Region 7
1919 St. Claude Avenue
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

Victor Bussie
Louisiana State Labor Council
427 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Bro William H. Oliver
Co-Director, Fair Practices Department
United Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson
Detroit 14, Michigan

Earl Henderson
UAW Fair Employment Practices
Representative
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Bro E. T. Michael
Director, Region 8, UAW
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Stratemeyer 7 5870

Bro Oliver Singleton
Acting Director
AFL-CIO Region 4
1216 E. Baltimore Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Replied 23 April, suggesting 5 other people.

Julian Frazer
Field Representative, UAW
Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Continued . . .

1958 Union Seminar -- continued:

Carey E. Haigler
Director, AFL-CIO Region 5
1106-10 Independence Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Replied April 24th - suggesting list of 19 people & offering help.

Boyd Payton
Regional Director, TWUA
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, N.C.

~~Wilbur Hobby~~
~~Editor, Durham Labor Journal~~
~~210 May Street~~
~~Durham, North Carolina~~

Bio Floyd Butler
International Representative
Furniture Workers
509½ South Main
High Point, North Carolina

recom. to AFSCME 6/20/56

Bio W. M. Barbee, President
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Bio J. W. Holder
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Bio Woodrow G. Pendergrass
Director, AFL-CIO Region 16
705 Enterprise Building
522 South Boston
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma

Jim James E. Turner
Director, Fair Practices Department
URWA, URW Building
Mill and High Street
Akron, Ohio

Jim James E. Wolfe
Director, Research and Education
United Brewery Workers
2347 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Bio. C. E. Perry
Director of Research and Education
Glass Bottle Blowers Association
226 S. Sixteenth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Continued . . .

1958 Union Seminar -- continued:

Frank Francis C. Shane
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Bro E. T. Kirkland
Secretary Treasurer
South Carolina Labor Concil, AFL-CIO
119 S. Parker Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Paul R. Christopher
Director, AFL-CIO Region 8
216 Clatiron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Bro Dial Murphy
Director, District No. 9
Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers
International Union
220 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dan Powell
C.O.P.E., AFL-CIO
5298 Revere Road
Memphis, Tennessee

Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Bro. Lester Graham
Director, AFL-CIO Region 17
1318 Continental National Bank Building
Fort Worth, Texas

Carmen Lucia
Representative, United Hatters
Longview Hotel
Longview, Texas

Harl Harold Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 N. Belvidere Street
Richmond, Virginia

EFV:fcl
April 15, 1958

Herman Lang

Backer? No longer with Furniture

April 17, 1958

Mr. Floyd Butler
International Representative
Furniture Workers
509½ South Main, High Point, N.C.

Dear Brother Butler:

We are now planning for the second annual Union Seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. Last year the combination of special labor programs, the formal program of the Institute, and the informal bull sessions proved highly successful and merited the acclaim of the thirty unionists who participated.

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Please let us hear from you soon regarding those persons to whom you would like information sent. We are counting on your interest and assistance to make the program a meaningful contribution to the problems we all face.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council

Benjamin D. Segal
Trade Union Program on
Civil Liberties and Rights

EFV:fcl

From Carey Haigler for Fisk
Labor Service Promotion —
9/24/58

J. W. Holder, Executive Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens Bank Building
Raleigh, N. C.

E. T. Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer
South Carolina Labor Council AFL-CIO
119 S. Parker Street
Columbia, S. C.

John E. Jervis, President
Asheville Central Labor Union
101 Grandview Road
Asheville, N. C.

Sam Hannah, Recording Secretary
Charlotte Labor Council AFL-CIO
2249 Markham Court
Charlotte, N. C.

Wilbur Hobby, President
Durham Central Labor Union
Box #175
Durham, N. C.

W. L. Causey, Recording Secretary
Greensboro Central Labor Union
128 N. Davie Street
Greensboro, N. C.

Loyd T. Powell, President
High Point Central Labor Union
228 New Road
High Point, N. C.

W. J. Hedgepeth, Secretary
Plymouth Central Labor Union
Plymouth, N. C.

J. E. Tyson, President
Raleigh Central Labor Union
21 Burton Avenue
Raleigh, N. C.

O. B. Gupton, Secretary
Reidsville Central Labor Union
Rt. 2 Woodland Drive
Reidsville, N. C.

J. B. Clemence, President
Salisbury-Spencer Central Labor Union
621 Maupin Avenue
Salisbury, N. C.

Mr. George J. Bumby, President
Rt. #2, Box 442
Wilmington, N. C.
(Wilmington Central Labor Union)

Mr. J. R. Dinkins, Pres.
Winston-Salem Central
Labor Union
454 Monmouth Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Paul V. Dennery, Pres.
Aiken Central Labor
Council
814 Greenwood St.
Aiken, S. C.

Ronald O. Fine, President
Greater Charleston Labor
Council AFL-CIO
1000 King Street
Charleston, S. C.

A. J. Fowler, Rec. Sec.
Greater Columbia Central
Labor Union
4801 James Street
Columbia, S. C.

Charles E. Berry, Pres.
Georgetown Central Labor
Union
307 Queen Street
Georgetown, S. C.

Lewis E. Brookshire, Pres
Greenville Central Labor
Union
26 Warner Street
Greenville, S. C.

C. L. Guthrie, Rec. Sec.
Spartanburg Central Labor
Union
Rt. #5
Spartanburg, S. C.

From Paul Ward AFT
for Presentation at Frank Porter Graham Luncheon
4/30/58

ALABAMA

Mrs. Florence Sweeney, Vice-President
American Federation of Teachers
29415 East River Road
Grosse Ile, Michigan

Mr. Rex Sullivan, President
Trades & Industrial Teachers Union, Local #1180
P. O. Box 2847
University, Alabama

Miss India Temple, President
Gadsden Federation of Teachers, Local #1241
2200 Dozier Street
Alabama City, Alabama

GEORGIA

Mrs. Rebecca C. Simonson, Vice-President
American Federation of Teachers
2 East 23rd Street
New York, New York

Mr. O. L. Wooten, President
Fulton County Teachers Association, Local #183
Fairburn,
Georgia

Mr. Frank S. McClarin, President
Capitol County Teachers Association, Local #188
1578 Mozley Place, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Edward H. Lawson, President
Atlanta Federation of Teachers, Local #1062
875 Ashby Place, S.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

KENTUCKY

Mr. James L. Fitzpatrick, Vice-President
American Federation of Teachers
1214 N. Hawley Road
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mr. Richard L. Miller, President
Louisville Federation of Teachers, Local #672
2021 Kendall Lane
Louisville 16, Kentucky

Miss Helen Cramer, President
Newport Federation of Teachers, Local #745
548 Lexington Avenue
Newport, Kentucky

Mr. Harry B. Baker, President
Kentucky State College Federation of Teachers, Local #979
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

KENTUCKY, CON'T.

Mrs. Pauline W. Ramsey, President
Ashland Federation of Teachers, Local #1056
1806 Lexington Avenue, Apt. A
Ashland, Kentucky

Mrs. Florene Hamblin, President
Whitley County Rural Federation of Teachers, Local #1063
Cumberland Falls Route, Box 75
Corbin, Kentucky

Mrs. Mary Buckley, President
Fairview Federation of Teachers, Local #1200
368 Maynard Street
Ashland, Kentucky

LOUISIANA

Mrs. Veronica B. Hill, Vice-President
American Federation of Teachers
2607 Soniat Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Alfred P. Giarrusso, President
Trade School Instructors Union, Local #1130
Route 4, Box 143F
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Mr. J. D. O'Neal, President
Bogalusa Federation of Classroom Teachers, Local #1277
1500 N. Royal Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

TENNESSEE

Mr. Charles B. Williamson, Vice-President
American Federation of Teachers
1119 East Fourth Street
Erie, Pennsylvania

Miss Annie Laura Millsaps, President
Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers Union, Local #246
203 Ferger Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Mr. Myles Horton, President
Highlander Folk School Federation, Local #261
Box 3
Monteagle, Tennessee

Mr. C. B. Robinson, President
Mountain City Teachers Association, Local #428
1909 East 5th Street
Chattanooga 4, Tennessee

TENNESSEE, CON'T.

Mr. W. Howard Peters, President
Carter County Teachers Union, Local #1140
507 West "C" Street
Elizabethton, Tennessee

Mr. Edwin C. White, President
Nashville, Davidson County Federation of Teachers, Local #1247
1223 - 16th Avenue, So.
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Mr. Weir O. Williams, President
Shelby County Teachers Federation, Local #1262
2774 Skylake Cove
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Robert L. Dew, President
Oak Ridge Federation of Teachers, Local #1271
211 East Tennessee Avenue
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

PDW:BF
oeiu28
AFL-CIO

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
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C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 3-6764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 15, 1958

Enclosed is an announcement of the Union Staff Training Seminar sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations, from June 29 - July 5, 1958.

Most unionists realize that racial issues are affecting their organizations in important ways. Racial problems in the community spill over into the union; organizing campaigns are hampered; and racial problems arise in local unions.

There is no way to dodge most of these situations. Our task is to develop a better understanding of racial relations and other Southern problems that relate to them. Frequently union leadership has expressed the need for information and techniques that will aid them in meeting these crucial issues in a way consistent with fair play and the preservation of union strength.

The start of the school year will bring new instances of desegregation by communities which are facing their responsibilities. In some localities these moves may be accompanied by disturbances caused by the more ardent pro-segregationists. Past experience indicates that these can be troublesome times within the union, too.

The Council's Union Seminar offers these aids: exchange of experiences with other union leaders, background on Southern social and economic conditions, background on Southern labor history, information on pro-segregation and hate groups, the use of racial issues in organizing campaigns, counteracting the use of racial issues, and resources available to unions in meeting civil rights and race relations problems. In addition, you will meet with other persons from over the South and nation who have an interest in better human relations, and you will hear experts that have been selected for the general program of the Fisk Institute.

You are urged to send in your application today and to suggest names of colleagues whom you feel will profit from this experience.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council

Ben Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil
Liberties and Rights

EFV/mf
Enclosure - Union Staff Training Seminar Announcement

SECOND ANNUAL
SOUTHERN UNION STAFF TRAINING SEMINAR

WHEN: June 29-July 5, 1958

WHERE: Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

PURPOSES: To provide an opportunity for selected Southern union leadership to meet together with expert resource people and other interested persons to discuss and learn about race relations and civil rights problems. You will participate in an established and effective institute, Fisk University's 15th Annual Institute of Race Relations. Labor representatives will use the afternoon sessions to concentrate on the problems faced by unions and union members relative to race relations.

PROGRAM: On the evening of June 29th there will be an orientation session for the union training institute. The topics which will be discussed in the special union workshops will include: "Southern Labor History," "Background of the Resistance and Hate Groups of the South," "Economic Problems and the South Today," "Merit Employment" "How to Counteract the Use of the Race Issue Against Unions," and "Resources Available to Assist Unions in their Civil Rights Work in the South."

Beside the top-level staff recruited for the Race Relations Institute as a whole, there will be special union resource people for the workshop on labor problems. Ben Segal, Director, Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, and Emory Via, Labor Consultant for the Southern Regional Council, will serve as coordinators for the special union program.

HOW MUCH: The cost for room, board, and tuition fees will be about $50.00 for the seven days. The unions will be expected to pay the expenses of staff people. Some limited funds may be available to assist persons who otherwise couldn't get to the institute.

WRITE: For application forms or further information write to: Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. You may use the form below and the self-addressed envelope which is enclosed.

- -

_____ I plan to attend the Southern Union Staff Training Seminar to be held in connection with Fisk University's 14th Annual Institute of Race Relations. Please send me an application form.

Name: _____

Position: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City and State: _____

From Stanton Smith for
Fisk Seminar Promotion
5/16/58

Allen Willis, President
Nashville Central Labor Council
3011 Brightwood Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

M. A. Williams, Secy.
Chattanooga Labor Council
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

George Abernathy
Gov't. & Civic Workers #1450
2513 Almeda Street
Nashville, Tenn.

R. G. Sloan, B. A.
Meatcutters #405
819 - 2nd Avenue S.
Nashville, Tenn.

Arthur Decker,
Auto Workers #903
1580 Galloway
Memphis, Tenn.

C. Clifton York, Representative
Carpenters Union
2124 Ashwood Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Cliff Maness, B.A.
Int'l. Asso. of Machinists
207 Polk Ave., Labor Temple
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Draper Doyle, Vice President
Molders Int'l. Union
537 Woodland Avenue
Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. R. Allen, Representative
United Rubber Workers
1036 Firestone Blvd.
Memphis, Tennessee

Hobert Shell, Fin. Secy.
Johnson City Central Labor Union
414 E. Myrtle Avenue
Johnson City, Tenn.

Fred Comer, President
Knoxville Area Central Labor Council
3320 Barton Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

Leonard Webb, Representative
United Steelworkers of America
P. O. Box 3275
Knoxville, Tennessee

W. C. Burcham, B. A.
Meatcutters #515
571 Beale Avenue
Memphis, Tenn.

Glenn Knight, President
Oak Ridge Central Labor Union
202 S. Purdue Avenue
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Maynaird Baird, Representative
AFL-CIO
2833 E. Fifth Avenue
Knoxville, Tenn.

Clyde Anderson, ~~B. A.~~ Pres
~~Ironworkers #704~~ Bldg Trades Council
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. T. Clement, B.A.
Meatcutters #405
819 -2nd Avenue S.
Nashville 10, Tennessee

Donald Shaw, Fin. Secy.
Plumbers Local #352
212 - 8th Avenue N.
Nashville 3, Tennessee

David Terry, Representative
Textile Workers Union
P. O. Box 155
Madison, Tennessee

Thomas McGrath, Rec. Secy.
Nashville Central Labor Council
5209 Park Avenue
Nashville, Tenn.

Lyman Wade, Fin. Secy.
Chattanooga Bldg. Trades Council
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Herbert Young
Oil, Chemical Local #9-288
106 Placer Lane
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Everett F. Dean, Representative
United Textile Workers
P. O. Box 812
Johnson City, Tennessee

C. D. Boartfield, Representative
Textile Workers Union of America
136½ S. Second Street
Memphis 3, Tennessee

Brody Boyd, Representative
Textile Workers Union of America
c/o Local 281
Bemis, Tennessee

Aubrey Galyon, B. A.
Knoxville Bldg. Trades Council
311 Morgan Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dalton E. Horton, President
Brewery Workers #79
5321 Ringgold Road
Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. H. Crawford, Representative
United Steelworkers of America
136½ S. Second Street
Memphis 3, Tennessee

James Ferguson
106 Tilden Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

June 11, 1958

AIR MAIL

Dr. Jacob Seidenburg, Executive Director
The President's Committee on
Government Contracts
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Jake:

Our 14th Annual Race Relations Institute begins on Monday, June 30th and runs through Saturday, July 12th. You have been most generous in the past in supplying us valuable materials and even consultants who have made important contributions to the success of our sessions. I am writing to ask "a repeat" of the same. If from your able staff you can make available a consultant, we will be happy to provide hospitality for as long as he can stay.

As for materials, we expect about 150 members and would like the same type of publications for general distribution that you have furnished me for SRC. If there are other more sophisticated treatments which I could put directly in the hands of participants in my regular Employment Clinics, I would like to have these packed separately so that they would not be "wasted" on persons with only general and lay interest in this problem. This group will number 25-30.

I should also add that for the first time last year we had a Labor Seminar made up of union staff members mainly from the South and regional staff people concerned primarily with race relations sent by their unions. Ben Segal and Emory Via ran this seminar and Ben Segal, IUE Education Director, located there in Washington can indicate more specifically the needs of this group. There were about 25 participants last year and we are repeating this seminar during the first week of the Institute this summer. Your help in servicing this group will be appreciated.

We would also like to have COMMENCEMENT for one or more showings during the first week. It is already scheduled for use by the Labor Seminar and we will undoubtedly show it to the entire Institute membership.

Best wishes and many thanks for your interest and co-operation.

Sincerely,

John Hope II, Director
Industrial Relations

JH/rtf

cc: Ben Segal
Emory Via

June 16, 1958

Dr. Ross Clinchy, Executive Director
Civil Service Commission Building
President's Committee on Employment
Policy
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Clinchy:

Our 15th Annual Race Relations Institute begins on Monday, June 30th and runs through Saturday, July 12th. You have been most generous in the past in supplying us valuable materials. I am writing to ask "a repeat" of the same.

We expect about 150 members and would like the same type of publications for general distribution that you have furnished me for SRC. If there are other more sophisticated treatments which I could put directly in the hands of participants in my regular Employment Clinics, I would like to have these packed separately so that they would not be "wasted" on persons with only general and lay interest in this problem. This group will number 25-30.

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Best wishes and many thanks for your interest and co-operation.

Sincerely,

John Hope II, Director
Industrial Relations

JH:rmd

cc: Ben Segal
Emory Via

ORIGINALS OF THIS LETTER SENT TO:

~~Mr. H. D. Lisk~~
Mr. Dave Terry
Mr. J. W. Holder
Mr. Herbie Williams
Mr. Jim O'Shay
Mr. Ben Segal
Mr. W. A. Rowe
Mr. Cloyd Alexander
Mr. Donald McCullar
Mr. James E. Turner
Mr. Ray Nixon
Mr. Earl A. Crowder
Mr. Ellison Jeffries
Mr. Paul Ward
Mr. Earl C. Pippin
Mr. Weston

June 24, 1958

Mr. H. D. Lisk, Representative, TWUA
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear "Red":

I am looking forward to having you with us for the Labor Seminar held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. There will be informal bull sessions on Sunday evening, June 29th, and the first labor session will begin about 10:00 A. M. Monday, June 30th.

Details regarding registration and directions are being sent to you by Fisk University.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

Nashville Banner 7/4/58

Panel Studies Union Role In Race Relations

By ROBERT CHURCHWELL

Four labor leaders discussed the role of labor unions in race relations Thursday at the fifteenth Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

William Oliver of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO) said, "Organized labor will succeed in the South only when we solve the race question." He called the problems of race and peace fundamental and said they actually are similar in the South and the Middle East.

Ben Segal of the International United Electricians (AFL-CIO) charged that techniques of "race hate" are used in the South to discourage unionism. He charged that some employers and their agents try to "divide and conquer, playing off one racial group against another."

Segal said the National Labor Relations Board "could set a very important precedent" if it rules specifically on the race hate issue in Southern labor disputes.

Paul Christopher, AFL-CIO director for Tennessee and Kentucky, charged that employers want to "break" the labor movement. He said the labor movement in the South will never get excited about communism as long as employers call labor communistic.

Christopher scored big industry of the eastern and northern sections of the country for coming south and conforming to local practices in employment discrimination. He said southern towns and their leaders are so anxious to attract big industry that it can literally dictate policy in these towns.

Stanton Smith, Tennessee AFL-CIO Council president, said the problems of society are necessarily the problems of trade unions. In dealing with the problems, he said, there is a need for finding good balance between courage and discretion, adding that "sometimes we try to overweigh the scales in favor of discretion."

Also on the panel was Emory Via of the Southern Regional Council. The discussion topic was "Organized Labor and the Struggle for Equal Opportunity: Some Implications of the Present Crisis."

Saturday's institute schedule will be taken up with committee reports at 9 a.m.; [illegible] at 3 p.m.; [illegible] 7:30 p.m.

Nashville Tennessean 7/4/58

Northern Firms Using Race Hate, Panel Told

By MILNER BALL

Northern industries have outdone Southern employers in using race hate to combat unions, a labor official told the 15th annual race relations institute at Fisk university yesterday.

Sen Segal, education director of the International Union of Electricians, told how "such a large and reputable firm as Westinghouse" used the race hate issue to help squelch a union organization move in Raleigh, N.C.

"The company posted pictures in the plant which showed an excessively dirty and bedraggled Negro man working on the job between two neat white women," he said.

The two-week race relations institute, sponsored by Fisk and the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Christian Churches, opened Monday. Segal's talk yesterday began a panel discussion on organized labor and race relations.

Most Are Bi-Racial

"On the encouraging side, most unions in the South, certainly where there are Negro employes, are bi-racial in their makeup," Segal said.

He said also if industrialization in the South replaces traditional industries with those "of the newer type," union organization will be more successful.

"This in turn will mean that the national union policies, which on the whole are generally pro-integration, will have a chance to come into play on the side of racial justice," he concluded.

Another member of the panel, William Oliver, national director of the unfair practices committee for the AFL-CIO, said the basic problems facing unions are "peace and race." He said attempts to solve the racial problem in Southern industry were plagued by the absentee ownership by Northern companies.

Paul Christopher, director of Region 8 of the AFL-CIO, agreed that the race issue was one of the basic problems of unions in the South.

'Must Talk Race'

"The most important contribution unions can make is to organize the unorganized," Christopher said. "And we know if we do not talk race, we don't get anywhere in organizing."

Stanton Smith, president of the Tennessee State Labor council, said organizing will not solve the racial issue in Southern industry by itself because "we must remember members of Southern unions are also members of communities that believe in segregation.

"We need to find a balance between courage and discretion," he said, "and we must continue educational activity in the unions with regard to integration."

Race relations and employment was the subject of an afternoon clinic after the labor panel. Members of the clinic continued to discuss integration in industry.

"The major problem for minority races employed in the South is how they can be promoted after being hired," according to John Hope, director of the clinic and head of industrial relations at Fisk.

Local Supplements Made

He said national unions have not been able to carry out their integration policies in the Southern plants of nationwide industries.

"Some of the big companies say one thing in the north and another in the South," he said. "Unions bargain for master agreements with these industries, but then local supplements are made."

Highlights of today's program will include speeches by Dr. Irwin Sobel, economics professor at Washington university, and Dr. John Burma, head of the sociology department at Grinnell college.

ANNUAL UNION-STAFF TRAINING SEMINAR
June 29-July 5, 1958

This Seminar is in conjunction with the fifteenth Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University and sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with Benjamin Segal, Director, Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights.

Monday, June 30

Morning

6:~~15~~-7:31 ~~7:15-8:00~~ Breakfast

8:30-11:00 Registration

10:30-12:00 Introductions and Background on Unions, Race and the South
Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
. . .PARK HALL

12:00-1:00 Lunch . . . . . JUBILEE HALL

Afternoon

1:00-2:30 Formal Opening of the Institute Sessions. . .Dr. Herman Long

Evening

8:00 Get acquainted Meeting . . . . . SCRIBNER HALL

Tuesday, July 1

Morning

7:15-8:00 Breakfast

8:00 Institute Keynote Address:
Human Relations and Moral Challenge. .Dr. Herman Long

9:30-10:00 Coffee Break

10:00-11:30 Christianity's Contribution to Personal and
Group Acceptance . . .G. McLeod Bryan
Wake Forest College

Afternoon

1:00-3:00 Labor Seminar: Legal Background on the Moves for Equal
Opportunity - Specific effects on Unions
Eugene Wyatt, ~~Assistant Editor~~, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
Race Relations Law Reporter

Evening

6:00 Film Showing . . . . . PARK HALL

Wednesday, July 2

Morning

7:15-8:00 Breakfast

8:00 Controversy and Consensus in Intergroup Relations
Dr. Robert Johnson
National Conference of Christians and Jews

9:30-10:00 Coffee Break

10:00-11:30 Danger of Successful Nullification. .Attorney Joseph Robison
American Jewish Congress

Afternoon

1:00-3:00 Labor Seminar: Union, Race Relations, and Politics
Earl Davis, COPE
~~Matt Lynch, Tennessee State Labor Council~~
J.W. HOLDER, SECY-TREAS., NORTH CAROLINA STATE AFL-CIO

~~6:00 Film Showing~~

Evening

Cancel ~~8:00 Legal Developments in the Struggle for Full Equality of American Minorities. . .Attorney Thurgood Marshall~~
~~FISK CHAPEL~~
8:00 "The Burden of TRUTH", film; Introduction by HARRY Fleischman, National LABOR SERVICE

Thursday, July 3

Morning

7:15-8:00 Breakfast

8:00 Organized Labor and the Struggle for Equal Opportunity:
Some Implications of the Present Crisis

8:- 9:30 Speaker: Ben Segal, I. U. E., AFL-CIO

10 - 11:30 Panelists: Stanton Smith, Tennessee State Labor Council
William Oliver, U. A. W., AFL-CIO
Paul Christopher, Director, Region #8, AFL-CIO
Kentucky-Tennessee

9:30 Coffee Break

10:00 ~~Further Implications of the Legal Issues in Civil Rights Developments . . .Attorney Thurgood Marshall~~

11:30 Lunch

Afternoon

1:00-3:00 Labor Seminar: Race Issues in Organizing Campaigns
Paul Christopher, Director, Region #8, AFL-CIO
Herbie Williams, Textile Workers Union of America

Evening

~~6:00 Special Film Showing: "Burden of Truth"~~
~~Introduction and Comment by Harry Fleischman, National Labor Service~~

Friday, July 4

Morning

7:15-8:00 Breakfast

8:00 Employment, Occupation and Minority Status
Dr. Irwin Sobel
Washington University

9:30-10:00 Coffee Break

10:00-11:30 Civil Rights Issues and Developments Affecting Spanish-speaking Groups in the United States. .Dr. John Burma
Grinnell College

Afternoon

1:00-3:00 Labor Seminar: (A) State and Local Central Bodies and Racial Problems . . .Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee Labor Council
~~(B) The Work of a Fair Practices Department - How to use it~~
~~Jim Turner, URWA~~
~~Bill Oliver, UAW~~
~~Tod Brown, AFL-CIO~~

NEXT STEPS and Evaluation
Emory F. Via

Evening

6:00 Film Showing

Saturday, July 5

Morning

7:15-8:00 Breakfast

8:00 Meeting of Clinic Report Committees

~~8:30-10:30 Labor Seminar: Next Steps For Unions in Race Relations - Summary and Evaluation. . .Ben Segal~~
~~Emory Via~~
~~Harry Fleischman~~

12:00 Official Close of Labor Seminar -participants who wish may stay for afternoon program.

Afternoon

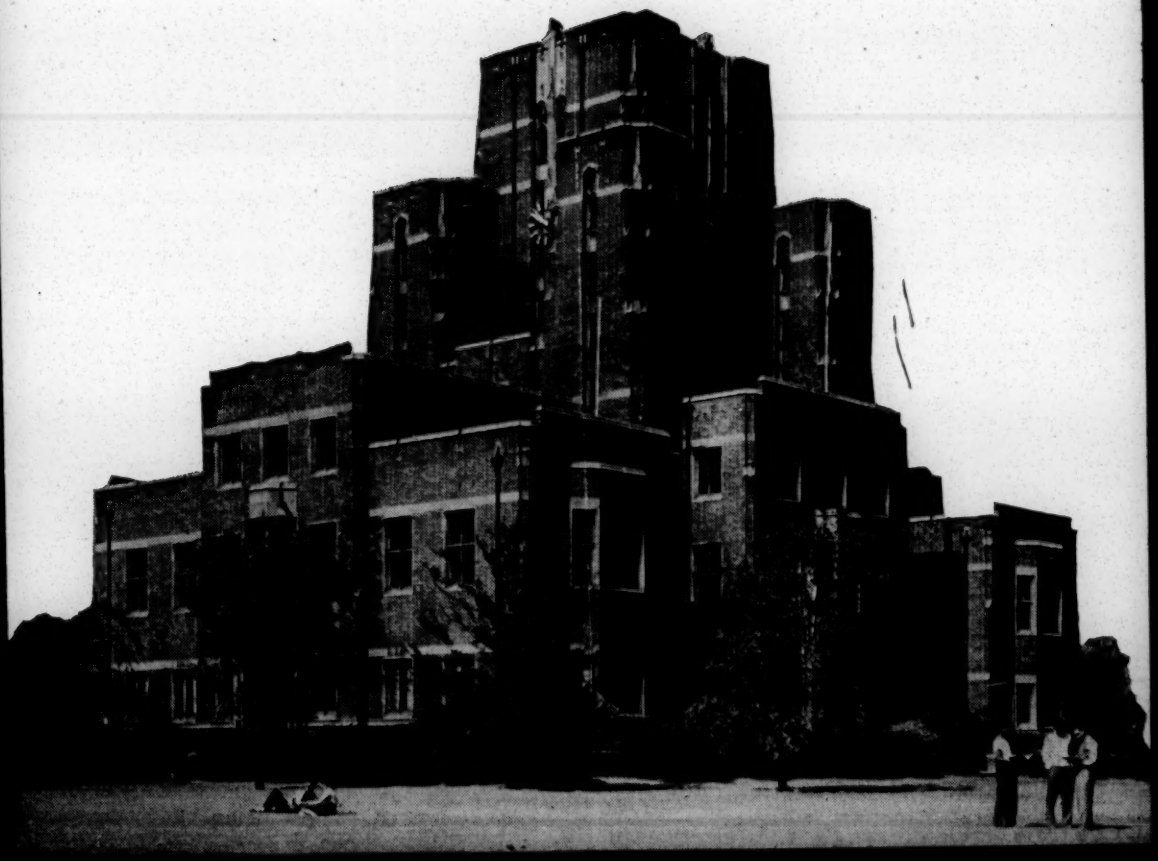
5:00 Institute Picnic . . . . . .JUBILEE LAWN

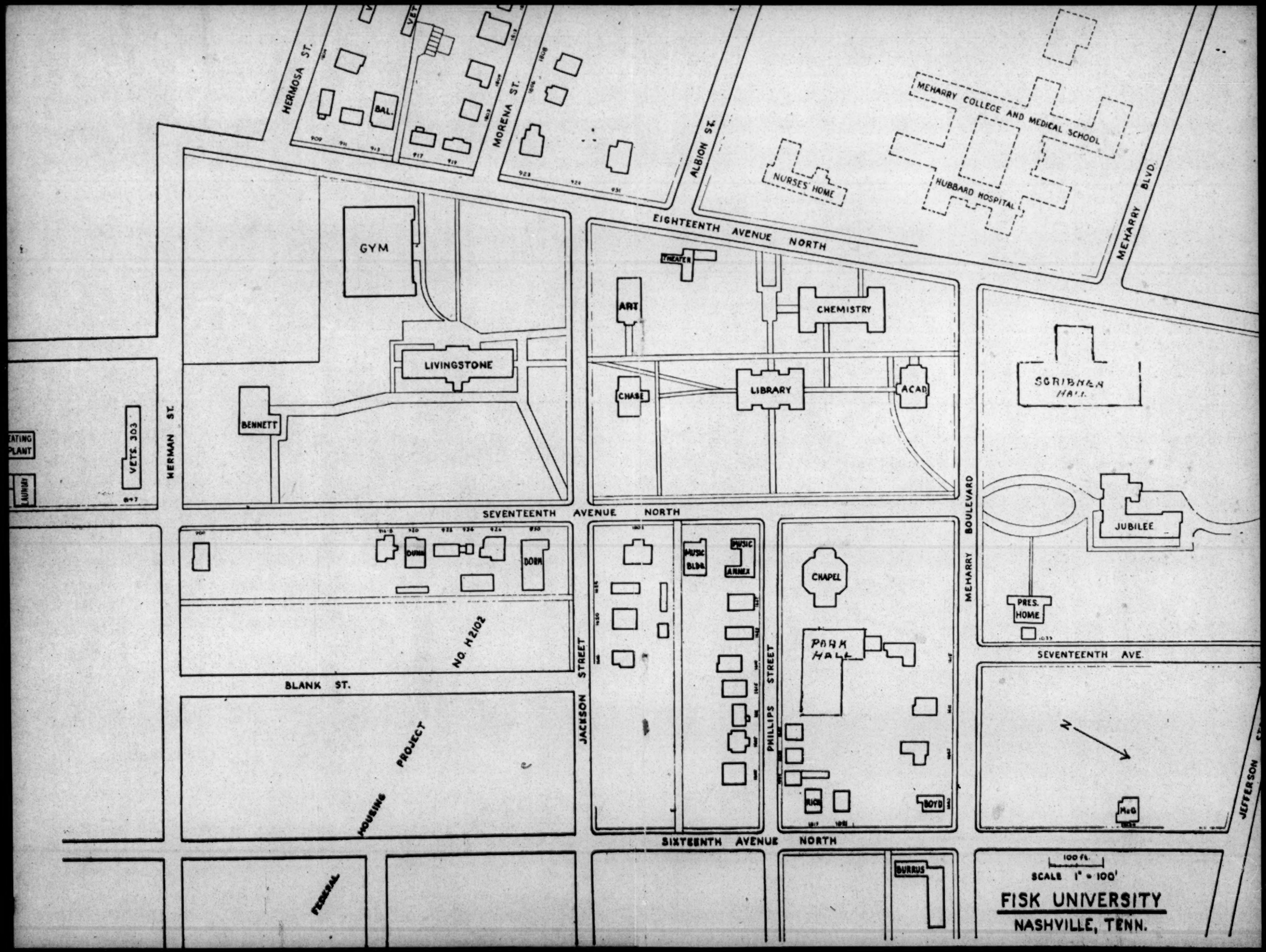
Evening

7:30 Square Dance . . . . . .LIVINGSTONE HALL

EVERYONE INVITED, FRIENDS, RELATIVES, ACQUAINTANCES

Map of Fisk University




HERMOSA ST.
BAL.
MORENA ST.
ALBION ST.
MEHARRY COLLEGE AND MEDICAL SCHOOL
NURSES' HOME
HUBBARD HOSPITAL
MEHARRY BLVD.
EIGHTEENTH AVENUE NORTH
GYM
THEATER
ART
CHEMISTRY
LIVINGSTONE
CHASE
LIBRARY
ACAD.
BENNETT
HERMAN ST.
VETS. 303
SCRIBNER HALL
JUBILEE
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE NORTH
DUNN
DORM
MUSIC BLDG.
MUSIC ANNEX
CHAPEL
PARK HALL
PRES. HOME
MEMARRY BOULEVARD
SEVENTEENTH AVE.
NO. H2102
BLANK ST.
JACKSON STREET
PHILLIPS STREET
PROJECT
HOUSING
RICH
BOYD
N
McG
JEFFERSON
SIXTEENTH AVENUE NORTH
FEDERAL
BURRUS
100 ft.
SCALE 1" = 100'
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Fisk University

FOUNDED 1866

ACADEMIC BUILDING houses Departments of English, Religion and Philosophy, Languages and the Office of Student Personnel.

BASIC COLLEGE HOUSE provides a special living unit for 28 young men in the Basic College Honors Program—the program for Early Admission.

BENNETT HALL is a dormitory for women students.

BOYD HOUSE is a University guest house.

CARL VAN VECHTEN ART GALLERY houses the Alfred Stieglitz collection of paintings.

CHASE HALL is headquarters for the Departments of Physics and Biology.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING includes seven student laboratories, nine smaller research laboratories, five offices, two classrooms, a lecture hall and a library.

E. M. CRAVATH MEMORIAL LIBRARY is one of the finest buildings of its type in the South. The Library includes more than 110,000 volumes. Administrative offices are located in this building.

FISK MEMORIAL CHAPEL seats 850 persons and is used for worship services, University convocations, recitals and other events.

HENDERSON A. JOHNSON GYMNASIUM contains two basketball courts, classrooms and office space for the Department of Physical Education.

HERITAGE HOUSE is the President's official home.

JUBILEE HALL is the dormitory for freshmen and sophomore women and also houses the University dining room. Funds required for this building were raised by the original company of Jubilee Singers through concerts in America and Europe.

LITTLE THEATER is located in one of the original barracks in which Fisk was started.

LIVINGSTONE HALL is a men's dormitory. It also houses the Departments of Art, Mathematics, and the International Student Center.

MUSIC BUILDING AND ANNEX are headquarters for the Music Department.

PARK HALL is a modern classroom building designed specifically to house Departments of Social Sciences, Education and Psychology. Race Relations Institute and the Office of the Dean of the College are located in Park Hall.

RICHARDSON HOUSE is a University guest house.

SCRIBNER HALL is a dormitory for junior and senior women students.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY CLUB is headquarters for faculty activities.

HEMPHILL PRESS

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

Problems re 1959 Fisk

Labor Seminar

July 4th Date

Conflict NAACP Convention!

2nd week supervisor

Tie in SRC Staff

HCF to Labor Seminar

For Labor Consultant

Earlier, scheduled (phasic) promotion

money for program participants

Primarily using people on account

From Segal re Fritz
Labor Seminar pronounce

Brendan Sexton
Education Director
UAW
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Jules Pagano
Education Director
CWA
1808 Adams Mill Rd., N.W.
Washington 9, D. C

Mark Starr
ILGWU
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Al Barton
COPE
815 - 16th Street, N.W. (6th Floor)
Washington, D. C.

Joe Glazer
Education Director
URWA
URWA Building
High at Mill Streets
Akron 8, Ohio

Emil Starr
Education Director
Amalgamated Clothing
Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Edward W. Kenney
Education Director
Intl. Woodworkers of America
418 Governor Building
Portland 4, Oregon

Ellis Baker
Research Director
American Newspaper Guild
1126 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

I can't get an exact address for Parker of United Retail-Wholesale in Birmingham. New York office is 132 W. 43rd Street, New York 36. There are no locals here, and AFL-CIO couldn't help me; neither could Central Labor Union. Sorry

eej

NAME	UNION	POSITION	WILL ARRIVE	WILL LEAVE	FEES PAID
Mr. Paul Christopher	AFL-CIO	Director	Tues		
Mr. Ted Brown	AFL-CIO (Civ. Rits. Com)		Mon		
~~Mr. Brewster Snow~~	~~AFL-CIO~~	~~Secretary-Treas.~~			
Mr. E. T. Kirkland	AFL-CIO	Secretary-Treas.			
Mr. J. W. Holder	AFL-CIO	Secretary-Treas.	Sun 6/30		
Mr. H. D. Lisk	TWUA	Representative	Mon		
Mr. Dave Terry,	TWUA	Representative	Mon		
Mr. Herbie Williams	TWUA	Representative	Mon		
Mr. Jim O'Shay	TWUA	Representative	Mon		
Mr. John Brophy	IUD, AFL-CIO	Representative			
Mr. Stanton Smith	Tenn. State Lbr. Council	President			
Mr. Mat Lynch	Tenn. State Lbr. Council	Vice-Pres.			
Mr. Harry Fleischman	NLS	Director	Mon		
Mr. Ben Segal	Trade Union Prog. on Civ. Lib. and Rights	Director	Tues		
Mr. W. A. Rowe	AFSCME	Regional Dir.	Tues		
Mr. Cloyd Alexander	Duval Co. Employees Local 220	Organizer	Sunday		
Mr. Donald McCullar,	Gulf Coast Dist. Coun. #35	Organizer	Mon		
Mr. James E. Turner	URWA	Director	Sunday		
~~Mr. Ray Nixon~~	~~URWA~~	~~Regional Director~~			
Mr. Earl Davis	COPE	Field Rep.	Tues		
Mr. Earl A. Crowder	USA	Assist. Director	Mon		50.00
Mr. Ellison Jeffries	USA	Representative	Mon		
Mr. Paul Ward	AFT	Spec. Proj. Dir.			
Mr. William H. Oliver	UAW	Co-Director			

NAME	UNION	POSITION	WILL ARRIVE	WILL LEAVE	FEES PAID
~~Earl E. Pippin~~	~~Ala. Lab. Fed.~~	~~V. Pres.~~			
Weston	U.S.A	Rep.	Mar or Tues (?)		
Howard Streckle (or someone else)	USA (Farr's Dist) ~~the Sec.~~	Rep.			
John Henry Hall	UPWA	Rep.	Mon		

Mr. Paul Christopher, Director
Region 8, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N. E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Mr. Ted Brown, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
815 16th St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

MR. HAROLD BOYD, PRESIDENT
Mr. Brewster Snow, Secretary-Treasurer
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 N. Belvedere
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. E. T. Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer
South Carolina Labor Council, AFL-CIO
119 South Parker Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. J. W. Holder, Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens' Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. H. D. Lisk, Representative, TWUA
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Dave Terry, Representative, TWUA
418 Emmitt Street
Madison, Tennessee

Mr. Herbie Williams (TWUA)
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Jim O'Shay, (TWUA) Representative
East 3rd Street
Rome, Georgia

Mr. John Brophy, Representative, IUD, AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Mr. Mat Lynch, Vice-President
Tennessee Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Mr. Ben Segal, Director, Trade Union
Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
Room 301, 1244 Nineteenth St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. W. A. Rowe
Regional Director, AFSCME
1228 15th Avenue
Augusta, Georgia

Mr. Cloyd Alexander, Organizer
Duvall County Employees Local #220
5726 Pearl Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Mr. Donald McCullar, Organizer
Gulf Coast District Council #35
5601 H. M. C. Street
Houston, Texas

Mr. James E. Turner, Director
Fair Practices Department, URWA
87 South High Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Mr. Ray Nixon, Regional Director, URWA
95 Merritts Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Earl Davis
Field Representative, COPE
236 South Wellington Street
Memphis, Tennessee
phone Ja. 5-3068

Mr. Earl A. Crowder
Assistant Director, District #35
United Steelworkers of America
136½ South Second Street
Memphis, Tennessee (fee paid - $50.00)

Mr. Ellison Jeffries
Representative District #25, USA
806 Keith Building
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. Paul Ward
American Federation of Teachers
28 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Mr. Earl C. Lipgin, V-Pres.
Ala. Labor Council, AFL-CIO
Lee Bldg.
Montgomery, Ala.

M. Weston, Rep.,
USA, Box # 268
Maryville, Tenn.

Mr. R. B. Porch, Rep.
CWA
405 South Ave., South
Nashville, Tenn.

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
n 2-8764
LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 5, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

The next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held on Thursday and Friday, February 11 and 12, beginning at 10:00 A.M. on the 11th and ending in mid-afternoon on the 12th.

We will meet in Washington, D.C. We'll send you more details as soon as we have them. (A reply card will be sent to you later.)

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

January 27, 1965

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

This will confirm the earlier memo about our winter meeting, which will be held in Washington February 11 and 12. The meeting will be held at the Potomac Institute, 1501 - 18th Street, N.W., beginning at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, the 11th, and ending with the conclusion of business on Friday, the 12th, probably about 3:00 P.M.

Please make your own housing arrangements. If you have no preference of hotels you may want to stay at the DuPont Plaza, which is just around the corner from the Potomac Institute.

Don Slaiman has accepted the responsibility of inviting appropriate government officials to be on the program, as suggested by the Steering Committee. The general idea is that we will hear from representatives of government on the first day (subject to their availability) and carry on our discussions and react to what we have heard on the second day.

Please return the enclosed card at your convenience, indicating whether or not you can attend.

Minutes - Southern Interagency Conference
Washington, D. C. -- February 11-12, 1965

The major portion of the meeting was given over to discussions with representatives of governmental agencies. (It is understood that such discussions are off the record, and they will not be summarized in these minutes.) Representatives included:

Mr. F. Peter Libassi, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Mr. Roger Wilkins, Community Relations Service
Mr. Hyman Bookbinder, Office of Economic Opportunity.

Several private Washington-based agencies discussed their program with the group.

Mr. John Field: United States Conference of Mayors

Mr. Field explained the functions of the Conference of Mayors. The Conference has 600 mayors of cities with populations of 30,000 or more, one-third of which are in the South. In 1963 it established a Community Relations Service which, among other things, furnishes printed material -- fact sheets -- to its constituents. Mayors have little to do with public education. They do have a relationship to employment practices and human rights commissions. And they are accepting (welcoming) guidance at the federal level for Title VI. In general, they work for accommodation, as they are interested in "peace and harmony." City Managers (most southern cities of 30,000 or over have them) work on the merit system which works against civil rights. In political employment Negroes get a better shake.

Mr. Marvin Kaplan: Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Discussion centered around the Leadership Conference meeting of the day before. Mr. Kaplan noted that check lists for Title VI implementation, which had been distributed by the Leadership Conference on January 29th, have been revised and will be sent to agencies who write for them.

Mr. Don Slaiman: AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights

AFL-CIO has a five point program for the Civil Rights Act: 1. education program for all members; 2. central bodies are to engage in a campaign at the community level for complaints of violations; 3. international bodies are to work on Title VII; 4. there are funds and staff for administration of the law; 5. there will be work on more legislation as it is needed. George Meany has requested that staff from each union be made available for local implementation. The unions will have people available for employment complaints, and will welcome reports on local situations.

Mr. Art Levin: Potomac Institute

Potomac's plans for publications include: 1. "Community Guide to Title VI" - to be ready by March; 2. Title VII, explaining the intricacies - to be ready before July: 3. examples of affirmative action on Title VII, to encourage voluntary compliance - ready by July; 4. guide to employers on fair practices: recruitment, employment, training, etc. - ready by July.

Southern Interagency Conference Recommendations and Business

SSOC (Southern Student Organizing Committee) representation was welcomed into the group.

The next meeting of SIC will be the day following the conference of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Atlanta (which is scheduled for April 14).

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 332-5566

March 11, 1965

Mrs. Louis G. Cowan
941 Park Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Cowan:

Having been out of the office because of illness, I am late in thanking you for your notes on the Southern Interagency Meeting. I have passed them on to the secretariat of the Conference, to whom I know they will be extremely helpful.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President

HCF:EMA

Copy to Paul Anthony

STEPHEN R. CURRIER, President
LLOYD K. GARRISON, Treasurer
JOHN G. SIMON, Secretary
PHILIP G. HAMMER, Trustee
ANDREW E. NORMAN, Trustee
HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Vice President
ARTHUR J. LEVIN, Staff Director
MARGARET PRICE, Research Associate

Southern-Inter-Agency Conference
Potomac Institute
Washington, D.C.

from: Polly Cowan

February 11-12, 1965

MEMO TO: Miss Dorothy I. Height, National President, National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
Miss Florence Harris, National Board, National Y.W.C.A.
Mr. Harold Fleming, Director, Potomac Institute

Present were: (this will have to come from Washington. I have no list)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Mr. F. Peter Libassi: United States Commission on Civil Rights

(I arrived late, so have notes only on the end of Mr. Libassi's presentation)

School Lunch: "We have lost this fight." It remains as written in Rules and Regulations of the Department of Agriculture. However, those Rules do not apply to private schools nor to any other child-caring institution, i.e. the new white private schools which may spring up in defiance of school desegregation will not be entitled to federal aid for school lunches, nor will hospitals or other institutions which discriminate.

Mr. Libassi reported a partial victory in the fact that every individual school which is a recipient of the school lunch program must buy a certain percentage. In some cases this would be an inadequate number of free lunches per school population which would be in violation of Title VI. Also, the accounting must be on a district basis, signed out to schools according to school needs.

School compliance: When form no. 441 is signed, the school will get approved. Then, if compliance is in name only, there must be a complaint (local) to re-examine the approval.

Mr. Roger Wilkins: Community Relations Service

The CRS is still in the process of staffing, therefore working only on the most serious problems. Three branches of CRS are:

A. Conciliation--1. Check for facts.
2. Send a team of 2 to 4 people.
3. Experimental techniques:

a) If the problem is connected with any other government programs, cooperation is sought. Title VI complaints go to Mr. Libassi.

b) Team tries to find moderates to take a stand. If business, go to head office for northern based firm.

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c) Effort to reconcile white and Negro differences in ideas, acting as arbitrators or, sometimes, messenger boys.

B. Community Action-- (Roger Wilkins, Director)

1. This Branch generates activity. It is responsible for monitoring private, federal, state and local agencies for civil rights. It also has the National Citizen's Committee. All these groups and individuals are used for conciliation.

2. Independent projects: These will be pilot projects for local action. Hopefully in the spring there will be action in the ghettoes to stop racial tension before it starts (during the 2nd long hot summer?)

3. Acts as consunltants for Human Relations Councils to strengthen boards and staffs, and it may also create agencies. (Consultants may be requested from CRS.)

4. There will be institutes at Universities for training inter-group relations officers.

C. Media Relations--Public Affairs and Press Releases. Includes work work with N.Y. Ad Agency to devise an advertising program for civil rights. (I asked Mr. Wilkins later if this was coordinated with Plans for Progress. He said no, but they know about each others' work.)

General Information-- CRS needs early warning if a community looks like it is going to blow.

CRS needs to know the powerful people in a community, how they feel, what makes them powerful.

CRS can't stay in a community. Local people must let them know if their work has been effective and how the work has been supported locally.

Mr. Wilkins asked that "a mirror be held up to CRS..."

Q- Can CRS work locally with an agency?
A- It can work with a specific agency on a specific problem only.

Q- What is the relationship between "conciliation" and "compliance?"
A- CRS is in the location to see that justice is done. It will move the community to comply with the Act, not to bargain away the rights of the Negroes.

Q- What have you done, specifically?
A- We have already worked in tough places.

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Mr. John Field: United States Conference of Mayors

This is a political, policy-making lobby. It has 600 mayors of cities with populations of 30,000 or more; one-third of which are in the south. Most of these southern cities have city managers.

In 1963 this group established a Community Relations Service which, among other things, furnishes printed material--fact sheets--to its constituents.

Staff doesn't go out to the Mayors; they come to Washington.

"When the mayor appoints the chief of police he is a very strong mayor. Also remember the mayor has little to do with public education. School boards are non-political. Mayors do have a relationship to employment practices and human rights commissions. And they are accepting (welcoming) of guidance at the federal level for Title VI. In general, they work for accomodation, as they are interested in 'peace and harmony.'"

City Managers: they work on the merit system which works against civil rights. Scores count too heavily; public employment loses out. In political employment Negroes get a better shake.

OEO money: Out of 90 grants for Community Action and similar programs, only half a dozen have been made in the South. Mr. Field suggested to the people at the meeting that they get after the mayors to insist on their getting OEO money by pressure from the community. By implication he inferred this money would have to go to integrated groups and projects. (See Bookbinder)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Mr. Hyman Bookbinder: Office of Economic Opportunity

(I took very few notes on Mr. Bookbinder's talk. It seemed to be a propaganda talk and therefore not for notes.)

He was asked to send over to the Institute information on two cities in the South which had received OEO grants: Cartersville, Georgia and Corinth, Mississippi. The report on this came the next day, but I will put it in here.

Cartersville: the money is going to use segregated schools as training centers for Neighborhood Youth Corps (which will be integrated).

Corinth: one project is the same as Cartersville; another is for Urban Renewal, which has an all white board with special advisors on poverty (Negro?). There is an agreement in Corinth for the hiring of Negro staff for the OEO projects.

(Note: I have heard that the Urban Renewal Program went through because someone said to Corinth: "Learn from the north, Urban Renewal means segregation." I hope to investigate this in person or with a WIMs team.)

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There was general dissatisfaction with Mr. Bookbinder's attitude on money for southern governors and local white groups for exploratory funds. (Mr. Arthur Levin carried the ball on this, but Mr. Bookbinder wore heavy blinkers and a thick skin. I believe the consensus of opinion was to see what can be done about this OEO attitude as verbalized by Mr. Bookbinder.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Mr. Marvin Kaplan: Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

A great deal of Mr. Kaplan's discussion centered around the Leadership Conference meeting of the day before. I won't report on this as all of you get the newsletter.

NCNW and the YWCA should take note of a change in the date for the regional conferences of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The first conference will be in Dallas the week of March 22, very likely, Thursday, March 25, followed by a Leadership Conference meeting the next day. The Atlanta Conference has been put off until April 14th.

The Southern Inter-Agency Conference will meet during the week of the Dallas meeting. Mr. Paul Anthony was asked to appoint his own committee and work out the plans for this meeting.

Mr. Kaplan offered a new distribution of the check lists for Title VI implementation which had been distributed by the Leadership Conference on January 29th. This material has been revised and will be sent to any members who write for it.

Mr. Don _____: AFL-CIO (Sorry, I never got his name)

AFL-CIO has a 5 point action program for the Civil Rights Act.

1. Education Program for all members.

2. The central bodies are to engage in a campaign at the community level for complaints of violations.

3. The international bodies are to work on Title VII.

4. There are funds and staff for administration of the law.

5. There will be work on more legislation as it is needed.

Mr. George Meany requested staff from each union to be made available for local implementation. The unions will have people available for employment complaints, and welcome reports on local situations.

AFL-CIO is meeting soon in Atlantic City and will at that time work on its strategy for compliance.

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Mr. Arthur Levin: Potomac Institute

Plan for publication of pamphlets:

1. "Community Guide to Title VI" -- to be ready by March.

2. Title VII -- Explaining the Intricacies. Ready before July.

3. Examples of affirmative action on Title VII--to encourage voluntary compliance. Ready by July.

4. Guide to Employers on Fair Practices: Recruitment, Employment, Training, etc. Ready by July.

Southern Inter-Agency Recommendations and Business:

1. It was moved and passed that SSOC (Southern Student Organizational Committee) be made a member.

2. There was discussion of a plan for a future meeting, probably during the summer, on Title VI. At this time, it was suggested, a few case histories should be worked up to show the successes and failures of implementation of the bill. Such material could then be used by all the member organizations of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference.

3. The Southern School News is a most useful publication for all members of this conference. It is the only resource which many people working in the field have. There was an unofficial suggestion that Mr. Fleming convey the feeling of importance of the publication to the Ford Foundation which funds it.

4. Next meeting of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference--see under Mr. Marvin Kaplan: Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

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Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764
LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 24, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Southern Interagency Conference Participants

FROM: Secretariat

Enclosed are the minutes of the last meeting.

The date for the next meeting was set for April 15, to follow the Atlanta meeting of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights which will be held April 14. A portion of the April 15 meeting will probably be shared with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

The meeting will be held at the SRC office beginning at 10:00 A.M. and ending no later than 4:00 P.M.

On the enclosed card please let us know whether or not you will be present.

We look forward to seeing you on the 14th and 15th.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

April 7, 1965

Dear Paul,

Enclosed herewith are copies of the names submitted to us for info. on the Atlanta, April 15th meeting.

There are a total of 549 names and only 37 duplicate.

Attached to this is a copy of our letter, mailed today from Washington, notifying these people ofthe meeting.

Yvonne Price

"Cooperation in the Common Cause of Civil Rights Legislation"
704-17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 phone 783-8032
New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400
ROY WILKINS Chairman **ARNOLD ARONSON** Secretary

April 7, 1965

I will_____ will not_____

attend the special regional meeting of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights on Thursday, April 15, in Atlanta Georgia at 9:30 a.m. in the Dinkler Plaza Hotel.

(Please Type or Print)

Name_____

Organization_____

Address_____

_____

(City) (State)

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"Cooperation in the Common Cause of Civil Rights for All"
132 3rd St., S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003 phone 547-8700
New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400
ROY WILKINS Chairman **ARNOLD ARONSON** Secretary

Note new address: 2027 Mass. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 234-4722

April 7, 1965

Dear Friend:

We wish to invite you to a special regional meeting of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, on Thursday, April 15, in Atlanta, Georgia. The meeting will be held at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel in a room to be announced, at 9:30 a.m.

Our meeting will follow by one day the regional conference of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, to which we understand you have been invited. There are compelling reasons for our meeting. The Commission's conference will include many state and local persons who have no primary interest in civil rights. Our meeting is aimed at those in the region who are active in the civil rights movement. The Commission's meeting will be limited primarily to furnishing information about the Civil Rights Act, particularly Title VI, which prohibits discrimination in Federally-assisted programs. We will discuss how to put that information to the most effective use in your community, how we can work for the best possible enforcement and implementation of the Act. We will discuss the Voting Rights Bill.

We believe a meeting with representatives from the region - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee - will benefit all of us. It will give you an opportunity to discuss with concerned individuals like yourself the problems you face in working for equal rights. It will give us in Washington an opportunity to learn how we can be of most help to you and your organization. We look forward to meeting you on this occasion.

Please let us know, by the enclosed card, if you will be able to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Aronson

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

Enclosure

Morning meetn in conjunction w -

after lunch will move back over to SRC conference room

The USNSA Southern Project will not be able to attend the SIC meeting on Feb. 15 since that is also the beginning date of the Deep South Human Relations Seminar in New Orleans.

"ABCD" MAIL FOR
BETTER BUSINESS SERVICE

Frogmore, S. C.
March 29, 1965

Dear Friends:

The memo about the April meeting of the Interagency conference has arrived just after Courtney's departure for a week's trip. I know that he is planning to attend the April meeting, and I am returning the card so that you can plan accordingly. I believe there may be another staff member attending as well, but that is not definitely settled yet. Courtney can be in touch with you later about that.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Siceloff

(Mrs. Courtney Siceloff)

March 29, 1965

Due to a Conference on April 15 of members of State Advisory Committees to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Southeast Intraagency Conference.

J. Oscar McCloud

RE: SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY MEETING, Atlanta 4/15/65

ROSETTA E. GARDNER - National Student YWCA - will be out of the city until April 20. She is directing a Voter Registration Project in Petersburg, Virginia, and will not be able, therefore, to attend subject meeting.

Virginia Shields

(Mrs.) Virginia Shields, Secy.

/vs 3/30/65

3/30/65

I will attend the Interagency Conference at SRC

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
NAACP Southeast Regional Office

Paul— March 30—

I hope to come for the beginning of your April 14-15 meetings, and to stay through.

Martin England

3/31/65

I plan to be there for the S.I.C meeting on the 15th.

John H. Marion

3-31-65

Plan to attend; please reserve space for me at a convenient hotel.

Richard Haley

Atlantan - JA 4-6461
111 Luckie, N.W.

April 1, 1965

The following persons will be official representatives of the Section of Christian Social Relations, Woman's Division, Methodist Board of Missions at the April 15th meeting of SIC.

1. Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey - 6780 S.W. 75th Terrace
   South Miami, Florida
2. Mrs. H. V. Richardson - 671 Beckwith St., S.W.
   Atlanta, Georgia

We hope that you will send details of the meeting to these women, along with minutes of the former meeting, if that is possible.

Sincerely yours,

Peggy Billings

April 2, 1965

I plan to attend the Southern Interagency on April 15th.

Ruth Lois Hill

I expect to be present on April 15th for the SRC mtg.

Lucille Schlachter

ATLANTA GA
PM
1965

4-7-65

Someone from E.S.C.R.U. will be on hand for the Sou. Interagency Confab!

John Morris

April 14-15 OK

Gordon Evans

I shall attend the meeting on April 15.

Edward M. Brown

I plan to attend SIC meeting.

April 15

John P. Sesson
NCC IT

I will not be able to be present.
Jack Sesson will.
— re SO Interagency conf on 4/15

Matt Gilman

SIC 4/15

Sorry, cant make it
— must be in Phila.
Have fun

Ben Sissel

Dear Paul,

I plan to be present for the Southern Inter-agency meeting on April 15.

Sincerely,

Steve

Steven McNichols
USNSA

Sorry, I won't be able to attend the April 15th meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman
Race Relations Coordinator
American Jewish Committee

OK.
S. I.C.
4/15/65

Fairfax

I will attend S.IAC
meeting April 15 at 10 AM

DON SLAIMAN

AFL-CIO

Nashville, Tenn.

Unfortunately I have a prior
Commitment out of the state and
Cannot attend the April 15
meeting. Sorry.

Joy Valentine

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

A. DALE FIERS, *president*
MRS. MAE YOHO WARD, *vice-president*
MISS MAYBLE M. EPP, *secretary*
ALFRED C. BROWN, *treasurer*
WADE D. RUBICK, *legal counsel*

A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVE. • FLEETWOOD 3-1491 • INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46207
CODE 317

4/9/65

Sorry that schedule prevents my attending S.I.C. on April 15

Ian McCrae

Division of Church Life and Work

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary • **Executive Directors:** Lewis H. Deer, Church and Community; Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship • **National Director:** Ian J. McCrae, Human Rights • **Administrative Assistant:** Mrs. Virginia M. Clarke • **Departmental Associate:** Miss Loisanne Buchanan • **Coordinator of Relief and Rehabilitation Services:** Miss Ella L. Williams.

Will attend SIC meeting April 15

1. Don McEvoy
2. Courtney Siceloff
3. Ruby Hurley
4. Jack Sisson
5. Steve McNichols
6. Martin England
7. John Marion
8. Don Slaiman
9. Ruth Lois Hill
10. Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey } Methodist Board of Missions
11. Mrs. H.V. Richardson } Methodist Board of Missions
12. Richard Haley
13. Jean Fairfax
14. Monroe Schlactus
15. John Morris
16. Qualoyce Clapp
17. Ed Brown

Will not attend

1. USNSA Southern Project -
J. Oscar McCloud
Rosetta Gardner
Matt Almann
Art Levin
Ben Sissel
Foy Valentine
Harry Fleischman
Harold Fleming
~~Art~~
Ian McCrae -

MINUTES - SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta, Ga. - April 15, 1965

The meeting was scheduled on April 15 so that persons who wished could attend the regional meeting sponsored by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission held in Atlanta on April 14.

On the morning of the 15th the SIC meeting was held jointly with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

In the afternoon SIC met at the SRC conference room. In addition to discussion of programs and events in the region, the chairman and members of the steering committee were selected for the coming year. Selected were:

Chairman: Jean Fairfax

Steering Committee:

Charles Wittenstein
Ruby Hurley
Rosetta Gardner
Paul Anthony
Neil Tarplee
Ed Brown
Jack Sisson
Ted Freedman
Al Kehrer.

The next meeting of the SIC was set for June 16, to be held in Atlanta at the SRC office.

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Secretariat

The morning portion of the Southern Interagency Conference meeting April 15 will be in conjunction with a special regional meeting of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which is to be at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, beginning at 9:30 A.M. After lunch, we will move to the SRC conference room for the remainder of the SIC meeting.

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
n 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 1, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

This is to remind you of the forthcoming interagency meeting September 15-16.

The steering committee has selected the following to be included on the agenda: reports on summer voter registration programs including those of SCOPE, NAACP, and FDP; a discussion with Charles Morgan, Jr. of southern courts; a discussion of anti-poverty programs with regional OEO people.

The meeting -- held at the SRC conference room -- will begin at 2:00 P.M. on the 15th and end mid-afternoon on the 16th.

Please let us know if you plan to attend. Hope to see you then.

Sept. 6, 1965

I do plan to attend the Southern Interagency Conference, Sept. 15-16.

It will indeed be good to be in Atlanta and able to attend - look forward to seeing you -

Florence

Will attend SIC	Will not attend
1. Mr. Hobart, for Cliff Hoffmann	1. Ruby Hurley
2. Florence Harris	2. Martin England -
3. Courtney Siceloff	

Mm - please call Same Lu day

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

St. Helena Island — Frogmore, South Carolina

Courtney Siceloff
Director

Re SIC

Paul —

I'll get in for supper of the 15th & stay for meeting on 16th — I'll have an afternoon meeting in Columbia on the 15th.

Courtney

Rec'd 12/13/65

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

AFL-CIO CIVIL RIGHTS DEPT.
SUITE 1422
40 MARIETTA ST., N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

MM

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 10, 1965

To: Paul Anthony

From: E.T. Kehrer

Subject: Southern Interagency Conference

I plan to attend.

December 10, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
ATTN: Mr. Paul Anthony

Dear Mr. Anthony

In reply to your memo (meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference) January 26th and 27th, I do plan to attend.

Looking foward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Richard Haley
SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIR.

VIRGIL A. SLY, *president*
MRS. MAE YOHO WARD, *vice-president*
MISS NANCY JANE WILSON, *secretary*
ALFRED C. BROWN, *treasurer*
WADE D. RUBICK, *legal counsel*

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVE. • 353-1491 • INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46207
CODE 317

December 15, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Interagency Conference
5 Forsyth Street - N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I regret that previous commitments makes it impossible for me to attend the January meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference.

I am still looking forward to getting this worked into the schedule one of these times.

Cordially yours,

Ian

Ian McCrae

IM:d 61a

Division of Church Life and Work

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary • **Directors:** Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship; Ian J. McCrae, Human Rights; Vern J. Rossman, Church and Community • **Administrative Assistant:** Mrs. Virginia M. Clarke • **Departmental Associate:** Miss Loisanne Buchanan • **Coordinator of Relief and Rehabilitation Services:** Mrs. Ella Williams Grimes.

Will attend Southern Interagency Conf.
Jan. 26-27:

1. Richard Haley
2. Al Kehrer.

Will not attend:

Ian McCrae

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Secretariat

The next Southern Interagency Conference is to be a two-day meeting, beginning Wednesday, January 26, at 2:00 P.M., and ending Thursday afternoon, January 27. It will be in Atlanta, in the SRC conference room.

Please let us know if you will be here.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM FOR 1966

General Conditions

Duration

The Southern Regional Council's expanded grant-in-aid program is made possible by a three-year Ford Foundation grant. Commitment to the 1966 grant schedule, however, is for one year only. Grants to state councils will be revised for the second year, and again for the third, in the light of their progress toward attaining the general purpose of the expanded aid program.

Purpose

The general purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program is to enable the state councils to increase their membership and program and to become self-sustaining in their basic, staffed operations. As a means to this end, grants for the first year are mostly to make possible adequate or more stable staffed operations.

Evaluation and Revision

The Southern Regional Council will consider this expanded program to be attaining its purpose only if it results in significant increase of both membership and financial support from the membership of the several state councils. Therefore

it should be clearly understood that performance in these two respects will weigh more heavily than need in the annual revisions of the grant schedule.

No "matching funds" provision is attached to the 1966 grants. It is expected, however, that each state council will make during 1966 a planned, systemmatic effort to enlist new members and new chapters and to raise funds from a broad base of individual contributors. The success of such an effort will weigh heavily in the annual evaluation. (This may be interpreted frankly to mean that failure of the membership to support the state council will result in less aid, not more, from the Southern Regional Council.)

It is probable that larger portions of the 1967 and 1968 grants will be designated for particular projects, and that support of staffs made possible by the 1966 grants will be proportionately reduced. For this reason policy boards of the state councils should consider both their determination and the possibility to assume rapidly support of whatever staffing is made possible by their 1966 grant. Should determination be lacking or the possibility doubtful, they should seriously consider rejecting the grant because of this condition and in fairness to employees and potential employees.

Payment Schedule

Except where noted, the annual grant will be paid in equal quarterly installments, due February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

The first quarterly installment of each grant will be paid as soon as possible administratively. Where one of the purposes of the grant is to employ additional personnel, expenses incurred in finding and moving the employee may be considered a part of the overhead expense. The second quarterly installment of grants for additional staff will be withheld, if necessary pending actual employment of the staff person.

Reporting Requirements

Quarterly payments will be made only if (1) the last-due quarterly program report has been received by the Director of Field Activities of the Southern Regional Council and (2) monthly financial and membership reports have been received regularly (beginning with a report for April, 1966). Quarterly installments due on the fifteenth of the months mentioned above will be paid upon receipt of the statistical report for the preceding month, plus any past-due reports.

Monthly statistical reports, in order to be acceptable, must show the following:

1. A breakdwon of receipts into membership dues, individual

contributions, corporate business contributions, S.R C grants, foundations grants, and miscellaneous receipts. The report must show for each category the amount received during the month and the total for the fiscal year to date in that category.

2. A chapter-by-chapter breakdown of membership growth for the month and each chapter's total for the membership year to date. (This may include out-of-state and at-large categories.)

3. A separate accounting for funds received from the expanded (Ford Foundation) grant-in-aid program, with a breakdown of each category of disbursement into expenditures for the month and the year to date. (We recommend, but do not require, a similar reporting for the disbursement of other funds.)

25th April 1958

Dear Emory,

During my tenure of office there has been some re-organisation of the Labor section of the Central Office filing system. I have therefore typed out a list of the folders now appearing in this section, and the order in which they appear.

Attached to this note is a copy of this list, for your information. The original I have inserted in the complete list of Central Office files, and I have left the whole thing with Mildred.

Your devoted, and nearly departed, secretary

Faith

Index Central Office Files

Insert for page 8 - 'L' - revised by FCL April 25, 1958:

- L -

General Correspondence - LA
Labor
General: Ben Segal - Trade Union Program, and IUE Education
U.S. Department of Labor
Labor Conference, March 1957
Foreign Unions
Merit Employment
AFL-CIO: General Correspondence (two folders - one very early stuff)
Department of Civil Rights
Department of Education - John Connors
Department of Education - George Guernsey
George Meany - President
AFL-CIO Fact Sheets
AFL-CIO Regions - General
AFL-CIO Region 8 - Paul Christopher
Internationals:
Miscellaneous
AUTOMOBILE, Aircraft, etc. - General
Oliver
Reuther
Robinson
BREWERY, Flour, Cereal, etc.
CHEMICAL Workers Union
CLOTHING Workers
COMMUNICATIONS Workers
ELECTRICAL, Radio, etc.
GARMENT Workers Union - General
Dubinsky
Elder
MACHINISTS
MINE WORKERS of America
OIL, Chemical and Atomic
PACKINGHOUSE Workers
RUBBER, Cork, Lineoleum, etc.
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
STATE, County and Munisipal Employees
STEELWORKERS of America
TEACHERS, American Federation of
TEAMSTERS, Chauffeurs, etc.
TEXTILE Workers Union
State Labor Bodies:
Miscellaneous
Alabama
Arizona State Federation of Labor
Florida
Dade County Central Labor Union, Florida
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
Louisiana
North Carolina
Tennessee Labor Council
Texas State Federation of Labor
Virginia

Continued . . .

Index Central Office Files

Continuation for page 8:

Labor-Related Agencies:

- General Correspondence
- American Labor Education Service
- Inter-University Labor Education Committee
- Jewish Labor Committee - Emanual Muravchik
- National Consumers League for Fiar Labor Standards
- National Labor Service
- Religion and Labor Fellowship
- National Religion and Labor Foundation

General Correspondence - LE

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

12/16/58

For Mailings to Labor Contacts

See EFV's 3X5 File

marked "Contacts — By STATES"

The following code is used on the

upper left corner:

X = Send New Year's Card

+ = Send any mailing aimed at labor

N.S = Send complimentary New South.

✓ = ~~Sp~~ Send special reports or materials which SRC is distributing.

1958

New Year greetings sent (per EFV) to: -

Jarvis Baughman, ~~Georgia~~
Nick Bonanno, Georgia
George Gill, Georgia
Charles H. Gillman, Georgia
E. T. Kehrer, Georgia
Ned Kocher, Georgia
J. C. McFarlin, Georgia
James Mackay, Georgia
Loren H. Nelles, Georgia
~~Ray Nixon, Georgia~~
~~Bob Sharpe, Georgia~~
R. E. Starnes, Georgia
~~Leroy Lindsay, Alabama~~
E. C. Pippin, Alabama
~~Odell Smith, Arkansas~~
V. H. Williams, Arkansas
John Brumm, Washington, D.C.
James B. Carey
Franz Daniels
Ken Peterson
Ben Segal
George Weaver
Henry Zon, Washington, D.C.
Frank Roche, Florida
Howard D. Walton - Position has changed
William E. "Bill" Allen, Florida
~~Robert Pickus, Illinois~~
Paul D. Ward, Illinois
Bill Dodds, Michigan
Sam Ezelle, Kentucky
~~Robert "Bob" H. Rowe, Kentucky~~
Emile J. Bourg, Louisiana
Robert F. Collins
E. H. Williams
Fred Wingard
~~C. M. Shaw, Louisiana~~
William H. Oliver, Michigan
Earl Henderson, Maryland
~~Ray Bryant, Mississippi~~
William Russum, Mississippi
~~Julian Frazer, Missouri~~
Charles Jones, N.C.
Carey F. Haigler
Boyd Rayton
Wilbur Hobby
E. R. "Sparkey" Williamson
Julius Fry
Scott Hoyman
W. M. Barbee
J. W. Holder, N.C.
John "Jack" A Sessions, New York
James E. Turner, Ohio
James E. Wolfe, Ohio
C. E. Perry, Pennsylvania
E. T. Kirkland, S.C.
Sinway Young
Ray Berthiaume, S.C.

~~George E. Barrett, Tennessee~~
Charles M. Houk, Tennessee
Matthew Lynch, Tennessee
Stanton Smith, Tennessee
Harold Boyd, Virginia
Julian Carper, Virginia
Brewster Snow, Virginia
Lee White, Washington, D.C.

AL Gross - Atlanta
Barney Weeks - Ala
Boris Shishkin - wash
Ted Brown - Wash
John Caldwell Wash
Carl Megel, Chicago
Joe Glazer Akron O.
John Cosgrove wash.
George Guernsey wash.
John Tonnors wash.
~~Fray Daniel - wash~~
Russel Allen - wash
(73) Herbie Williams - Nashville
Rufus Farr - B'ham
Frank Parker - B'ham
Mike Volk - Waxhaw, N.C.

EFUD List

And – (if available) State Vs Fed. Authority in Va.

Send Mid summer Report to the Following

✓ William Olvier – UAW, Detroit
✓ Earl Henderson – UAW, Baltimore
✓ Gus Tyler – ILGWU, New York
✓ Al Kehrer – ILGWU, Atlanta
✓ Boyd Payton – TWUA, Charlotte
✓ Tom Cosgrave – Ed Director TWUA, N.Y. — Textile 19 – Pamphlet
✓ James Turner – ~~Director~~, URWA, Akron
✓ Joe Klayer – URWA, Akron
✓ Ben Segal, IUE, Washington
✓ Al Hartnett, IUE, Washington
✓ Russel Allen, IUD, Washington 21
✓ Boris Shishkin – Civil Rts, AFL-CIO, D.C.
✓ Frazy Daniels – Organizing Dept., AFL-CIO, D.C.
✓ John Connors
✓ John Cosgrove } Ed. Dept, AFL-CIO, D.C. (a copy each)
✓ George Guernsey
✓ John Brennan – Dir of Ed. Dept.
✓ Margarie Bailey – Ed. Dept. } IAM, Wash, D.C.
✓ Frank Shane
✓ Boyd Wilson } Steelworkers, Pittsburg
✓ Lauer Nelles } Steelworkers Atlanta
✓ Carey Haight, AFL-CIO, Charlotte, N.C.
✓ Stanton Smith, Tenn. State Labor Council, Nashville
✓ James Wolf, Brewery Wkrs Union, Louisville
✓ Otto Praeger, Chemical Workers, Akron Ohio
✓ Lee White,
✓ Joseph Beirne, President
✓ Jules Pagano, Ed. Director
✓ William Smallwood – Secty Treas } CWA – Washington D.C.
✓ Carl Megel – Pres } AFT – Chicago
✓ Paul Ward –

✓ Al Hayes, Pres.

L.S. Buckmaster Pres.

✓ Arnold Zander, Pres.
✓ (?) Tom Morgan - Dir. of Org.
✓ John Caldwell, ~~Dir~~ Ed. Dir
} State Cnty, Memphis
~~Workers~~ Employees — Washington D.C.

✓ Ed. S. Miller — Hotel & Rest. Wks., Cincinnati
✓ O. A. Knight, Pres. — Oil, Chemical Wks, Denver
✓ G. R. Hathaway, Secty-Treas UPWA, Chicago

✓ A Phillip Randolph, Pres., Sleeping Car Porters

✓ Max Greenberg, Pres. — RWDSU — N.Y.
✓ Frank Parker — RWDSU — Bennington
✓ Irving Sebald — RWDSU — Charleston

Phone Book

✓ William Pollack, Pres.
✓ John Chapka, Sect-Treas
} TWUA, N.Y.

✓ Eugene E. Frazier, Pres. — Transport Service Emp (UTSE), Chicago

✓ A.F. Hartung, Pres. — Int'l. Wood Workers of America, Portland Oregon

✓ Victor Bussie, Pres., La. State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Shreveport, La.
✓ J. (?) W. Holder — Secty-Treas. N.C. State AFL-CIO

Check Phone for Austin or Houston or Dallas

Jerry Hallman, Texas AFL-CIO

✓ Don Powell, CIOPE, Memphis
✓ Earl Davis, CIOPE, Richmond
✓ Wilbur Hobby, TWUA Durham

✓ Charles Gillman, Reg. Dir, AFL-CIO, Atlanta
✓ Olivia Singleton, Reg Dir, AFL-CIO, Baltimore
✓ Elijah Williams, Reg Dir, AFL-CIO, New Orleans

(21)

✓ Al Whitehouse, Director, IUD, AFL-CIO Wash.

✓ Herbert Hill, Labor Secty NAACP, N.Y.
(Stewart Meachum, Labor Project, International Affairs AFSC, N.Y.)

✓ Frank McTallister } Roosevelt Univ.
✓ Agnes Dougherty } 430 Michigan Blvd., Chicago

✓ Ken Dougherty, ACLU, 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago

✓ Ted Brown — Civ Rts., Washington

~~Sent State Vs. Fed. Authority in the~~

Howard Samuel } Hillman Foundation } Mid-Summer Report.
Jacob Potofsky } ACWA

Emil STARR — State vs. Federal & Mid Summer Report,
Address of Elkins &

(1)

Send State vs. Fed Authority in Va.

File (p.31) ✓ Harold Boyd, Pres.
✓ Barlowter Snow, Sec'y-Treas
✓ Jerlean Cayer, V. Pres } Va. State AFL-CIO

(p.39) ✓ Willard Barber Pres.
~~W. T. Holder Sec'y Treas~~ } W. V. State AFL CIO

(p.7) ✓ O. Dell Smith Pres.
✓ ~~Bert~~ V. H. Williams Sec'y Treas } Arkansas Federated Labor Council, AFL-CIO

Card File ✓ James H. Bazette, Rep.
UAW, 211 ~~Suffolk~~ Chestnut St.
Suffolk, Va.

Card File ✓ J. C. McFarlin - Sleepin Car Porters, Atlanta

Card File ✓ Anthony Thesan, Rep
IUE
28 A W. Kirk Ave
Roanoke Va.

Card File ✓ Jonathan Baughman, IWA, Atlanta 95 Merritts Ave N.E.
✓ Kashanty, Henry H. Phoebus Va
✓ Lerner, Joseph, Phoebus, Va.
IU (~~Illinois~~ Canada), Portsmouth Va. Reg #x

Card & file ✓ W. A. Rouse, Atlanta, AFSCME

Card ✓ Julius Fry - ~~TWUA, Hamburg~~

Card ✓ Scott Hayman TWUA, Hampton

Card ✓ James Fitzgerald UFWA - High Point

Card ✓ Reg Nixon URWA, Atlanta

Card on I&CWU address ✓ Jack Sessions, I&CWU Towing Ind., N.Y.
✓ David Herman - Hotel & Rest. Wks #6, N.Y.
✓ Harry Fleischman, NLS, N.Y.
✓ James Harder, UAW, Atlanta
✓ Ed. Daniels, URWA, Atlanta
✓ George Gill, TWA, Atlanta

State vs. Fed.

✓ Eric Polizer, ACWA, Atlanta

✓ John Ramsay, USA, ~~A~~ Wash.

✓ Edmund Wolfe, Carpenters, Wash.

✓ Henry Jan TOPE, Washington
Al Barker TOPE Washington
✓ Manny Maracchik (?) J.L.C., N.Y.

(8)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

STAFF

March, 1964

Executive Director

Leslie W. Dunbar, Ph.D. Cornell University (Political Science); formerly SRC Director of Research, faculty of Emory University and Mount Holyoke College, staff of U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Guggenheim Fellow

Secretary to the Director - Mrs. H. D. Johnson

Assistant to the Director

Vernon E. Jordon, Jr., B.A. DePauw University, LLB Howard University; formerly Georgia staff director National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Director of Research

Staige D. Blackford, A.B. University of Virginia, B.A. Oxford (History); formerly Louisiana State University Press, Central Intelligence Agency, Time, Inc.

Research Associate - Mrs. Ed. A. Albright, formerly editor Southeast News of Congregational Christian Churches. Research Assistant - Mrs. Jack Patterson, A. B. Vassar College. Librarian - Joe Louis Tucker, B.A. Clark College. Research Assistant - Mrs. Harry Rusche, certificate, Central Academy of Commercial Art Cinnminnatti. Administrative Secretary - Mrs. L. B. Morgan

Director of Field Activities

Paul Anthony, A. B. University of Miami; formerly SRC Assistant to the Director.

Assistant Field Director - vacant

Administrative Secretary - Marge Manderson. Secretary - Mrs. John C. Howard.

Director, Women's Work - Mrs. M. E. Tilly, A.B. Wesleyan College, A.M. Garrett (Mrs. Tilly's biography is too full of past assignments even to begin to delect.)

Director of Information

W. P. Watters, Jr. - A.B. Emory University, M.A. University of Iowa (Journalism); formerly city editor and columnist, Atlanta Journal.

Editor, New South

Margaret Long - novelist, formerly staffer and columnist Atlanta, Richmond, Louisville, Macon, Columbus newspapers and Associated Press

Secretary - Mary Godwin

Director, Southern Leadership Project

Benjamin Muse, A.B. Trinity College; author, formerly Virginia legislator and U. S. State Department, and columnist Washington Post & Times-Herald.

Director, Voter Education Project

Wiley A. Branton - L.L.B. University of Arkansas, member of bars of Arkansas, Georgia, U. S. Supreme Court

Field Director

Randolph Blackwell - B.S. North Carolina A. & T. College, LLB Howard ~~Divinity~~ University; formerly faculty of Winston-Salem Teachers' College, Alabama A. & M. College.

Research Assistant

Barbara Whittaker - A.B. Spellman College, M.S.W. Atlanta University; formerly instructor Atlanta University.

Administrative Secretary - Mrs. R. B. Levine. Secretary - Janet Shortt.

Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. Ruth House Alexander - certificate, Morris Brown College School of Busin ess

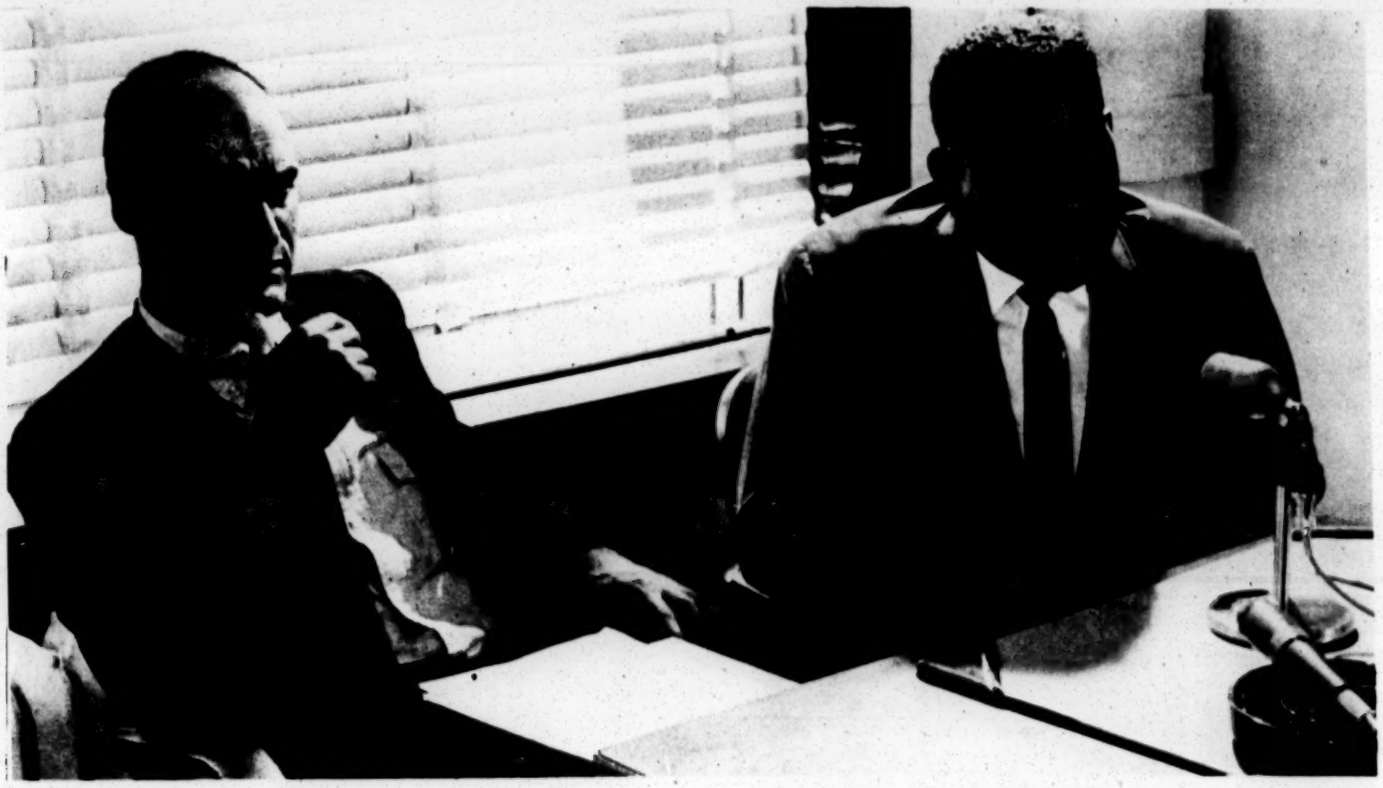
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

Janet Smith - B.S. Berry College, M.A. Emory University (Political Science)

Mail Room Supervisor - Mrs. Bernice C. Cook. Clerk - Franklin Gordon

Receptionist - Mrs. W. T. Knox.

TOTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - A PROGRAM FOR EVERYBODY



The Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, a privately financed non-partisan grouping of more than 100 leaders and organizations, announced the initiation of its Southern Rural Action Project in a press conference in Atlanta, Georgia, September 1, 1966. Richard Boone, CCAP Executive Director, is shown (on the left) with Randolph Blackwell. Walter Reuther, CCAP Chairman, said the Crusade is designed "to provide the bridge between those people who have the resources and those who need them if they are to have the opportunities they need in finding economic solutions to their poverty problems. There are many people in the United States who are committed to the eradication of poverty and yet have not found a way of joining in the battle. There are hundreds of other groups who have the will but who lack the resources to help themselves. By linking these two groups with common concerns together in a partnership, we hope to forge a vital new anti-poverty force that will contribute to the development of a democratic New South."

The Southern Rural Action Project is one of several projects of the Crusade. Directed by Randolph Blackwell, former program director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Southern Rural Action Project seeks to eliminate the causes of poverty, and, in the process, bring new dignity to the lives of the poor.

Already, says Blackwell, "We have found that it is a simple matter to cause people to accept the fact that they have valuable resources within their possession that can be employed to raise their standard of living."

Hancock County Georgia has 2,674 occupied housing units, 1,686 are without piped water and 1,976 are without flush toilets. This condition prevails all over the rural south. $12,000.00 would pay the cost of the equipment that would make it possible for a local committee to make most of the materials necessay to attack these problems.

From The Director's Desk

The Southern Rural Action Project of the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty is now at the end of its first 60 days of operation. We are happy to supply you with this brief progress report for that period. You were told at the time the project was initiated that at some future time the project director would be in contact with you soliciting your group or one of its affiliated bodies as a supporter for one of the ten pilot project areas. Our initial thinking had led us to the conclusion that one sponsor per project area would be adequate. But we have now come to know, as a result of working in these areas, that it is much more desirable to have two or more sponsors per project area if at all possible. This new thinking is dictated by the fact that when we say to people that we believe in total community development ("a program for everybody"), this gives rise to all sorts of worthwhile projects.

The idea of combining grass root resources with resources that are available from outside the community has really gone over big. People see themselves changing conditions, rather than getting ready to change them if and when they are successful in climbing the rigorous OEO ladder to funding, too often strewn with political impediments. This is not to suggest that we will not be encouraging people to try to scale the heights. It does mean that we are finding it highly motivational to demonstrate with people that change is possible in the immediate.

This brings SRAP down to the very realistic business of finding many more support groups. A support group can do any number of things, some of which have not even been thought of we are sure.

Our door is wide open for development ideas. We deliberately keep SRAP's structure flexible. It's kind of like a man said to me in one of our project areas, "You ask me what do we need; I ask you what have you got; we need everything."

As Director of the project, I am prepared to travel, speak, discuss and answer questions about what we are doing. We have ready to mail to all interested individuals and groups a draft of guidelines explaining what it means to be a support group.

To truly adventureous groups we offer the possibility of being the supporter of a community wherein the post office and all commercial enterprises are boarded up--nothing left but the people. Dare if you will to be idealistic; set for yourself the task of building the perfect community. Consider working so effectively in a community that the people will want to change the community name to match the name of your organization.

We of SRAP are convinced that what we need in this country is a lot of small, socially, culturally, and economically vibrant communities. Please, no more New Yorks or Chicagoes.

If you feel that your group would be interested in what we are doing, please may I have the pleasure of hearing from you.

Randolph Blackwell

In an SRAP County

Smith

Ingram

For the first time in the history of Hancock County, Georgia three Negroes were elected to county offices.

The offices were taken by James Smith, Roads and Revenue Commission, Robert Ingram, Board of Education, and James Warner, Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Smith is a farmer; Mr. Ingram works in dry cleaning and pressing, and Mr. Warner teaches in the public schools.

The candidates point out that a grant from the Voter Education Project made possible a massive voter registration drive early this year. This drive was carried on by the Hancock County Citizens Club, aided by Carl E. Farris, a field staff member of Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and John McCown of the Southern Rural Action Project.

Greene County Takes The Lead :-

Among the seven counties that are now organized and moving in the Southern Rural Action Project program, Greene County, Alabama has definitely taken the lead along the road of community development.

Less than 45 days ago a Greene County Development Committee was formed at one of the traditional county mass meetings. Within this broad committee, several special interest groups were established.

A building to be known as the community house was acquired shortly thereafter.

They gather for meetings, work and play.

The "community house" provides for a sewing club that will make children's clothes; a youth recreation-motivation-film club; an office that will be responsible for studying and supplying general information about programs that the state, federal, and local governments have to offer for community development; an office that will write and file complaints about various federal laws for the benefit of the poor that are not being enforced; a camera club-darkroom where individuals can learn photography; a community study hall mainly for those children who can not study at home because of the number of persons in the family and the general conditions of the home.

Also underway in Greene County is a manufacturing plant that will produce concrete blocks out of which homes will be constructed. Most of the non-technical work will be done by the families that need the shelter. In consultation with the housing research center at the Universities of Illinois and New Mexico, this project makes home ownership possible for families that could not conceive of such through any other known avenue. The Alabama Greene County Club, a group of former Alabama residents who have settled in the North, has agreed to act as a support group, providing direct financial assistance for Greene County. Additional financial help is anticipated from the National Student Association, and the American Foundation on Non-Violence.

You are not looking at a Boy Scout Camp. This is home for two families in Greene County. More than half of housing does not afford much more comfort.

Mr. Archie Campbell became the first Negro to be elected to the Greene County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service last week.

ON BOARD

Eleven national organizations have already agreed to aid the Southern Rural Action Project either by supporting, locating support groups, or by aiding in the development of plans and strategy. They are: The National Student Association, The National Council of Churches, The Southern Regional Council, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Delta Ministry, The National Council of Catholoc Women, Wednesdays in Mississippi, United Church Women, The National Student Christian Federation, The National Council of Negro Women, and the American Foundation for Non-Violent Education.

SOUTHERN RURAL ACTION PROJECT STAFF

Director
Randolph T. Blackwell

Administrative Secretary
Christine White

Staff Associates
John McCown Paul Bokulich
Thomas Gilmore

CRAWFORDVILLE STORY

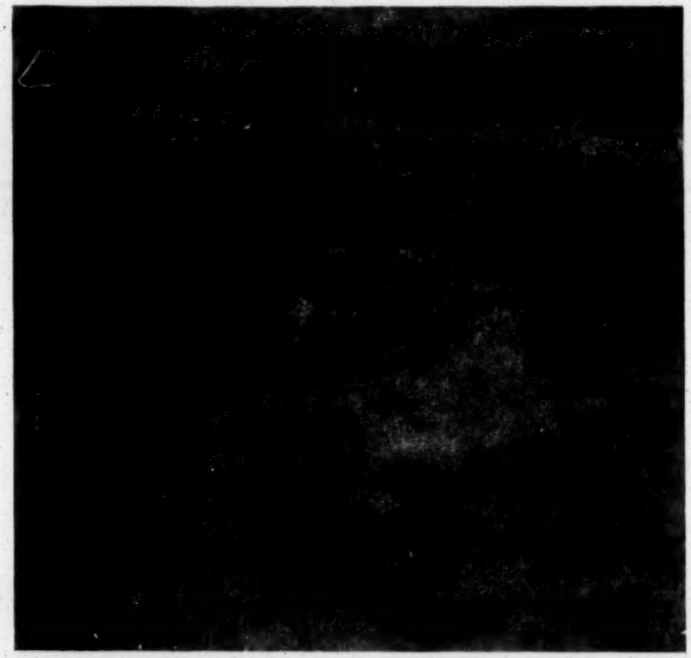
Crawfordville, Georgia (Taliaferro County) home of the Vice President of the Confederacy, until a few months ago, was quiet and dormant like many other rural agricultural areas of the South. Last year some of the Negroes of Taliaferro County decided that oppression, segregation, and discrimination should end. With the aid of SCLC, they stood on their feet.

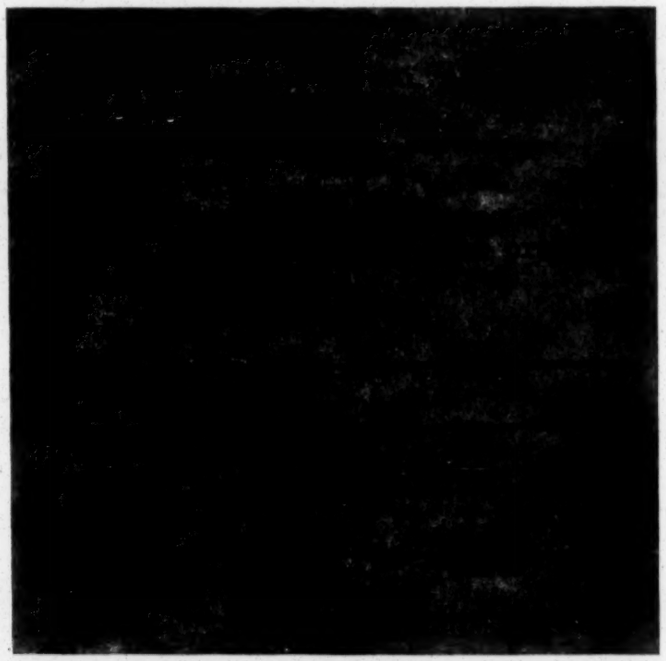
Today, Crawfordville looks to a casual observer exactly as it did six months ago, but it is not the same community. A school boycotted by Negro students forced the State of Georgia to face the Supreme Court's order to desegregate. Hard work and voter registration has placed more Negro citizen's names on the voting books than white.

At present, however, many of the Negroes who stood up for their rights by way of peaceful protest are now without the meager income which they were receiving.

Crawfordville Enterprises, a silk screen company, was started in an attempt to provide employment for the dispossessed. The company is engaged in producing "lettered T-shirts, sweatshirts, sport jackets and the like for colleges and schools."

The Southern Rural Action Project is helping the Enterprise make contacts. Within the past few days contact was made with John's Bargain Stores. Other local stores will also be contacted.





SOUTHERN RURAL ACTION PROJECT
OF THE
CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY
50 WHITEHALL STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

1525 Compton Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee
March 3, 1964

Mr. Jerry Gainey
Box 5336
Clemson College
Clemson, South Carolina

Dear Jerry:

Thank you for your letter expressing interest in the April conference. We are certainly glad to hear that you like the idea and would like to attend.

May I suggest the power of positive thinking concerning finances? We don't have any money yet but are going to try and raise some to help a limited number of students with expenses. Of course we don't want you participating in absentia if there is any possibility of your being here in person.

I think your suggestion of a report of your own campus situation and the statewide college scene is very good. (It might be good to mimeograph these so everyone can have a copy.) I'm sure that a good portion of the conference will be spent in dialogue over common projects and problems that have arisen.

I am sending the names you suggested to Walter Tillow and I'm sure that he will see that these students are invited to the conference.

I will let you know as soon as possible what our financial situation is. You might send us an estimate of your travel expenses so we will have an idea of how much you will need. If there are enough students in that area, maybe several of you could drive up.

I will let you know how our plans for the conference are progressing. If you have other questions or ideas, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

cc: Walt Tillow

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February 28, 1964

Miss Sue Thrasher
1523 Scott Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Miss Thrasher!

On February 27 I received a letter from Mr. Walter Dillow concerning a conference of Southern white students to be held in Nashville. I am almost elated that at last there is an effort to bring concerned white students together from Southern campuses. I am happy to be a part of such an effort. However, as of now, financial reasons would keep me from attending the meeting. Nevertheless my interest is great and I wonder if I might not be able to send a report of my campus situation and/or the statewide college situation to the conference. If there are any other possibilities for participation in absentia, please let me know. Below are the names of other students who would be interested in the meeting and its purpose and would have contact with other interested students on their respective campuses. I will contact such students on my campus and would appreciate any other information on the conference.

Best regards,

Jerry W. Dainey

Mr. Brad Poston
USC Box 3300
Columbia, S. C.

Miss Rachel Stokes
Box 818 Winthrop College
Rock Hill, S. C.

MR. Wiley Cooper
Wofford College
Spartanburg, S. C.

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Feb. 26, 1964

Mr Jerry Gainey
Box 5336
Clemson College
Clemson, S.C.

DearMr. Gainey:

On behalf of a number of students at Vanderbilt, Peabody, and Scaritt colleges I am inviting you to attend a small conference which is to be held in Nashville on April 3rd, 4th & 5th. We have recently taken an active interest in the Civil Rights Movement and have succeeded in desegregating a local campus restaurant. As Southern students at predominantly white schools we feel we face problems which are unique to the white student and unlike those which face our Negro counterparts. A feeling exists that there is a need for white students who are involved to meet together and exchange ideas about things which are most relevant to their situation. This would be the purpose of this meeting. We are sending this invitation to students on approximately 20 campuses in the eleven southern states. We expect(or hope) some 30-40 students to attend this small informal gathering at the Presbyterian center in Nashville. We hope you will be able to attend. While yours is the only name we have from your area, we hope you will extend this invation to others whom you think might be interested in such a meeting. If you have any further questions or lack any details, please do not hesitate to write Miss Sue Thrasher, 1523 Compton ave., Nashville, Tenn. who is serving as secretary for the group which is, as yet, still unnamed.

Sincerely,

Walter Tillow

cc. Sue Thrasher

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The following statement was adopted by a group of Southern students from predominantly white colleges and communities in a majority of the Southern states--Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Georgia Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia--meeting in Nashville, April 3-5, 1964.

WE'LL TAKE OUR STAND -- Nashville, April 4, 1964

It has been 35 years since a group of young intellectuals calling themselves the Southern "Fugitive Group" met here in Nashville and declared their hopes of stopping the clock and preventing social, spiritual and economic forces which are today still coming of age in the South. They wrote a statement called "I'll Take My Stand" in which they endorsed the old feudal agrarian aristocratic order of the South and opposed what they saw coming in the new order--widespread industrialization and urbanization with democracy and equality for all the people.

We do hereby declare, as Southern students from most of the Southern states, representing different economic, ethnic and religious backgrounds, growing from birthdays in the Depression years and the War years, that we will here take our stand in determination to build together a New South which brings democracy and justice for all its people.

Just a few years after the Fugitives took their stand, Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the presidency of the U.S. and called our Southland "America's number one domestic problem." He talked about the needs of those Americans who were ill-housed, ill-fed, and ill-clothed. Today, in 1964, when a majority of our nation is living in an affluence which makes the spectres of poverty and racism tenfold more inexcusable, a Southerner is in the White House. Yet the struggle for equal opportunity for all men--white and non-white, young and old, man and woman, is by no means completed. Our Southland is still the leading sufferer and battleground of the war against racism, poverty, injustice and autocracy. It is our intention to win that struggle in our Southland in our lifetime--tomorrow is not soon enough.

Our Southland is coming of age, they say. But we both hope and fear for her new industries and her new cities, for we also are aware of new slums, newly unemployed, new injustices, new political guile--and the Old as well. Is our dream of democracy to be dashed just as were Jefferson's dreams and the Populist struggles lost in the blend of feudal power, racial fear and industrial oligarchic opportunism? Only as we dare to create new movements, new politics, and new institutions can our hopes prevail.

We hereby take our stand to start with our college communities and to confront them and their surrounding communities and to move from here out through all the states of the South--and to tell the Truth that must ultimately make us free. The Freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us all to make our voices heard for a beginning of a true democracy in the South for all people. We pledge together to work in all communities across the South to create non-violent political and direct action movements dedicated to the sort of social change throughout the South and nation which is necessary to achieve our stated goals.

Our region must be an exemplar of the national goals we all believe in, rather than a deterrent to them:

(1) Not only an end to segregation and racism but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all;
(2) An end to personal poverty and deprivation;
(3) An end to the "public poverty" which leaves us without decent schools, parks, medical care, housing, and communities;
(4) A democratic society where politics poses meaningful dialogue and choices about issues that affect men's lives, not manipulation by vested elites;
(5) A place where industries and large cities can blend into farms and natural rural splendor to provide meaningful work and leisure opportunities for all--the sort of society we can all live in and believe in.

We, as young Southerners hereby pledge to take our stand now together here to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers.

THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) was organized in response to an urgent and growing need for communication and education in the South. The following prospectus includes the role of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, its goals, and its proposed organizational structure.

INTRODUCTION

Since a few local student groups, based on predominantly white southern campuses, have become increasingly interested in the areas of civil rights, civil liberties, peace, academic freedom, capital punishment, and poverty, the following needs have been painfully recognized: (1) the need for communication among these local groups, (2) the need for mutual support, and (3) the need for the exchange of ideas and experiences. Groups organized on several southern campuses have met with a relative degree of success on a local level (e.g., Nashville's Joint University Council on Human Relations, University of Tennessee's Students for Equal Treatment, Georgia's Students for Human Rights, Duke Universities' Core Chapter, Kentucky's Students for Social Action, New Orleans' Liberal's Club, Florida's Student Group for Equal Rights, etc.). However, the isolation of these groups has been a major handicap, resulting in a reduction of their effectiveness.

On another level, the "moderate" in the South has not become a part of the positive movement toward a new, just, democratic order. On many campuses, the "moderate" has been paralyzed by such various pressures as public opinion and discouragement of participation by university administration policies. As the Negro and civil rights movements have become more "militant" in their demands and tactics, the "moderate" has felt defensively alienated. Various efforts have been made to reach these moderate southern whites and to raise the issues of the hour. Communications and improved human relations have been the goals of conferences, workshops, etc., but they have somehow failed to accomplish their purposes and have not communicated a sense of "what can be done".

The crucial role of SSOC, therefore, is to establish a dynamic, working form of communication among Southerners who have a constructive contribution to make. Thus a sense of unity and strength would be created among students of the South--ranging from the moderate to the militant--in their efforts to promote equality and justice.

FIRST SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, forty-five student leaders and representatives from approximately fifteen predominantly white southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students at Southern campuses; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines; and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met.

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e.g., peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. It was pointed out that the specific activities the local groups might engage in would be up to them. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs.

SECOND SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of May 9-10, 1964, forty students met in Atlanta to continue the discussion and planning of SSOC. It was felt that the support and encouragement of other groups was necessary to bring more southern students into the movement. Therefore, SSOC is trying to cooperate and work with other interested groups (e.g., Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The general feeling was that a newsletter could provide one source of communication contacts among various campuses and could be used to stimulate democratic participation on many levels. The proposal for a newsletter was accepted by the Executive Committee and one edition was mailed at the end of the school year. The name of the paper is The New Rebel.

An invitation was extended from the president of SDS for SSOC to become a fraternal organization, meaning that the groups would work as closely as possible, exchange educational materials, mailing lists, etc. The role and potential influence of SSOC have been acknowledged as being very significant by individual student leaders, interested adults, local campus groups throughout the South, and national organizations such as SDS, SNCC, and the United States National Student Assoication.

Three officers were elected in addition to an Executive Committee. They are as follows:

Chairman: Gene Guerrero, Emory University
Treasurer: Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University
Executive Secretary: Sue Thrasher, Nashville

The office of Executive Secretary is considered as a full time staff position beginning in September, 1964. In addition, a field secretary will be hired to recruit on southern campuses.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee consists of one person from each of five geographical regions. Also elected to the Executive Committee was the director of the white Southern student project of SNCC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Executive Committee met on June 20, 1964, at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, to continue in the planning of the fall program. Emphasis and priority were placed on the following: the need for organizational structure, fund raising for fall programs, and proposals for the first Southwide SSOC Conference to be held on November 13-15, 1964. The topics of study for the fall conference will be: Students in Politics, History and Economy of the South, An Overview of the Civil Rights Struggle, and Civil Liberties.

SSOC'S GOALS

The aspirations and general goals of SSOC were verbalized in the following quotations from the statement "We'll Take Our Stand", adopted by the first SSOC conference on April 5, 1964:

"We do hereby declare, as southern students from most of the Southern states, representing different economic, ethnic and religious backgrounds, growing from birthdays in the Depression years and the War years, that we will here take our stand in determination to build together a New South which brings democracy and justice for all its people.

"We hereby take our stand to start with out college communities and to confront them and their surrounding communities and to move from here out through all the states of the South--and to tell the Truth that must ultimately make us free. The Freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us all to make our voices heard for a beginning of true democracy in the South for all people. We pledge together to work in all communities across the South to create nonviolent political and direct action movements dedicated to the sort of social change throughout the South and nation which is necessary to achieve our stated goals."

SSOC'S goals are the following:

(1) Not only an end to segregation and racism but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all;
(2) An end to personal poverty and deprivation;
(3) An end to the "public poverty" which leaves us without decent housing, schools, parks, medical care, and communities;
(4) A democratic society where politics poses meaningful dialogue and choices about issues that affect men's lives, not manipulation by vested elites;
(5) An end to man's inhumanity to man;
(6) A world working toward the easing of tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace, disarmament, and world-wide understanding.

"We, as young Southerners, hereby pledge to take our stand now to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

SSOC'S PROGRAM

In view of SSOC's goals and in relation to and fulfillment of the urgent need for campus education and participation in the areas of social change, the following program for the Southern Student Organizing Committee is submitted:

SSOC shall be concerned with and work in the areas of:

I. Education and Self-Education aimed at the southern campus (particularly concerned with the predominately white campuses which have remained somewhat insulated from the meaning of the human rights revolution in the South). The purpose of this education is to expose to southern students the most vital issues of the nation and the world. This consists of education:

A. On a Vision of a New South which is democratic, integrated, and responsive to the needs of all its people and on a vision of all "issues" which vitally affect our society (e.g., human rights, economic opportunity, peace, and democratic politics).

B. On the Facts about the South today and what is needed to achieve our vision.

C. On the Opportunities for all young southerners of good will to make a contribution to building the New South we seek, especially to promote the range of roles students can play--i.e., from moderate to militant. Many students start with more "moderate" supportive activity and through positive experiences work their way into more direct activity. SSOC seeks also to promote "employment opportunities" for young people for summer and full time work in community action.

II. Dialogue and Democratic Participation for a broader base of southern students in working for the building of the New South especially through:

A. Conferences in accord with the vision and purposes of SSOC which will serve to kindle and strengthen interest and participation in the "issues" which confront the South, the nation, and the world.

B. Special Community Projects emphasizing student participation in ending discrimination, poverty, elite politics, etc.

C. Campus Projects which encourage students to raise and to express their opinions on the isses which most directly affect their lives (e.g., academic freedom, campus integration, student decision-making responsibilities, and "in loco parentis").

Proposal as presented by the subcommittee

PROPOSAL OF ORGANIZATION

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, forty-five students from approximately fifteen predominantly white Southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students at predominantly white colleges; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines, and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met.

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e.g. peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs designed to implement the goals of SSOC as set forth in the statement "We Take Our Stand." A preliminary set of proposals, six in number, was submitted for consideration of the Continuations Committee in its work toward the formulation of the program of action.

SIX POINT PROGRAM

A number of concerns were expressed by the students which they felt were not being pursued with sufficient emphasis by any existing organization in the South.

1. Campus service and educational programs. The Southern campus, particularly the predominantly white campus, is generally insulated from an awareness of the civil rights movement and students lack a critical perspective on any issues, including the usual social and

political sterility of their own college environs. Educational programs and action projects are needed--not only on desegregation, Negro deprivation, and on the thrust of the Freedom Movement, but also on civil liberties, poverty, unemployment, economic issues, and political change, university reform and academic freedom, disarmament, capital punishment, etc. Broad-based (moderate to radical) student groups working on other issues close to the campus as well as militant civil rights should be encouraged by campus travelers. A special newsletter , special educational materials, and other mailings aimed at this campus based audience would be helpful. Leadership training programs are needed to prepare students for work in communities on civil rights and other issues.

2. Provision of opportunities for democratic participation in the Movement for a broader base of Southern students. Southern students wish to meet not only to formulate policy for the most militant civil rights movement but to exchange general ideas and goals and strategies for a New South and a new nation. Integrated and broad based experiences in special workshops and conferences all across the South for this purpose are needed. This means not only "human relations workshops" but experience with helping a Southern "political" student organization grow.

3. Education and promotion of a range of roles students can play in helping the Movement. Students need to be shown that, especially at first, they may perform service for the Movement in ways supplementary to militant direct action or full-time staff work. Educational and publicity programs (bringing SNCC speakers to the campus, leafleting, etc.) fund-raising, political support and sympathy pickets, letters and telegrams, research, and other roles need to be promoted vigorously. It is assumed that students, particularly the more isolated predominantly white campuses generally need to start with more moderate supportive activity and find their

own way into sharing fully in the direct action thrust of the Movement. These students need to be assisted and shown as well as confronted and challenged. Campus based civil rights programs can range from demanding decent Negro history courses or exchange programs with Negro colleges to inviting a militant civil rights leader in challenge to a "controversial speaker ban" or leafleting for desegregation of near-campus restaurants to direct action and voter education activty in the community.

4. Resources for initiating, organizing, and sustaining community organizing projects not only in the Negro community but in disinherited predominantly white communities as well--around the issues of unemployment, low wages, no unions, poverty, lack of community facilities, and urban renewal used as a racist or neighborhood destructive device.

5. Education and promotion of "unemployment opportunities" for summer and full-time working in community organizing are needed. This should include civil rights action but should not be confined to this. This could include organizing projects among the unemployed, internships with good unions, "political" work, voter registration projects, and potentially progressive poverty programs (independent community centers, American Friends Service Committee, etc.).

6. Resources and recruiting for working in the South with new kinds of liberal-left political coalitions and integrated issue political campaigns, in addition to Negro politics and civil rights campaigns, e.g., Louisville Congressional race and Texas Democratic coalition.

Without the support, encouragement, understanding, and solidarity of SNCC with efforts to "move" students on predominantly white campuses, any such efforts will remain as "segregated" from the core of the Freedom Movement as in the past. The need is not only for SNCC to expand its program for meeting those concerns but to develop new

ways of cooperating with quasi-independent approaches where they are most effectively launched this way.

Thus, those students from predominantly white campuses, meeting at the first meeting of the "Southern Student Organizing Committee," have expressed a loyalty to SNCC and wish to find ways to work with SNCC, through SNCC, and in some cases independently for SNCC. Some ways in which SNCC can expand its program to meet these needs are as follows:

1. Development of publicity and educational materials aimed at the moderate or isolated student--both regarding what SNCC is doing and what they can do where they are to help SNCC. This means tailoring the Southern white student project to working with groups like SSOC to meet these needs. This means allocating definite supportive roles--fund-raising, research, publicity, etc.--to these people.

2. Co-sponsoring and participating in workshops and conferences with the Southern Student Organizing Committee and other groups to promote interest in total social change for the South building on the defeat of segregation.

3. Urging the National Council of Churches to expand the Berea summer training program in late June to provide for "tracks" on (a) community organizing in non-Deep South communities and in the poor white communities, as well as in the Mississippi Negro community; (b) civil rights action and community-organizing action--building around the campus based situation; urging the expansion of the SNCC educational program (with the cooperation of Myles Horton) to meet these needs--and all other appropriate leadership training and internal education programs.

4. Devote resources to helping initiate "integrated" community organizing efforts which reach the poor white and sympathetic liberal communities as well as the Negro. Exploratory efforts should be made in depressed white communities such as Appalachia or the deeper South.

There are a number of reasons why something more than a "SNCC white project" is needed to reach the maximum number of persons to participate in and support the Movement across the South. Some of the values of a cooperative but quasi-independent Southern campus programming, particularly on predominantly white campuses, are as follows:

1. SNCC needs a broader base of support and access in the South than it can achieve with its present staff program and image.

2. Democratic experience in social change organizations is needed for students in the South "below" the SNCC level of militancy and "beyond" the SNCC level of outreach, and supplementary to the SNCC level of decision making on militant civil rights action.

3. Cooperation with other organizations in the South is needed, especially on issues with SNCC has no direct interest in focusing on.

4. Political "bridges" need to be built, even though SNCC does not always feel it is valuable to spend resources or divest emphasis in this way.

5. Broader issue education and action is needed with which SNCC does not wish to "dilute" its militant single-focus on civil rights action.

6. New sources of financial support can be found for such supplementary social change programming which SNCC cannot now get with its more militant program.

7. Easier access to community organizing in predominantly white communities can probably be attained with quasi-independent groups rather than SNCC directly.

The creation of a continuing "Southern Student Organizing Committee" is prefaced on the assumption that such an organization can make a unique contribution to the Southern Movement for Freedom. At that point when SNCC and other groups can financially and strategically afford to meet all the needs which SSOC has been created to meet, then its usefulness to them will be ended and it should be "merged" into an indistinguishable total Movement which we all hope

for in the coming months and years. Meanwhile, it must be understood that SSOC is part of the Movement but chooses to play a unique but coordinating and cooperative role at this point in history to broaden the base of the struggle. Our basic loyalty is to the struggle which is led by SNCC; our current participation is in this vehicle we are calling SSOC.

The assumption of the April 3-5 meeting was that the Continuations Committee would meet with the SNCC Executive Committee on April 19 to work out a mutually satisfactory "division of labor." This could range from the complete absorption of SSOC's proposals immediately into SNCC to the complete independence of SSOC from the SNCC program. A more likely alternative is a cooperative effort which defines some programs as best carried out under the direct supervision of SNCC and others carried out quasi-independently by the new group attempting to reach the predominantly white campus on its own terms.

The following division of labor is a proposal to begin discussion on this matter:

1. SNCC's "campus travelers" would be responsible for creating promotional programs and participative projects for SNCC which are directed toward the needs of the predominantly white campus. SSOC travelers would concentrate on organizing and servicing different kinds of social change groups on the campuses which would be responsive to such SNCC programs, but would also feature other issues and activities appropriate to that campus.

2. Staff in the SNCC office would prepare some special SNCC educational and promotional materials which would be designed to reach the predominantly white campus. Staff in the SSOC office would concentrate on gathering a variety of useful materials and distributing these to various campus centers. In addition, SSOC could circulate materials from Southern students themselves and publish a periodical newsletter stressing campus-based Southern social action news, especially on civil rights.

3. Staff in the SNCC office would attempt to define special roles for the participation of students from predominantly white campuses. Staff in the SSOC office would maintain an "employment bureau" which would keep track of all part-time, and full-time work needed and opportunities available for work involving social action.

4. SNCC and SSOC would work together to promote or co-sponsor special conferences, workshops, leadership training programs, etc. on the whole range of issues and concerns which activate Southern students to challenge the Southern system and work together to change it.

5. SNCC and SSOC would work together in the development of "integrated" community organizing projects. Where SNCC can work most effectively alone--in the most isolated Negro communities, they should work alone. Where SSOC can assist SNCC--in integrated direct action projects--this kind of joint participation should be promoted. Where the most "isolated" poor white communities or white campus situations arise, perhaps SSOC staff can work more effectively alone in at least the formative stages. Each group should recognize the role of the other and devote all resources available to helping one another in the total community effort.

6. SNCC and SSOC can share in determining what strategies for coalition and integrated politics are highest priority but perhaps each can play a different role. SNCC can continue to concentrate on the development of insurgent voter registration and politics in the Negro community, while SSOC can attempt to work directly with potential "allies" in organized labor, sympathetic white community groups, etc., as well as in building a significant coalition for electoral action.

MOTION ADOPTED TO CREATE THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

I move that the persons present constitute themselves the Southern Student Organizing Committee with the purposes and goals described in the April 4, Nashville statements. Further, that the previously constituted Continuations Committee shall prepare a project description for discussion with the SNCC Executive Committee on April 19 and approval of the SSOC on May 9, which meeting shall be open to all interested persons; further, that the "continuations committee" shall form its project description based upon the adopted six-point program.

Revised Proposal

Proposal Of Organization

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, forty-five students from approximately fifteen predominantly white Southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students on Southern campuses; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines, and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met.

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e. g. peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the Southern Student Organizing Committee(SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs designed to implement the goals of SSOC as set forth in the statement "We Take Our Stand." A preliminary set of proposals, six in number was submitted for consideration of the Continuations Committee in its work toward the formulation of the program of action.

Six Point Program

A number of concerns were expressed by the students which they felt were not being pursued with sufficient emphasis by any existing organization in the South.

1. Campus service and educational programs. The Southern campus, is generally insulated from an awareness of the civil rights movement and students lack a critical perspective on any issues, including the usual social and political sterility of their own college environs. This would include:
   a) Educational programs and action projects are needed on desegregation, Negro deprivation, on the thrust of the Freedom Movement, and also on civil liberties, change, university reform and academic freedom, disarmament, capital punishment, etc. This should include a program to coordinate speakers and entertainers for fund raising purposes.
   b) Broad-based(moderate to radical) student groups working on other issues close to campus as well as militant civil rights should be encouraged by campus travelers.
   c) A special newsletter, special educational materials, such as those provided by SDS, AFSC, and NSA and including

films and other mailings aimed at this campus based audience would be helpful.

d. Leadership training programs are needed to prepare students for work in communities on civil rights and other issues.

2. Opportunities for democratic participation in the Movement for more Southern students. Southern students need to meet to formulate policy for the most militant civil rights movement and to exchange general ideas, goals, and strategies in special conferences and workshops all across the South.

3. Education and promotion of a range of roles students can play in helping the Movement. Students need to be shown some ways that they may perform service for the Movement, ways supplementary to militant direct action or fulltime staff work. Educational and publicity programs (bringing SNCC speakers to the campus, leafleting, etc.) fundraising, political support, and sympathy pickets, letters and telegrams, research, and other roles need to be promoted vigorously. It is our experience that many students need to start with more moderate supportive activity and work their own way into the direct action thrust of the Movement.

4. Education and promotion of employment opportunities for summer and full-time work in communities and their organization is needed. This could include civil rights action and organizing projects among the unemployed, internships with good unions, " political work", voter registration projects, and potentially progressive anti-poverty programs (independent community centers, American Friends Service Committee, etc.)

5. Resources for initiating, organizing, and sustaining community organizing projects at the coalition level not only in the Negro community but in disinherited predominantly white communities as well--around the issues of unemployment, low wages, union organization, poverty, lack of community facilities, and the use of urban renewal as a racist or neighborhood destructive device.

6. Information and support for new kinds of liberal-left political coalitions and integrated-issue political campaigns in addition to Negro politics and civil rights campaigns, e.g. Louisville Congressional race and Texas Democratic coalition. It was the feeling of these student's attending the Nashville meeting that the support and encouragement of SNCC is necessary to bring more Southern students into the movement.

The following is a letter to the SSOC Conference in Atlanta on May 9-10, from Todd Gitlin, president of Students for a Democratic Society. The letter reached Atlanta too late to be read at that meeting. In light of our discussion there concerning becoming a fraternal organization of SDS, I want to share this letter with you. For those of you who are not familiar with SDS, it will serve as an introduction as well as explain more fully what is meant by becoming a fraternal organization. The Executive Committee of SSOC voted to accept this invitation---providing there are no objections from any group represented on the Continuations Committee. Please let me know what your reactions are to this proposal.

--Sue Thrasher

715 Arch Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
May 7, 1964

Dear SSOC:

I have been privileged to read your founding documents, "We'll Take Our Stand" and the "Proposal of Organization." Truly what your are undertaking is of critical importance to the future of the student movement, and, more broadly, to the future of democratic social change in America; and the spirit in which you undertaking it, the spirit I see so beautifully spelled out in "We'll Take Our Stand," is in the best tradition of the fight for a new and decent national order. It is in that spirit that I want to write you as you gather in Atlanta, for I feel that our two organizations, the Southern Student Organizing Committee and Students for a Democratic Society, "each have a great deal to offer each other." I very much wanted to have a representative of SDS present in Atlanta, but because we are so involved with raising money, not to mention final exams, this unhappily proved to be impossible. As a poor substitute, then, I want to introduce SDS to those of you who do not know of us, and to set out some proposals for cooperation.

SDS as presently constituted is a bare three years old. Like SNCC, we have arisen and grown in the early Sixties, years of renewed and vigorous social dislocation, years in which the old American consensus on social stagnation has been steadily broken down, years in which many young people like ourselves have demonstrated their active discontent with racial hypocrisy and bigotry, with poverty amidst the real possibility of shared abundance, with the corruption and blight of the Cold War, with a paternalistic and unsatisfying "higher education," with the decline of political dialogue around the issues that concern us. SDS is primarily a campus-based organization, with thirty chapters stretching from Boston to Oregon, from Michigan to Texas, from Baltimore to Kansas. We have about 1000 members, liberals and radicals, united in our belief that men can and ought to have control over the decisions that govern their lives and affairs. We have been active in education and active in the arenas of civil rights, the real war

against poverty, the reform of corroded universities, the reassertion of domestic priorities of decent living conditions and a democratic culture as against the wasteful and dangerous prusuit of the Cold War (of which Senator Fulbright spoke so eloquently at Chapel Hill recently), and related needs. We regard each of these areas as intimately related to the others, and our chapters and members have been jacks of many of these trades. We have published dozens of working papers and articles on the problems of civil rights, peace, and education, as well as economy....

To make a long story short, it is because I firmly believe that our goals are so similar that I want to take this opportunity to propose specific methods of cooperation. I think that we have all waited too long to realize that the problems of the South are also the problems of the nation, and vice versa. Governor Wallace's success in Wisconsin; police brutality in Chester, Pa.; in New York City, in Detroit, in Chicago; fanatical white opposition to integrated schools in many Northern cities; the role of the Northern-based U. S. Steel Company in Birmingham, and of many Northern corporations in the arrested economy of the South--all these and many more conditions indicate that we must be linked, North and South, East and West, in a coordinated effort. For some local injustices and horrors there are local solutions, but I think we would all agree that in the large majority of instances none of <u>us</u> can afford to be an island, or to think itself one. This is not to say that the South does not have its special problems, or problems much more intense than elsewhere, as the North has its own. But this, I suppose, is a debate we can and should carry on elsewhere, when we can get together in a working relationship.

Let me, then, propose a working relationship between SSOC and SDS. I'm sure we could think of others, but for the time being I would like to make four proposals:

1. SDS would like SSOC to become what we call a fraternal organization. At the present time, both SNCC and the Northern Student Movement are fraternal organizations. They are specifically invited to send representatives to SDS Conventions and meetings of our National Council, where representatives have been having speaking privileges and their votes are recorded. Since SSOC's goals are SDS's goals, you are cordially invited to become a fraternal organization.

2. SSOC affiliates are invited to take advantage of SDS literature and speakers. A complete literature list is available from our National Office in New York, and speakers can be obtained from the same source.

3. If we can find the money, and I think we can, SDS will be expanding its field staff in June. We plan to have one field secretary specifically designated to travel in the South. While this field secretary will be trying to organize SDS chapters on Southern campuses, we recognize that for a variety of reasons this is not always possible. Therefore, the field secretary

would also offer his services to SSOC, and would service your predominantly white Southern campuses in a number of ways;

(a) Making students aware of SSOC's program and activities;
(b) Offering advice on tactics and organization to campus groups;
(c) Making available SDS and SSOC literature and speakers;
(d) Publicizing SNCC and SDS organization projects--such as Hazard, Mississippi, Louisville and others--and helping with connections between these projects and on-campus groups.

Since we do not yet have a specific person in mind for this job, any of you might be interested are invited to write to me.

4. Our 1964 Convention, to be held June 11-14 at a campsite near New York City, promises to be our most exciting and valuable one yet. We expect some 300 students to be present, hearing and participating in debates on the role of radicals in politics and on radical vision, and on the direction of SDS. Following the Convention, on June 15, and 16, the elected National Council will meet at the same place to decide on SDS program for the summer; the matter of a Southern field secretary, among others, will be discussed then....

Again, I'm sorry that I couldn't be with you this weekend, but I hope you will look favorably on these proposals, and suggest others for cooperation between SNCC and SDS. Best wishes for a successful meeting, in your effort to build a democratic South within a democratic society; and may all of us prevail.

Fraternally,

Todd Gitlin
President
Students for a
Democratic Society

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

1523 Compton Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee

May 25, 1964

"We do hereby declare as Southern students from most of the Southern states, representing different economic, ethnic, and religious backgrounds . . . that we will take our stand in determination to build together a new South which brings democracy and equality for all the people."

Dear SSOC:

Some of you will recognize the above quote as being part of the statement "We'll Take Our Stand" that was adopted by those students meeting in Nashville on April 4-5. But perhaps in all the muddle and confusion of giving birth to a new organization, many of you are wondering exactly "where we stand" at this time. The following is an attempt, and a very subjective one, to bring together some specific thoughts about what SSOC is now and what we hope it can become in the future.

To many of us, the first Nashville meeting was simply an idea. We hoped that it could develop, but we were not sure what your response was going to be. Your response was indeed gratifying, and to me the most important thing about that meeting was the interest that you demonstrated--many of you by coming long distances. I think it is very significant that forty-five students cared enough to come together "to talk about common problems and goals." I had the feeling many times that weekend as we sat around tables and "talked" that we were taking our stand and that perhaps we could build together a new South.

It became apparent at that meeting that there is a great deal of activity on many campuses--activity that ranges from moderate to radical. It was also apparent that students are interested not only in civil rights but in other areas as well, such as peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, unemployment, etc. On the basis of these needs we formed the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). There were many questions that we had to answer before we could crystalize our goals into a positive program structure. However, there was an honest attempt to deal with these questions in our discussion that weekend, and a Continuations Committee was appointed for the specific purpose of drawing up a proposal to present to the Executive Committee of SNCC.

The Continuations Committee, meeting in Atlanta on April 19-20, considered a working proposal which was presented by a subcommittee. Some changes were made and the proposal was approved. In addition to approving the six-point proposal of organization, the committee discussed some immediate aims or goals for SSOC. It was decided that because the end of the school year was at hand that SSOC should continue to meet and plan for an intensive fall program, but could, in the meantime, put out one edition of a newsletter.

On Sunday afternoon of that weekend the Continuations Committee met with the Executive Committee of SNCC and presented the revised proposal of organization and the statement "We'll Take Our Stand." Discussion centered around how the two groups could cooperate and what functions SSOC could perform. A committee consisting of three SNCC staff people and three SSOC people was appointed to discuss in detail possible cooperative programs. The Executive Committee also voted $300 to help finance the SSOC conference for May 9-10.

The second SSOC conference was held in Atlanta on May 9 and 10. At this time an Executive Committee and officers were elected. The Executive Committee will continue to meet over the summer to plan for further fall programming. Fall conferences, a newsletter, new members, and programming were among the items discussed at this meeting. (See report of May 9 conference for further details.)

This is where we stand now. Our future hopes include plans for a big South-wide conference next fall. This will be held on the Gamnon campus in Atlanta and promises to be an interesting conference. Tentative dates for the conference are October 31-November 1. I hope you will begin making plans now to attend.

At the close of the meeting in Nashville we voted to accept as our official statement for that conference the statement "We'll Take Our Stand." That statement ended with a pledge:

> "We, as young Southerners hereby pledge to take our stand . . . to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South and in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

It is my feeling that we have "taken our stand" and that "together we will build a new South." However, our work is just beginning. The rhetoric of our statement will be meaningless unless we begin right now to work and build for a new social order. SSOC is designed to help us do that. But as an organizational structure it can do very little; as dedicated individuals it can accomplish very much.

This school year is drawing to a close, but I hope to see all of you next fall at the SSOC Conference. Best wishes for a challenging and fulfilling summer.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary, SSOC

THE NEW REBEL

NEWSLETTER OF THE
SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
VOL. 1 MAY 27, 1964 NO. 1

SOUTHERN STUDENTS ORGANIZE

On the weekend of April 4-5, students from approximately sixteen Southern states gathered in Nashville to talk about common problems and goals as they seek to help create a better Southland. The result of this meeting was the organization of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) which is to serve as a servicing and coordinating body for campus groups across the South. Although one of its chief concerns will be in the area of civil rights, it will also direct itself toward such issues as poverty, unemployment, peace, academic freedom, and civil liberties. The New Rebel is the official newsletter of SSOC. This will be the first and last issue for this year. The second newsletter will be printed next September.

For additional information about SSOC, write to Sue Thrasher, Executive Secretary, Box 6403, Nashville, Tenn.

JOINT UNIVERSITY GROUP SPONSORS SIP-IN

As protest demonstrations, led by SNCC and the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, continued in Nashville, the Joint University Council on Human Relations staged an all white sip-in at Morrison's Cafeteria. For more than two hours, over two hundred white persons leisurely sipped their coffee and refused to leave. Upon their departure, they handed the cashier a card protesting the segregated policy of the cafeteria.

This new anti-segregation tactic has proven to be an effective means of protest for students from predominantly white colleges, and has gained support as other white residents, including professors, ministers, and rabbis, have participated. Such protests present to the local power structure a unified demand for equal opportunity which cannot be ignored.

--Archie Allen

ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH

The South is becoming less and less Another Country. Its best universities are becoming as exposed as any others to radical realities and various movements. They are beginning to accumulate their radical, or at least searchingly liberal, clubs who want to do something. Fired by the Negro movement in the South, people are beginning to express themselves. Without any prompting or coordination, inquiry and protest are blossoming and Negro and white young people are becoming really acquainted for the first time in history in many parts of the South.

With the Goldwater Republicans as the Right and the Negro Movement as the left, Southern politics is beginning to break through Dixiecrat domination. Labor leaders, liberals, and libertarians are all attempting to find connections to the spirit of the new Negro politics. The forces of liberal-radical coalition are becoming more obvious and more self-conscious of their potential.

The open war of the rural Black Belt is presaging the Southern urban conflict which is brewing despite token integration. The South's population is now predominantly urban, and the ghetto is now more crucial than tobacco road as a focus of social protest. The Southern economy is growing more than anywhere else in the nation because it is farther behind and thus it is ripe for new Negro and Labor demands.

Race in the South is still the trigger of action and the heart of social concern; and race is also the barrier to a radical political coalition. The only solution is rapid urbanization and community organization of poor whites on economic issues pointing toward political unity with the Negro movement, educating the poor white to see his problem as general and structural and of class origin rather than marginally competitive with Negroes.

Continued on Page 2

COMMENTS ON ALCORN

by Ed Hamlett

In the early morning hours of April 22, approximately 1,000 students from Alcorn A & M College, Mississippi were suspended for participating in a boycott of the Student Union Building, which ended with a sit-out in the college stadium. The students staged the boycott and sit-out to protest a number of school policies. Among these are the following:

1. Students object to the fact that they are not told the prices of books which they are expected to buy; the cost is simply added to their bill, which they must pay before receiving their grades.
2. Students object to the fact that men are not allowed to pick women up at the dormitories for dates, but must meet them at the Union or on the corner.
3. Students object to the fact that they do not have a representative on the disciplinary committee, and that students charged with some offense do not have the right to defend themselves before the disciplinary committee.
4. Students object to the fact that women must be in the dorm at 9:30 p.m. and men must be in at 11:00 p.m., weekends not excepted.

At this writing it is not known exactly how many students remain suspended, though the number is around five-hundred. One hundred seniors who were to graduate at the end of this term have not been readmitted to the college.

We cannot voice our support of the students' actions strongly enough. We would encourage all students with just complaints to take these to their administrations and, failing corrective actions, to protest through nonviolent demonstrations.

It has long been our opinion that situations which are overly oppressive produce people who become quite skilled in their ability to thwart the purposes of the oppressor. For example, many coeds find it much easier to stay out all night rather than risk getting caught coming in at 10:00 p.m. when curfew was at 9:30 ON SATURDAY NIGHT. We would ask the administrations just who do you think these institutions were built to serve--Victorian England or Modern America? Democracy or authoritarianism?

SUMMER PROJECTS

The American Friends Service Committee is sponsoring two Citizenship Education projects. One will be a pilot project in Warren County, North Carolina (June 26-August 21); the second will be assisting Negro leaders in a program of voter registration in Orangeburg, South Carolina (June 19-August 16).

SDS summer projects are planned for: Chicago; Newark, N.J.; Chester, Pa.; Hazard, Ky.; Cleveland; and Philadelphia.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM SUMMER will involve a multi-phased effort by civil rights organizations in Mississippi. The main thrust will be political organization. However, education, recreation, relief, and legal problems will be included in the program.

ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH (cont.)

No one has really reached the activists and potential activists of the Southern campus yet--let alone the total campus situation. A student organization is needed that will find ways to carry out community projects in the South which are exemplary in stressing the new direction: urban unemployed organizing among whites and Negroes; "depressed area" organizing in places like Appalachia; labor organizing among whites and Negroes; Negro-Liberal-Labor coalition building in "border states" like Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina.

Needed also is a program of conferences and campus contacts which will bring the new vision and news to the newly-awakened people of the South, stressing that the problems of race point to broader problems in society.

Robb and Dorothy Burlage

After his California victory, Barry Strangewater was offered a movie contract with 18th Century Fox!!!!

HUNGER STRIKE IN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

by Jim Williams

Thirty-two persons staged a hunger strike in the House gallery of the Kentucky State Legislature recently. The purpose was to focus the attention of the state and nation on the problems confronting Kentucky and to urge passage of a public accomodations bill. Strikers stayed at the gallery for four days at which time the governor said that when the federal civil rights bill is passed, he will call a legislative conference of the House and Senate leaders who will then determine if there is a need for a special session to pass a bill for Kentucky.

One demonstrator remarked, "We were tired of just walking and talking--we wanted to do something effective." Just how effective the strike was on the legislature cannot yet be determined. However, thousands of people over the state supported the strike, holding prayer meetings, rallies, demonstrations, and fasting in their own homes to show their sympathies. Over 500 persons visited the demonstrators in the Gallery urging them to remain firm in their demands.

The demonstration was led by Frank L. Stanley, Jr., leader of the Allied Organizations for Civil Rights, the same group that sponsored the March on Frankfort earlier this year.

STUDENTS FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The University of Louisville has a student group that has been consistently active throughout the year. SSA members have participated in the March on Frankfort and the hunger strike at the Kentucky State Legislature as well as staging their own demonstrations. SSA also seeks to play an active role in politics. The following is a statement from their constitution which we feel catches the spirit of the freedom movement:

"Our hope is human freedom. We care that men everywhere be able to understand, express, and determine their lives in fraternity with one another. We seek to participate in a society in which men have the chance to make decisions which shape their lives.

CAMPUS NEWS

TULANE: Last fall, students at newly desegregated Tulane University, New Orleans, formed the Tulane Liberal's Club to work for civil rights and civil liberties. In an attempt to bring awareness of the movement to a large campus audience, the Club sponsored James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, and Michael Harrington. A newspaper has been established which is distributed free of charge on campus. A number of members have helped in a local voter registration program. Throughout the year a number of contacts have been made with the five other Negro and predominantly white colleges in town. It is hoped that an intra-city council of civil rights groups on the several campuses will be formed in the fall. --Cathy Cade

WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE: Students at Western Kentucky State College in Bowling Green, have recently organized a group called United Students for Social Action. The group developed out of the March on Frankfort when about thirty students decided they wanted to continue their work for civil rights in their community. An effort to desegregate local eating establishments will be made next fall.--Bob Potter

DUKE: An active CORE chapter at Duke University has brought to light discrimination in the hiring, wage and advancement policies of the University, as well as in fraternity practices and the use of athletic facilities --despite Duke's non-racial academic policies.
--Harry Boyte

GEORGIA: Early in February a group of students from several of the Atlanta campuses met to discuss setting up an organization that could serve to voice their protests. The Georgia Students for Human Rights was the result of this meeting. Following this, the group participated in several SNCC sponsored demonstrations. Other activities the group has taken part in includes voter registration, tutorial work, and survey work for the Atlanta Council on Human Relations.
--Roy Money

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
by Dan Harmeling

Civil Rights activities of University of Florida students have been organized through two groups: the Gainesville NAACP Youth Council and a campus organization, the Student Group for Equal Rights, formed last summer by students and faculty members to assist the local NAACP in picketing, etc.

The NAACP Youth Council also actively campaigned for a pro-civil rights candidate in the Democratic primary runoff for governor on May 26. The large Negro vote for him all across the state put him in the runoff, second out of a total of six candidates. High school and college students worked in teams as block workers and called at the home of each registered voter. Combined with a voter registration drive, our political activities have paid off. In a city commission election in April, we backed the "liberal" candidate (meaning being in favor of the established bi-racial committee) and out of over 10,000 votes cast, he won by 46. This summer the Youth Council will work toward integrating the few remaining segregated restaurants in the city and all city-backed organizations such as the Boys Club and various adult groups. If negotiations fail, strong public protests are planned by the Youth Council members.

The Student Group for Equal Rights has also begun a tutorial program for Negro students at both the secondary and elementary school levels. The program now includes 200 participating students and 50 tutors meeting for weekly sessions.

The main blockades to militant action have been university administration threats to take away the campus charter and lack of sufficient finances to take care of resulting bond and lawyer fees.

NEWS FROM TEXAS
by Charles Smith

The University of Texas has appointed its first Negro professor--Dr. Ervin Sewell Perry, 28 year old civil engineer and structural materials specialist. Dr. Perry received his PhD from the University of Texas. This is the first time that a major Southern university has hired a Negro faculty member. President Johnson is scheduled to speak at the University of Texas commencement on May 30. It is possible that this action (along with integration of university dorms) was taken as part of an "image tidying" campaign. It wouldn't do for President Johnson to speak at the commencement of a segregated university during an election year.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM VIOLATED AT TEXAS TECH

Dr. R. C. Goodwin, president of Texas Tech College, ordered the cancellation of a speech on campus in Lubbock by Peter Valdez, national secretary of the Young Socialist's Alliance. The student newspaper quoted Dr. Goodwin as saying, "I regard it not necessary for him to be on our campus."

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS DORMS INTEGRATED

On Saturday, May 16, the Board of Regents of the University of Texas called a special meeting and integrated the dormitories of the University. This completely desegregated the school and ended an eighteen year struggle to integrate the institution when a Negro applied for admission to the School of Law. A suit has been pending in the Federal Courts since November, 1961. The Board voted 6-1 to desegregate.

SSOC NEEDS MONEY. If the Southern Student Organizing Committee is to be successful in implementing its six-point program of action, finances are essential. It is hoped that by the fall, SSOC can begin to function as a servicing and coordinating body for campus groups. This would mean continuation of The New Rebel, arranging speakers, films, and conferences for local groups, and having a campus traveler available. Local groups are urged to sponsor fund-raising programs and seek funds from local organizations and church groups. Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University is serving as treasurer of SSOC. Matters concerning fund raising should be sent to him at 2414 Pierce Avenue, Apt. 1103W, Nashville, Tennessee.

SSOC

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Southern Student Organizing Committee

P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

GENE GUERRERO, JR., *Chairman*
SUE THRASHER, *Executive Secretary*

RON PARKER, *Treasurer*
ARCHIE ALLEN, *Field Secretary*

September 28, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Let me say again how pleased I was with the weekend visit. Meeting and talking with you and Dr. Dunbar was really a valuable experience. I hope this is only the beginning of communications between SSOC and SRC. Let's hope we continue to face directly any positive or negative situations that arise in the future. The thing that keeps occurring to Sue and me is how much we are learning from our mistakes and how much we still do not know.

It later occurred to me that I didn't emphasize that SSOC's unique feature is its indigenous southern origin. Take a look at the names and colleges represented at the first meeting in Nashville. While noting that some of our contacts came from the Bradens, I failed to mention that Walt Tillow of SNCC supplied us with numerous contacts in addition to our own. We are not carpetbaggers from the North (Unfortunately, many perceive NSA as this.), but rather southern students concerned with native problems.

We are puzzled about the "Atlanta meeting" at which SSOC was supposedly formed. Hopefully, SSOC itself will find out who these characters are and be damn sure no one speaks for SSOC save its officers and Executive Committee. I talked with Gene Guerrero, our chairman, and suggested that he drop in for a visit sometime so you can meet another of SSOC's four officers. He is working very closely with Hayes and others on the Georgia Students for Human Rights Conference.

Done
AU
MM

Please remember to send us some literature samples and place SSOC on SRC's mailing list. (with Tyson)

Again, many thanks for your interest in SSOC and for sharing your ideas with me.

Sincerely,

Ron K Parker

Ron K. Parker
Treasurer

RKP/st

cc: Gene Guerrero

Enclosures

RA'
SSOC

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee 37212

January 12, 1965

Dear Friend of SSOC,

During SSOC's nine months of existence, we have come from an idea in the minds of a few students to a somewhat loosely defined "organization". SSOC's Southwide fall conference in Atlanta and the Mississippi Christmas project represent the two most tangible results of SSOC's labor. SSOC has grown from no staff to four persons on the payroll at $25 each per week (an Executive Secretary and three Campus Travelers). A Nashville office at 915 18th Ave. South has been modestly equipped with borrowed, donated, or rented equipment.

Our financial support has come from a Norman Foundation grant ($2000), church contributions, and personal contributions. We have applied for a tax-exempt status, but this has not materialized as yet. I was very naïve about the expenses involved in getting SSOC going and maintaining an office. It didn't take many printings, mailings, salaries, phone bills, travel expenses, conference and project expenses, and miscellaneous expenses to reduce our bank balance to the point that we cannot meet January expenses and to wake me up to our desperate financial crisis.

You can help by sending us a minimum contribution of $1.00 to remain on the mailing list. I hope you will choose to send more to help defray the following major monthly expenses:

Salaries	$400
Rent	85
Printing (Newsletter, etc.)	75
Mailings	150
Travel expenses to campuses	185--215
Phone	60
Supplies	45

I am told (and still believe some of the things I am told) that there are liberals who have money. If your cup runneth over or if you know someone who is willing to spill a little in SSOC's direction, I'll mention that we need a car for campus traveling (we can't ask female travelers to hitch-hike), a mimeograph (which would save us money), and a typewriter (we are renting one now).

We are trying to spend SSOC's money wisely. Sue and I consult on every expenditure over ten dollars. Will you help in the transformation of the South by contributing to SSOC? Thank you.

Yours for a new South,

Ron K Parker

Ron K. Parker
Treasurer of SSOC

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NEWSLETTER

Southern Student Organizing Committee

VOL. 2, NO. I JANUARY, 1965

LET'S ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN TENNESSEE

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) is beginning a statewide education and action project in Tennessee for the Spring of 1965 on the issue of the abolition of capital punishment. The project will be campus based and community oriented--i.e., SSOC will work from every college and university campus in the state reaching people in their local areas, and they, in turn, can appeal to their state senators and representatives.

Tennessee is considered to be one of the "better" Southern states in which to work concerning the issue of capital punishment for several reasons. Gov. Frank Clement is not supportive of capital punishment ("...I would also suggest that serious consideration be given the abolishment of capital punishment in our state." January 8, 1959). The governor has said that while he is in office there will be no executions of those persons on "death row" (there presently are four males in this category--all Negroes). There is also support for the abolishment of the irrevocable sentence from some members of the state legislature. This legislation has not passed to date because there has been no systematic statewide thrust to lobby for abolition. SSOC hopes to mobilize existing groups, help create new groups, and encourage individuals to apply pressure on the legislature.

Our program will be education and action. The average individual does not know that capital punishment fails to do many of the things which it is sup-

Continued on page 4

MARXIST DENIED FORUM AT UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

On November 19, 1964, Peter Vassilev, Cultural Affairs Minister for the Bulgarian Embassy in Washington, D. C., spoke on "Life in Bulgaria" near the campus of the University of Arkansas at the Methodist Campus Center (Wesley Foundation) under the sponsorship of the university's Foreign Relations Club. Mr. Vassilev is, of course, a communist.

Previously, the university's censorship committee, under the guise of a Facilities-Use Committee, had refused to provide Mr. Vassilev with a public forum. Then, at the request of the Foreign Relations Club, Reverend Jim Loudermilk (Methodist campus minister) offered the facilities of the Wesley Foundation as a public forum for Mr. Vassilev in the interest of academic freedo A statewide controversy began which has not yet seen its conclusion.

In the first few days after the speech was given to a capacity audience of 250 person the Methodist Bishop, the governor, and concerned patriots of Arkansas voiced thei objections. Bishop Paul Galloway informed United Press International that he thought Mr. Loudermilk's action was an unwise procedure. Previously, the Bishop had disagreed publicly with Mr. Loudermilk's decision, stating that Vassilev represented a nation opposed to all the goals of the Methodist Church. Governor Faubus was quot in a news conference on his reaction. Whil not wanting to condemn those who were misguided enough to give aid and comfort to the communist cause, nevertheless, he felt that Mr. Loudermilk's action was completel incompatible with our policy of opposition

Continued on page 3

SSOC SPONSORS CHRISTMAS PROJECT IN MISSISSIPPI

Thirty eight volunteers from seventeen southern colleges and universities participated in the SSOC-sponsored Christmas project in Mississippi. Volunteers worked in Hattiesburg and Meridian painting and remodeling community centers and participating in voter registration drives. Both projects were sponsored in cooperation with the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). The project was divided into two four-day periods, one before and one after Christmas. An orientation session for all participants was held in Hattiesburg before each session.

The project in Hattiesburg consisted of remodeling the Dewey Street Community Center, a house currently being used for group activities and freedom schools, and Palmer's Crossing Community Center, a rural center on the outskirts of the city. Volunteers in the second session were also able to work with the voter registration team in preparing for the congressional challenge of the Freedom Democratic Party. Workers in Meridian repainted the community center and worked in voter canvassing.

Seminar sessions were arranged for the evenings. Resource persons from the local Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), a prominent lawyer from New Orleans, Mr. Jack Nelson, Rev. Robert Beach of the National Council of Churches Minister's Project, and COFO staff members aided in these sessions.

For students who have been reared in conservative or segregated environments the experience of working in the Negro community brought many new insights. Joe Melton, a student from Vanderbilt University said, "The SSOC Christmas project provided tremendous opportunity for SSOC and the individuals involved to come into direct contact with the tensions and pressures which pervade the civil rights community in Mississippi. In my opinion, the project was more meaningful to the persons who went to Mississippi than it was to the COFO projects. We very probably did little of a significant nature for the projects, but the personal contact which we had with the Negro community as well as the really meaningful contact some of us had with the liberal whites kindles in us a new realization of the necessity for commitment on our part to the democratic tradition which is as muc the heritage of these people as ourselves. We were involved in grass roots democracy a its elementary level, and in a real dialogu with the people of Mississippi. The realization of this came as a terrifically significant revelation and brought to us a new understanding of, and commitment to, our responsibility for the future of these people, the South, the nation, and ourselve

Students from the following schools participated in the project: University of Florida, University of Virginia, Xavier University, Mary Washington College, Williams College, Auburn University, University of South Carolina, Vanderbilt University, Western Kentucky State College, Bellarmine, Goucher, Duke University, Florida State University, Loyola, University of the South at Sewanee, Emory University, and the University of Southern Louisiana.

Only one incident occurred throughout the project. Ed Hamlett, a white participant from Tennessee was beaten by a Hattiesburg hardware store owner when he and two Negro students attempted to purchase supplies.

FOOD AND CLOTHING NEEDED

Food and clothing are urgently needed for poverty-stricken Negro families in the northeastern "blackbelt" counties of North Carolina where a voter registration drive has been in progress for a year. Several thousand new Negro voters have been added to the polls, important test cases are pending in the federal courts, school desegregation has been accomplished, fair employment victories have been won, and a campaign is being conducted against nonliteracy. However, there has been a continuous series of economic reprisals, threats and harassment of workers, as well as attacks from the Ku Klux Klan.

Send food and clothing to The Halifax Voters Movement, 209 Pope Street, Enfield North Carolina.

MARXIST DENIED FORUM

to the communists in Vietnam, Cuba, Laos, the Congo, and other places.

After the initial wave of protests were heard, the Arkansas Gazette, a Little Rock daily, took a firm editorial stand supporting the principles of academic freedom in their editorial, "Why Are They Afraid?" Almost a month after the incident, the Gazette was still printing letters to the editor which took both the pro and con sides of the issue.

Two principles are involved in the action taken by Reverend Loudermilk--academic freedom, and freedom of speech, called for in the social gospel of the Methodist Discipline, the church's official policy statement. Reverend Loudermilk was quoted in the clandestine student newspaper, Scuse Me: "When the university strays from its plan of free inquiry, it becomes the campus church's responsibility to recall the establishment to its duty...(the university) must be free to stand over against the society. Situations often arise when a university must keep its relationship clear with the society as, for instance, when the political forces seek to make the university a place to push a certain line...In the name of service to the university, we made our place (Wesley Foundation) available as a forum for the exercise of free speech."

Among the numerous individuals and organizations who showed public concern for the lack of academic freedom in the university community were the following: U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright, former president of the University of Arkansas, Dr. Erwin L. McDonald, editor of the Arkansas Baptist; Reverend Sam J. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Council of Churches; the University of Arkansas Student Senate; 1730 individuals within the university community who signed their names to a resolution approved by the Wesley Foundation student council; the Fayetteville Jaycees; directors of the Wesley Foundations in Arkansas; the University of Arkansas chapter of the American Association of University Professors; the Arkansas Gazette: Scuse Me, clandestine student newspaper; and The Arkansas Traveler, official student newspaper.

After the Vassilev stir, University associate professor of physics, Dr. Otto H. Zinks refused to give a scheduled speech before the university's philosophy club, and was quoted in the student newspaper: "I refuse to have my name or the subject of my lecture submitted to the facilities use committee because of my strong feeling that censorship has no place in our society. I refuse to lecture before a university club in a meeting which is not open to all students."

Due to the climate on campus, a speech by graduate student Douglas Tiberiis was also cancelled, reportedly as a result of administration intimidation. Tiberiis was to speak on his experiences in Mississippi last summer working for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) to an audience of MIHC members, a men's dormitory organization. Although arrangements for that speech were made before the Vassilev incident, new limitations were set down by the administration for Tiberiis' speech after the event. (The administration, not the Facilities-Use Committee, had jurisdiction in this particular case.) Finally the president of MIHC cancelled the speech because he felt that some of the limitations imposed by the administration were impossible to meet.

The Vassilev incident was the culmination of a two-year period of administration censorship. Administrative Memorandum No. 45, the document which brought the Facilities-Use Committee into existence, was the result of public protest to a speech made by a nationally known "sexologist," Dr. Albert Ellis. In a question and answer period after his lecture, Dr. Ellis stated that pre-

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REPORT FROM AUBURN

At a recent meeting of the Auburn University Young Democrats Club, the two Negro undergraduate students at Auburn joined the club with the wholehearted approval of the white membership. The club has a membership of over 50 students, the majority of which are natives of Alabama. The club unanimously passed a resolution expressing sympathy and support for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. It has also been active to a small extent in helping push a Negro voter registration drive.

Things of the above nature have never before happened at Auburn. Students are beginning to be less fearful in expressing liberal views.

Tom Millican

LET'S ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN TENNESSEE

posedly designed to do (e.g., to deter crime) or that there is widespread discrimination in its application. Of those who are found guilty of a capital offense, a higher percentage of the poor and Negroes are executed than those who are white and/or economically well to do. Tentative action plans are to dramatize our concern by having a march on Nashville ending in a rally.

One of SSOC's central goals is the noble, but rather ambiguous goal of "ending man's inhumanity to man." This ambiguity is reduced when SSOC works for specific programs like the abolition of man's most blatant and heinous inhumanity to his fellow man--legalized murder.

An "ad hoc" committee will be organized in the next few days which, in cooperation with SSOC, will be responsible for directing this project.

REPORT FROM TEXAS

The University of Texas chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which is affiliated with SSOC, has been quite active in recent months.

A demonstration was held in front of the State Capitol demanding that the United States withdraw U.S. troops from Viet Nam. The leaflets handed to passersby pointed out that the United States is supporting an unpopular military dictatorship by opposing the popularly supported Viet Cong. Hence, by not supporting freedom in Viet Na the U.S. is involved in a war that it cannot win. In conjunction with our demonstra tion, a debate on the war was held later with the Young Americans for Freedom.

Dr. Silber of the Philosophy Department spoke on the abolishment of capital punishment to a meeting of 150 people. He stressed the fact that in states that had abolished capital punishment, the crime rate did not rise, and, thereby, pointed out that it was not a deterrent factor to crime. He further noted the need for rehabilitation programs in the prison system to replace the philosophy of retribution.

In the campus elections this spring, our chapter is planning to run a radical candidate for student body president. Members of our chapter have been researching possible campaign issues. So far, we have decided to argue for a student bill of rights with sections on academic freedom, freedom of speech, and other student right Another plank will demand that all university approved housing be open to any student, regardless of race, creed, or national origin. Other stands will includ the health center's making available both contraceptive information and prescription to students, and the administration's lessening of pressure on the faculty to publish thereby increasing stress on under graduate education.

Our chapter's view is that victory for our candidate is not as important as our offering an alternative position to the sterile platforms of the student politico This position should provide a forum for general campus debate.

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FORUM

REFLECTIONS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION

Note: Jeff Shero, a student at the University of Texas, reflects on the implications of the civil rights revolution. Jeff is a member of the SSOC Executive Committee.

As Southerners living during the Civil Rights Revolution, watching with fascination the changes in our friends and society, we are often too involved to ask: What does it mean? Where are we going? The tensions and rapidity of the old South's demise has given us too little time. As concerned Southerners, we should pause to consider briefly where we have been and what is ahead of us.

The revolution began with beautiful simplicity. Mrs. Rosa Parks, an elderly woman, refused to give her bus seat to a white man and was arrested. This small affirmation of human dignity sparked the Montgomery bus boycott that led to the first notable victory for non-violent direct action in the South.

Negroes of the early struggle appealed to the consciences of whites and demanded recognition as men. The urgency was great; but, imprisoned by the rigidity of Southern dogma, the white South failed to respond.

In Birmingham on a Sunday morning, nonviolence as the life force of the movement began its death throes as four little girls were killed in a church bombing. Because Southern consciences took too long to respond to the suffering of their South, non-violence became primarily a tactical tool.

In contrast to the nonviolent tradition is the heritage of Nat Turner and Robert Williams. They believed that each man has the right to defend his family, home, and community and that a man need not be passive and non-violent when his existence is threatened. Re-inforcing their belief is the argument that if the nation has the right to defend its internal interests against foreign aggression, and if a white citizen has the right to defend his home, then the Negro, as a citizen of the nation, has the same right. The growing acceptance of this argument affirming equality harbors grave dangers. If the doctrine of special privileges for a few is not shattered, then we can expect further terrorism from white supremists. This would snap the existing, already-frail lines of communication and trust, and would perpetuate racial hostilities.

The demands of the Civil Rights Revolution began with a plea for a measure of human dignity--the right to equal service on a bus and at lunch counters, and the right to have access to public places of culture and convenience. Soon larger issues were raised--the right to register and vote, as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, and the right to public education in an unsegregated school. Since demands such as these could not be realized without economic progress, demands for jobs and fair hiring practices emerged.

It is at this point that the Civil Rights Revolution confronted a basic American economic problem. In our expanding economy there are not enough available manpower jobs as a result of accelerating automation and its appending cybernation, so that the resulting prospect is for an increased percentage of unemployment among our labor force. The fact that the U. S. has the highest unemployment rate of any industrialized nation is the obstacle to a fulfillment of the dream of equal treatment and opportunity for all Americans Civil rights forces have now become involved in politics and in the investigation of remedies to cure the high rate of unemployment.

At the beginning of this new year, we in SSOC must re-examine our goals. The decisions that affect our economy are con-

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REFLECTIONS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION

trolled by the business and political establishments. The power and voice for these decisions does not even partially lie with the average Southerner: the steel worker in Alabama, the sharecropper in Mississippi, the insurance salesman in Georgia. We must ask, is not our Civil Rights Revolution for more than equality and material conveniences; is our revolution not for an untrammelled democratic voice in the decisions that effect our lives? If so, we must then consider the steps that will insure our reaching this goal.

At this fluctual moment we can imagine a South which offers every man the opportunity to think freely, to develop unstifled by archaic institutions, to fulfill his potentialities without economic restraints, and to establish civil liberties in a democracy. However, we can also imagine a South which remains closed to change, filled with racial bigotry and economic injustices.

Each one of us lives in this revolution, and our actions will determine its course, be it to vitality and health or to cynical acceptance of materialism's ideals. The new South will be determined by us and by thousands like us.

Jeff Shero
University of Texas

REPORT FROM TEXAS

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) has hired Robert Pardun to campus-travel in Texas and Oklahoma to organize chapters. Because of the SDS-SSOC fraternal relationship, there will be many new SSOC contacts and probably several Texas campuses affiliating with SSOC.

Jeffrey Shero

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*SSOC is one of the organizations which participate in AEPAC. Known as the Appalachian Conference, the body seeks to serve as a coordinator of various groups which are active or plan soon to be active in Appalachia. SSOC will carry more detailed information on AEPAC in the February edition of the NEWSLETTER.

KNOXVILLE EDUCATIONAL PROJECT ORGANIZED

Students from the University of Tennessee, many of whom were present at the fall SSOC conference in Atlanta, have organized the Knoxville Educational Project (KEP). Chairman John Sullivan, a law student at UT, reports that the group is built around a committee structure, thus offering participants various levels of involvement. The committees are the Tutorial, which is the largest, the Political Action, which is presently involved in testing public accomodations, University Reform, which is researching university policy on speakers and on expulsion, and Publications, which is to make available information on tutorials and other material in which KEP members are interested.

Madeline Corral, secretary-treasurer, stated that attendance has been good at KEP's bi-weekly meetings. For example, there were forty-two persons present at the meeting on January 23, held at the Presbyterian Center. In addition to reports of the above committees, the adoption of the Ruleville (Mississippi) Community Center was discussed and passed. The group plans to have food, clothing, and book drives. Dr. Richard Marius, university history professor and co-advisor with the Reverend Ewell Reagin to KEP has visited the community center in Ruleville which is sponsored by the local people in cooperation with the Council of Federated Organizations. Dr. Marius urged the adoption of the center.

At the same meeting, Phil Smith, university junior, reported on the meeting of the Appalachian Economic and Political Action Conference. Phil attended the AEPAC session as a representative of KEP's Political Action Committee. A motion to go on record in support of AEPAC* and to become a participant in this group was tabled and referred to the Executive Committee of KEP. Favorable action by this body is expected. Many members of KEP are interested in community action. Persons desiring further information on KEP's activities may write to John Sullivan, c/o the Presbyterian Center, 1831 Melrose Avenue, Knoxville.

WHICH WAY SSOC?

By Sue Thrasher Executive Secretary

Rumor is flying around the Southland that a new group has been formed called the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). The answer to the question "What is SSOC?" will probably evoke as many responses as the number of persons asked. The only real answer we have to that question right now is that SSOC is a group of Southern students who want to build a New South. Its nine month history of building a base of Southern students, sponsoring a campus traveler program, a southwide student conference, and a service/action project in Mississippi has added some reality to the rather nebulous function of servicing and coordinating.

However, the plea is being made for SSOC to "shape up." Is SSOC moderate or radical? Will the moderate student be left out of SSOC? Is it possible to have a broad-based student group that serves both radicals and moderates? Is there a slight possibility that students don't know what they are--that the terms moderate and radical are simply relative labels applied or superimposed by others who don't agree with you? Does SSOC have a community project and if not, what is it organizing students for? What is its relationship to other groups in the South? Are the organization's goals too ambitious? Should SSOC be concerned with a wide range of issues including the war in Viet Nam, peace, and university reform? Or, should we confine ourselves to being a civil rights organization because that is the "handle" by which people begin to grasp the broader aspects of the social revolution?

It seems to me that all of these are very valid questions. Some of them need to be answered now; other answers need to evolve. They are questions that were not answered at the last conference and need to be answered at the next one. (See story on March conference, page 11.)

Before some of these questions can be answered, however, we need to think about what we mean by a New South.

The South of the mid-sixties does not yet offer students a democratic society in which to participate; it does offer them a chance to participate in the building of a democratic society.

The nuclear test ban, continuing revolt and the emergence of independent nations in Africa, the threat and potential of the triple revolution, and legislation that wages war on poverty are very important guidelines for determining our definition of a New South. Of no less importance are coalition politics in Texas, the challenge now being made by the Mississipp Freedom Democratic Party, and the organization of unemployed miners in Eastern Kentucky.

What role is there in this changing social scene for the college student? This is a question that has no answer for the student will define his own role and he will make this definition on the basis of his own understanding of the vital issues of the times. Hopefully, therefore, it will be a role that never becomes fixed or set, but remains open to change as one's understanding broadens. It is the task of SSOC to offer programs that will stimulate students and deal with these issues.

Students actively engaged in volunteer work with labor unions in North Carolina, participating in coalition politics in Texas, voter registration drives and tutorial programs across the South leads us to the conclusion that students are beginning to find their role in the building of a New South.

The problem SSOC is now facing is that the response to our timid theories of last April has been too good. A very small and unstable bank account does not

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FREEDOM DEMOCRATS PUSH FOR RECOGNITION

By D. Gorton

Editor's note: D. Gorton is a native Mississippian and was educated at the University of Mississippi.

"...they cannot win elections from a system based on murder and then claim the right to govern free men."(Congressman James Roosevelt, Congressional Record, 1-4-65, p.50)

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is again challenging the official racist power of the state of Mississippi. Starting in August at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, the disfranchised Negro citizens of Mississippi began their efforts to pressure the Federal Government into recognizing and putting an end to the intimidation of prospective Negro voters in Mississippi. The MFDP is continuing its fight for justice in Mississippi by challenging the seating of the five "official" Mississippi congressman.

The challengers sought at the opening of the new congress to have the candidates of the MFDP recognized and seated. They had been elected in a statewide "Freedom Vote", on a ballot that listed all candidates for public office along with the MFDP candidates. Mississippi Secretary of State, Heber Ladner, had refused to place the MFDP candidates, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Mrs. Annie Devine, and Mrs. Victoria Gray, on the regular ballot, despite the fact that they had observed all of the rules of the Mississippi Election Commission. This included the presentation of a petition bearing the names of 1,000 registered voters.

148 members of the congress voted against the seating of the congressmen from Mississippi. A resolution was finally passed seating the Mississippians while a committee of the House conducts an investigation into the charges brought by the MFDP. Under federal law, the MFDP has 40 days to prepare legal testimony supporting its case, then Mississippi has 40 days to collect testimony for its case. After 14 additional days for both sides the matter will be sent to the subcommittee on Elections and Privileges, which will rule. The House acts on the committee's ruling, having the final say. The ruling by the committee is expected in the latter part of July.

Before the vote for seating the delegation was taken Democratic Majority leader Albert of Oklahoma who offered the resolution for seating the regular Democrats told Congressman Ryan of New York that the full weight of the Johnson Administration would be thrown against the MFDP and in favor of the Mississippians.

The Mississippi delegation was surprised and shocked by the strength of the MFDP. A change of 70 votes in favor of the MFDP would mean the unseating of the regulars. The MFDP has until July to muster those crucial votes.

Meanwhile 100 lawyers will be taking depositions for the MFDP in Mississippi. Examples of what enquiries in the past have uncovered are these facts taken from the United States Commission on Civil Rights Report of 1961 on voting: Lamar County, Mississippi, has 6,489 eligible white voters of whom 5,593 or 91% are registered, there are 1,071 eligible Negroes of whom none are registered; Marion County has 8,997 eligible white voters of whom 9,540 are registered (not misprinted) of 3,630 Negroes 363 are registered.

While the officials of Mississippi formulate their strategy for the coming Congressional tests the MFDP keeps on the pressure. "We know that after we present the evidence of officially sanctioned and initiated violence, intimidations and bombings, and other forms of terrorism used to keep Negroes in Mississippi from voting, the nation and the Congress will have no alternative but to unseat the undemocratically elected Mississippians.".

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA STUDENTS ORGANIZE STUDENTS FOR SOCIAL ACTION (SSAC)

Editor's note: The Southern Student Organizing Committee has, since its inception, had a policy of open association. It believes in working with any non-totalitarian organization which is dedicated to working for social change in the South by democratic methods, and which group's goals are in keeping with those of SSOC's. What follows is a report by a member of SSAC at the University of Virginia. Last month's NEWSLETTER carried a report on the activities of the Virginia Student Council on Human Relations. Some SSAC members at UVA are members of VSCHR. Believing that no one organization has a program that should be or could be accepted by all others as "gospel," SSOC is much encouraged that students at UVA have several alternatives for meaningful involvement.

Students returning from the SSOC conference in Atlanta presented various "action" proposals to the University of Virginia Student Council on Human Relations (VSCHR). One of these proposals was to do community organizing in Charlottesville. When the VSCHR failed to take affirmative action on the proposals, several students decided to form SSAC.

They had two immediate concerns: 1)Drawing up a constitution and getting Student Council approval, and 2) starting a food and clothing drive for Mississippi. Student Council approval is valuable in that it allows an organization to use various campus printing and meeting facilities.

The President of VSCHR, Bill Leary, is also a member of SSAC; he was able to get the VSCHR to support SSAC in its clothing drive. Though SSAC members did most of the work, the VSCHR support was vital in that the Student Council was delaying debate on recognition. SSAC was refused permission to put boxes for the collection of food and clothing in UVA facilities; after appealing to the Council VSCHR was granted permission to collect items for the drive on campus. SSAC finally was accorded recognition

"MISREPRESENTATION" CALLED TO ATTENTION

Editor's note: Twinkie Koestline, Birmingham Southern College, had a short article appearing in the December NEWSLETTER concerning joint meetings between students from Birmingham-Southern and Miles College. This article was "called to her attention" by the school administration. The following statement is the result.

It was called to my attention by the administration of Birmingham-Southern College that my report in the December NEWSLETTER was a gross misrepresentation of Birmingham Southern College. The report read, "Birmingham-Southern and Miles College have set up...." This is untrue. Birmingham-Southern College has had no part in any interracial intercollegiate meetings in the city. Individual students are considered to be free and responsible when off campus but none of their activities should be considered expressions of the policies of the college. I would like to offer my apology to the college at this time for implicating it in any civil rights activit

Twinkie Koestline

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, continued

after the Council made it clear "that the men in SSAC must behave as 'Virginia Gentlemen,' and after being warned that if there were any 'trouble' SSAC would be blamed for it, no matter who started it."

Several adult groups in the community, including the adult human relations council and several churches, became involved in the food and clothing drive which was ultimately successful.

Plans for the new semester include: 1) a display of literature published by various social protest groups to be set up in the student center, 2) An active campaign, backed by research, will be mounted to bring to the attention of the student body the status of civil liberties and academic freedom at the university. This may be coordinated with similar activity at Mary Washington College, the women's division of the University of Virginia, and 3) Several members of the SSAC plan to move into the Negro ghetto to explore the possibilities for community organizing. Information on these programs may be obtained from Robert Fisher, 234 Fitzhugh House, University of Virginia.

WE GET LETTERS . . .

In the December issue of the NEWSLETTER, Ron K. Parker expounded on his concept of SSOC in the Forum article. The following statements are excerpts from letters in response to that article.

"For the moment I agree with Ron Parker's aims for SSOC, as the way to quicken widespread concern into involvement in social and political activities. Now is the time for liberals to act-translating laws and values into actuality. The student will face problems often peculiar to his own community, therefore the means must be flexible to achieve solutions. But, the ideals that motivate the southern student ... cannot be compromised, which compels us to continue attacking problems until they are solved. The means to be employed can be determined by the local group, whereas SSOC can keep our sights upon the ultimate goal of a free and vital southland as an integrated part of a great Democratic Society."

Keith Birchett
University of Kentucky

"Ron Parker should stick to writing two paragraph articles. In his first two paragraphs he sets out his position very well. However, he then feels a compulsion to discard "the key word, patience", and to strike out. Why are radicals necessarily "frustrated" or "deviant"? Perhaps it is the "moderates" or whatever Mr. Parker chooses to call those who are not "frustrated radicals" who better fit this category." *

Dennis J. Roberts
Albany, Georgia

* The statement Mr. Roberts is referring to is "Some frustrated radicals can continue to 'polarize' a few campuses and isolate the deviant few on an issue while those who might be interested in helping transform the South are forced to the opposite pole." See December NEWSLETTER for full text of article.

A Country's Final Plight*

Galking calm rage gropes,
Silent mist molds clear,
Too late, too late,
They hear the universe cry.

Black line in settling autumn
Carrying them light to learn,
In suffering they emerge
With a consuming denial
And a to hell with it all,
Issuing a thousand swift strikes
In return for a hundred years of abuse,
Defeated purpose more than mean?

I shudder -
Ideals grasp the aesthetic pedestal
Where ultimate truth lies with
a childs reality in hope,
When the pendulum clangs
And abuse end, to unreal despair,
Are you worthy?

It cannot be -
Crime at heart,
They live, they fight, they compromise
With half-grace, a smile and the
stroke of compassion,
Returning which wasn't given,
Molding suffering into determination
With something beyond fear - a lasting
monument,
No more, no more -
Perpetuating truth,
Man must exist,
It is his one right.

Gayle Ray

*Written for the Negro citizens of Prince Edward County in Virginia.

Gayle Ray is a senior at Longwood College, Farmville, Virginia.

CAMPUS POLITICAL PARTY INITIATED

University of Florida students have launched a new campus political organization for the school's spring elections, the Freedom Party. Party Chairman, Tom Berkshire said the Freedom Party platform planks include rent control of student housing, required abolition of discriminatory clauses in campus organizations, voluntary ROTC, equalization of dormitory hours between men and women's dorms, and creation of a student government financed and student-staffed tutorial program. (More in next issue of the NEWSLETTER)

MARXIST DENIED FORUM AT UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

marital sexual relations could be psychologically condoned in some instances.

Since the 1962 creation of a Facilities-Use Committee, a number of lecturers have been denied a public forum. In most of the cases, the committee has not found it necessary to make public their reasons for censoring a speaker. Four examples of speakers being denied a public forum are (1) Mr. Willis Ricketts, Republican candidate for governor in 1962, at the request of the Young Republicans Club; (2) Mr. Wyatt T. Walker, aide to Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., requested by the Student Bar Association; (3) the First Secretary of the USSR Embassy, requested by the Foreign Relations Club in July, 1964; (4) the Cultural Affairs Minister of the Bulgarian Embassy. While denying a forum to the USSR and Bulgarian representatives, the committee approved a forum for representatives of the Great Britain Embassy and the West German Embassy--all of whom were requested by the Foreign Relations Club during the summer of 1964 in an effort to give equal time to representatives of two opposing international ideologies.

There are 3 administrative officials, one student, and one faculty member on the now-controversial Facilities-Use Committee which the administration has described as "broadly based." The committee operates with no criteria as to which speaker will or will not fulfill the educational aims of the institution. Memo No. 45 states only that no local or county political candidates may speak, and that "all candidates for an office in a party nomination shall be invited to appear at the same time." However, the committee has interpreted this to mean that opposing candidates from both parties must be not only invited, but must both agree to speak.

University president, David Mullins, under whose signature the memorandum was issued, derives his authority from a policy statement by the University of Arkansas Board of Trustees, which allows for the use of facilities "when

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SSOC PLANS SPRING CONFERENCE FOR MARCH 19-21

The second annual spring conference of the SSOC has been set for the weekend of March 19-21 in Atlanta at the old campus of the Gammon Theological Seminary. Forty-three southern campuses were represented at the November conference (see December NEWSLETTER). It is hoped that this can be bettered by 50%.

Beginning February 1, SSOC will have three campus travellers. Except for the month preceding the conference in the fall, SSOC had only one. Our mailing list and distribution of the NEWSLETTER has tripled since November (from 500 to 1500); therefore, prospects for increased participation in our program appear to be good.

On the other hand, a bigger conference is not necessarily indicative of anything worthwhile. As Sue Thrasher points out on page 7, there are many questions which need to be answered about SSOC and its role, if any, in building the New South about which we so often speak.

For the reasons Sue gives and many others, demands have been made by the va majority of the persons attending the fall conference for a "working conference." This means a meeting chock full of workshops on things like goals, structure programming, the role of the student as a citizen, university reform, community organizing, relationship of students to nonstudents, and many many other things which will undoubtedly come up. In contrast to the previous conference, there will be only three or four speakers, whom we hope to announce to you in the February edition of this paper.

To aid in making it a more meaningful event, each of you is urged to prepare working papers on whatever interests you. Some suggested topics are as follows: Is there a need for SSOC? What are the goals which a group like SSOC should set for itself, and are our present goals adequate? What kind of program should we devise to attain these goals? Does the NEWSLETTER do what it is supposed to do in the best way possible? There are man more suggestions which could be made. Send us your thoughts and we will reproduce them on our new (second-hand) mimeograph machine we acquired yesterday

MARXIST DENIED FORUM continued

such use serves the educational objective of the university provided that such use not pertain to the soliciting of political party membership or supporting or opposing candidates, the raising of money for projects not directly connected with a university activity, or for the concern of private business." (It is noteworthy that Governor Faubus has appointed nine of the ten members of the Board of Trustees, and he will appoint the tenth man after he begins his eleventh year as governor of Arkansas in January.) As the situation now stands, Dr. Mullins has announced that he will ask a committee of faculty, staff, and students to study policies and procedures regarding the use of university facilities for meetings open to the total university family and the general public. Under pressure from a council of the University Faculty Senate, Dr. Mullins has also appointed a committee to "study" the problem. One faculty member has said that forming a committee was "usually the dilatory way to squelch a faculty."

However, the Student Senate has appointed its own Speaker Policy Revision Committee. It has four sub-committees which will compose a speaker policy to present to the administration, seek procurement of off-campus facilities for speakers who are denied the right to speak on campus, and correspond with the heads of 50-100 universities requesting copies of their speaker policies. The Student Forum sub-committees have already set up a free forum for speakers within the university community. The Committee's first session is to be held immediately after the Christmas holidays and plans to use university facilities, but it has not announced how it will get around (if need be) the administration's Facilities-Use Committee.

WHICH WAY SSOC? continued

permit us to meet the demands that are being made of an organization of southern students. Apparent needs such as a speakers bureau, the distribution and printing of more educational literature, regional conferences, and resource people for local campuses are not being met because we have too soon overshot available resources.

To meet the needs that are being demanded of it, SSOC does need to "shape up." We have a base of southern students that are asking for our help. We need to clear the hurdle of organizational structure and concentrate on strengthening and expanding our existing program as well as continuing our search for new programs and new methods.

A SPRING CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSITY REFORM

What do you think? Let us know

Please Return to:
Southern Student Organizing Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

NEWSLETTER

The Southern Student Organizing Committee

Vol. II, No. 2 *February, 1965*

Freedom Party — University of Florida

'he University of Florida's Freedom Party aims to "reorient student government from :een-age trivia to the real social problems of campus and Florida life."

'hese words, quoted from a statement by Freedom Party's student presidential candidate ames Harmeling, signal another hopeful sign in the rise of social concern among outhern students. No longer satisfied with individual and small group participation n the part of students in the major social issues of the day, a group of students at he University of Florida, including veterans of the civil rights and peace movements, ave formed a campus political party dedicated to the destruction of "Dick-and-Jane tudent government."

eploring the meaninglessness of campaigns based on such not-so-burning issues as more arking space, more parties, and lower ticket prices for campus concerts; the Freedom Party published its "Freedom Party: Statement of Objectives," a platform based on three broad areas of student concern:

First, ligitimate, on-campus student problems: Freedom Party pointed out problems and abuses in student housing, both in dorms and off campus, and offered specific suggestions for action. Among these suggestions were rent control to push down high rents paid by students from slum-quality off campus housing, student government financed "urban renewal" in the low quality housing area where most off campus students live, liberalization of women's dorm hours, and an abrupt end to invasion of privacy in the dorms plus restriction of dorm room leases to one trimester, both abuses of student rights by the university's administration.

Another on-campus problem with which the Freedom Party struggled was the incredible red tape which has come to be connected with the business of being a student, FREEDOM sought simplification of registration, class-cut policies, and class-dropping procedures.

The end of compulsory ROTC has long been a point of concern for many students at Gainesville. Far from talking long and loud about the problem, FREEDOM promised voluntary ROTC by fall, 1965.

FREEDOM's two other areas of interest are questions of social and political concern which have considerable significance for students at any campus.

FREEDOM advocated court action by the student government, if necessary, to win for students 21 and over the right to declare Gainesville as their permanent home for purposes of voting. In the same context, Harmeling, in the Florida Alligator (student newspaper), advocated voter registration drives in Gainesville and neighboring counties by university students.

Spring Conference

March 19-21
Atlanta, Georgia
Old Gamm n Seminary

Implementation of the Civil Rights Law
University Reform
Labor Unions
Tutorials
Poverty
Peace

OUR FACES - OUR WORDS

Lillian Smith, author of Strange Fruit and Killers of the Dream, has written a series of monologues entitled Our Faces--Our Words which in her own words, "reveal, I trust, some of the hopes and dreams and triumphs, the complexities and difficulties of creating new kinds of human relationships with one's fast-changing world."

This book gives one a good beginning towards an understanding of those involved by social change.

"That's the way the revolution started for us. We were suddenly there. In it. We'd never felt invisible, way Ralph Ellison felt. We never felt we were Nothing; I was always sure I was Something. Well I admit it: we'd been mighty sheltered; our race had never had it so good, I guess, as the middle-class Negro in some of the upper-South cities had it when I was growing up. I'd never seen a Klansman in my life; had never seen a race murder, never heard a mob on the loose. I knew such things happened, read about them but I guess I pushed them off. They didn't get on my mind."

Some of the other personalities dealt with in this work are a northern white minister who is torn by the dilemma of how to best express his religious convictions, the Mississippi Negro boy who must act even though his mother lives in the time when, "You can't do nothing to change white folks...", and the southern white girl who finds herself in a Mississippi jail wondering why her Harvard educated father and his contemporaries haven't spoken out.

Our Faces, Our Words by Lillian Smith
Norton Library
W. W. Norton & Company
55 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Reviewed by Gene Guerrero

Editor's Note: Lillian Smith has offered to donate 10% of the proceeds from the sale of this book to the Southern Student Organizing Committee.

FILMS AVAILABLE FROM NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The first bulletin of Minority Report, described as "a continuing film series presenting the reasons behind racial protest in North Carolina, and the essential aspirations of Negro youth of today," announces that four films produced by the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights with the assistance of the ETV Studio of North Carolina State at Raleigh and the North Carolina Film Board, are now available for circulation.

goodbye to carolina
students from Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, describe realistically the type of economic opportunities available to the Negro in North Carolina, and explain why so many Negro college graduates seek careers outside the state.

a knocking at the gate
from North Carolina College in Durham, a collection of personal experiences by student demonstrators who tell about the motivation and philosophy that kept them going in spite of indignities and perils encountered on the streets.

we're not alone
a Bennett College presentation, involving students from North Carolina and Panama, who discuss an important theme: although the Negro is a minority in North Carolina, he shares aspirations in common with the world's non-white majority.

vote - and the choice is yours
with state-wide research and door-to-door interviews in Cumberland County, students of Fayetteville State College describe why the Negro often fails to participate in voting and other democratic processes.

All films are 16mm, black and white, and 28 minutes in length. Organizations and individuals wishing to show films on the civil rights movement in their areas should write Miss Jo McMakin, North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights, Room 301, 121 E. Third Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Who is Lillian Smith? "She's the woman that shook tha magnolias off the tree. . . She is that terrible woman that told all our secrets . . . She's Miss Lil, our camp director. . . She's the first Southerner who ever wrote an editorial against segregation." In a coming issue of the SSOC Newsletter Paula Snelling, long time friend of Lillian Smith writes about the courageous Southern author who was many years ahead of her contemporaries in denouncing the vicious system of segregation.

Miss Snelling writes, "Because she is interested in you, in your search for excellence, because she hopes you will not stop until you find the Orphic truth about yourselves, your South, the human condition, she is giving part of her profits from Our Faces, Our Words to you."

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

The LSCRRC is an independent, law student-directed civil rights legal organization, founded in September 1963 by a group of ten law students who had spent the summer of 1963 working in various positions in the South and North as legal assistants in the civil rights movement. Twenty schools are now affiliated with the Council.

The Council is organized as a tax-exempt non-profit corporation. It is directed by a Board of Directors, composed of a student from each law school at which the Council has an affiliate chapter. A Board of Advisors which includes most of the active attorneys and law professors in the field of civil rights, aids the Council in making decisions. The Council is also supported by a Board of Sponsors which consists of the general counsel(s) of the leading civil rights organizations and the Deans and professors of a number of prominent law schools.

The two main goals of the LSCRRC are: (1) to recruit, train and place law students in legal clerkship positions in order to accelerate the movement of social progress under law: (2) to influence the attitudes about law and social change of future lawyers and to develop their capabilities to contribute to this movement. In particular, the Council seeks to provide opportunities for law students to be of service while they are in school, and to provide them with the initiative and chance to be of service when they become lawyers in many fields which are focused by the civil rights movement.

The Council has established a variety of programs to reach the ends described above. During the school year, the affiliate groups carry out a concrete legal research program coordinated through the Council's national office. Law students at their schools do research on current cases in cooperation with civil rights attorneys throughout the country. A number of groups at schools located in big cities are participating in experimental programs designed to increase the legal representation available to low income groups.

This past summer 100 law students from 24 different law schools worked as legal clerks in jobs concerned with the civil rights movement. 60 students were working with lawyers and civil rights groups in the South--20 in Mississippi alone.

In the North 40 law students aided law firms, civil rights organizations and community "ghetto" programs. The students devoted themselves to help in the solution of the problem of discrimination and denial of rights which affect minority groups.

THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SOUTH CAROLINA

The Committee for Compulsory School Attendance (Co-Co-Sal) was originated by students from South Carolina in an effort to make a first step in raising the state's educational standards by arousing public support for the passage of a Compulsory School Attendance Law. A bill for such a law was introduced into the present session of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and is now under consideration of the House Education and Public Works Committee.

Co-Co-Sal was born in December, 1964 at the fall retreat of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations (SCSCHR) in a workshop on politics. Although it was started as a branch of SCSCHR it is now an independent organization, claiming college professors, educational administrators, state education officials, church leaders and students among its affiliates. In less than one month the mailing list has increased by 500,

Co-Co-Sal has functioned as a resource agency, answering questions and supplying information, a reference organization which has handled inquiries from state representatives, and as a processing center for related activities, such as panel discussions. Co-Co-Sal has divided the state into three districts and is now planning a conference in each district to center around the Compulsory School Attendance Law. These meetings will feature speeches by some of the representatives that have supported the bill.

For additional information write William F. Roberts, Chairman, Co-Co-Sal, Box U 3277, Columbia, South Carolina.

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL cont'd.

A one year internship program for recent law school graduates has been established. The Council has already placed five post-graduates in the offices of active civil rights attorneys in the South.

For additional information write to Mr. Steven J. Antler, Director, LSCRRC, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

The Phillips 66 Station in Monroe, Louisiana, has three restrooms--Men, Women, and Colored!!!

APPALACHIAN VOLUNTEERS

The vacuum of poverty is slowly being lifted from the remote mountains of Eastern Kentucky through the efforts of a unique group of college students known as the Appalachian Volunteers.

Organized in 1964 these boys and girls come from 18 different campuses scattered throughout the Blue Grass State and have descended upon the area full of enthusiasm and vigor so characteristic of today's youth.

Their mission: To reach the isolated, neglected mountain child and present him with the same opportunities afforded his plateau friends. These volunteers live and work side by side with the adults and children of the community and share with them the results of their labor.

This type O.J.T. (On the Job Training) provides a college coed with invaluable experience and also serves to enliven classroom discussions. It replaces the gloss and glimmer a textbook gives with the new reality of life.

Lick Branch, a small mountain hollow near Hazard, Kentucky, served as the group's first week-long work camp, January 4-9. It was indeed all the name implied. However, rather than a group of long-faced laborers, the mountain hollow rang with clusters of singing and spirited young people. All this, during a time when many of their fellow University of Kentucky coeds were taking a semester break and heading for the sunny south, warm homes or just plain loafing. Instead, these girls and boys chose to live the life of a Kentucky mountaineer. They loved it and the mountain folk loved them.

Volunteer publicity director, Joseph T. Mulloy, terms the camp as "highly succesful" and says similar ones are planned for the forthcoming spring and summer vacations.

What began one year ago as an attempt to rebuild the 800 odd one-room school houses in Eastern Kentucky has since turned into a massive program. The Appalachian Volunteers believe that only through education can a community or a nation rise above their ignorance. To a small, dirty-faced mountain child who looks at wonderment at these strange, friendly students who come from a world called "college" it means a lot. It means someone does care.

The volunteers are perhaps in part an answer to President Kennedy's dream--a dream which saw the day when young people throughout the country would unite to 'clean' America's face of poverty and discrimination. No goal nor work could be more commendable.

Francis Lebels

STUDENTS BEGIN RESEARCH PROJECT IN ATLANTA SLUM

The following article is a report by J. Otis Cochran, a student at Morehouse College, on a research project conducted by students in the "Vine City" area of Atlanta, Georgia.

Poor people everywhere face exploitation, fragmentation and sickness--I believe that they can have justice, be united, whole and healthy. An area in Atlanta, Georgia, called "Vine City" has long concerned me and a group of other young men and women. We have decided that "now" is the time to act.

Vine City is roughly a twenty minute walk from "five-points"--the heart of downtown Atlanta. It is a large slum area, probably no different from any urban slum area yet it is. Here one finds a rare combination of "Yankee" coolness and "Southern" hospitality. Neo-serfdom abounds; its outward appearance has changed, but this is not to imply that the system is any less vicious--it is not.

Initially, we are canvassing an area (a three square block area in Vine City) with plans to publish a booklet or pamphlet on our findings. From earlier preliminary checks that we did, we found that on a per cubic square foot basis (taking condition of property into consideration) the dwellers in the area pay more rent than persons in a comparable "middle class" area.

Exploitation does not start with, nor end with housing; it is the "way of life" in Vine City. Our canvass or survey is to serve a twofold purpose. The first purpose is to "scientifically" document our accusations. The second purpose is to afford to the young men and women who will be working with this project a means of acquainting themselves with the community and the people.

We need people to help in all of the programs and to help formulate others. So far, we plan community organization programs, voter-education programs, community health programs, home improvement programs (this program will probably involve direct-action aimed at realtors) and many other long-rang programs. Students interested in this project should call or write John Otis Cochran, 230 Walnut St., NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30314, 525-1792.

We also need financial support, if this venture is to succeed. Any contributions may be addressed to: "Vine City" Project, c/o Gene Guerrero, SSOC, 915 18th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37212.

I HAVE

Speak not lightly of these matters
For I have seen the faces carved
by hunger
I have held in my hands the hands of
those distorted by long gripping
what little they had
And therefore were forever twisted to
hold only small things

I have seen with my eyes the eyes
Far back in the tunnels of hopelessness
I have seen the broad foreheads and
Have heard the words of their hollow
Mouths come haltingly and slovenly

I have loved those who cannot love
I have grieved with those taught
not to care
Those in whom hope is a bitter illusion
I have held in my arms the small stooped
And angular shoulders of children

I have taken to myself their
Stooped and twisted thoughts
Have longed with them for an under-
standing, of tenderness and only
a little comfort . . . .

E. C.

" TRIUMPH WE MUST, "
FOR OUR CAUSE IS JUST.

Impressions of Mississippi....briefly

It seems quite strange to a white American girl

to see gunracks in the cars and trucks of white men....and white women....to sleep alert to every dog's bark....to be thankful for people not glaring and staring at you....to feel futility....to feel the darkness bring a tension.... to try to never drive at night.... to feel the patter somewhere between throat and groin of anxious discomfort whenever venturing outside of friendly territory....to have to make the distinction between friendly and unfriendly territory....to make the distinction in terms of black and white....to learn to distrust whites....to feel comfortable only with the colored....to travel mud roads....to know that when you are on a paved road you must be in a white section of town....to be the enemy....to be a god....to see real courage,guts....to see real fear.... to learn to keep in constant touch.. ..to worry when anyone leaves for any length of time....to worry when you don't hear....to have to have systems of security....to be hated.. ..to feel love but also hatred.... to feel great frustration....to see a grown man leave his hat at home rather than be forced to take it off later....to see intentioned men with strong will become weak putty when facing their enemy....to beg "businessmen" to take your several hundred dollar order....to have all "businessmen" refuse to take the order....to be ecstatic over the installation of a telephone....to see so many cross-eyed children....to know that the book in the library, "A Visit to the Dentist", has no relevance....to see communities of old people and children ....to know that all the children will leave whenever it's possible to get out....to be unable to lift the sack the seven-year-old child dragged through the fields....to have a white child smile at you,to see her mother pull her away....to feel success when the man three times your age stops calling you ma'am....to be the cause of hope....to be the cause of danger.. ..to be arrested and jailed for having "too bright" license plate light.... for a big iron fence....to try to forget that "policemen are our friends". ... to know that even the Justice Department is no-good....to know that it is more safe to NOT call the fireman, the policeman or anyone for help ....to sleep with armed guards watching over you....

Susan Sadoff Lorenzi

FREEDOM PARTY - UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
cont'd.

FREEDOM demanded an end to racial and religious discrimination in University recognized organizations, the student health facilities, University employee eating facilities, and University listings of off campus housing available to students. Further, FREEDOM planned a student recruitment program in Negro schools presently ignored by administration recruiting policies.

Stimulated by the War on Poverty Program, FREEDOM came up with a particularly exciting plan which promised personal involvement to the student interested in really helping the anti-poverty program. Pointing out that Florida Student Government has an annual budget of half a million dollars, FREEDOM proposed that some of the money be spent in setting up a Florida Student Hometown Poverty Corps. Since Florida colleges, "with the notable exception of the University of Florida, are already spending $92,000 of Federal anti-poverty grants to put students to work off campus;" FREEDOM argued that the opportunity was available for students to take part in one of the most significant social reforms of our time.

The proposed corps, once organized, would sponsor tutorial programs for children of underprivileged families in the Gainesville area as a start, then move on to expand the area receiving services as well as the types of anti-poverty activities undertaken. Eventually, there would be many types of work for the socially responsible student of our generation: day-care centers for the children of working parents, public health information, retraining facilities for the unemployed, advice on job opportunities and legal problems, care of the aged, literacy programs, etc. In short, this idea is one of the most exciting to come from any campus in recent years. If extended to other campuses in the South and elsewhere, it can furnish the anti-poverty program with a basis of dedicated, informed students who will provide the initial impetus to the ponderous governmental mechanism to get it moving in the field of social reform. If you want information which can help you start the idea on your campus, write SSOC and we can put you in contact with people who have information on the anti-poverty program with regard to the campuses of the South.

Third, academic freedom: Contending that the proper function of administration in an academic context is to tend to business, facilities, and everyday operational problems; FREEDOM advocated that the faculty and students cooperate to keep the administration out of the areas of idea censorship, subject material, and the private lives and beliefs of professors and students. This last was in response to the dismissal of two professors involved in the civil rights movement.

The results of the election were as might have been expected: the Freedom Party was defeated. But even though it was formed scarcely a month before the campus election, the first integrated slate of candidates ever proposed at the University of Florida managed to capture almost 900 votes, and one of its candidates for Legislative Council won a seat for the party.

The Freedom Party is far from dead. In a letter to SSOC analyzing the party's mistakes in this election, David Purviance, one of the organizers of the Freedom Party, promises that FREEDOM will come back strong next year with the hard core won in this election. To quote David, "We perceive of student government as a tool for the student to aid in the betterment of society in a very real way. ...and in the interim between elections who knows what we can do?"

Once again Florida has come up with an exciting idea in the building of a better South. Congratulations to the Freedom Party.

"The first requirement for the success of a man--or a society--is that he accept the existing situation and face the present. Bemused by a past both tragic and disastrous, the South has hardly done this. Beyond mere acceptance is love. . . . If Southerners could rise to the level of loving passionately, not only their hills and valleys, as they do, but also the rich and varied configuration of people, black and white, who dwell therein, with the untold possibilities for achievement which lie in such association, we should not only solve our greatest problem . . . but our age would become a challenge to generations as yet unborn . . . We have never been afraid of a fight; we hardly admit yet that we lost the Civil War. Let us accept now such a challenge as will astonish the world."

--James McBride Dabbs --
The Southern Heritage

FORUM

By Jim Williams

I would like to raise some points for discussion among SSOC people and see what things develop.

As I see it, one of the really tough problems facing the South today is that of poverty. Leon Keyserling has just recently issued another important study which says that 44% of all poverty is in the eleven southern states. While practically all of the South's Negroes are in the poverty bracket, it is important to note that there are at least three times as many poor whites as there are Negroes.

The problem is how to reach the poor whites in the South. The answer is fairly simple and composes my thesis. The way to fight poverty in the South is by organizing all southern workers into labor unions! Persons who are poor are not only those persons who live on public welfare and relief. The South has a tremendous number of working poor, people who have jobs which pay highly substandard wages. They are people who work in mills, in shops, processing industries, timber and wood, and distributive industries. Their problems are essentially that of getting raises in pay, higher minimum wage laws, etc. The most practical way to do this is through trade unions.

The South has a long and proud labor history. Though the southern labor movement is weaker than that of the rest of the country, it tends to be just as progressive and pioneering. Its history is a record of struggles dating back to slavery times.

Students must begin to find ways to relate to the labor movement in its efforts to better the lives of all poor southerners, black and white.

Politically, students can help in CORE voter registration drives, in pressing for higher minimum wage laws, abolition of the "Right-to-Work" laws and other repressive legislation. Since "Organize the South!" is still one of the main watchwords of the AFL-CIO, it is important that students begin to relate to union ogranizing campaigns, as the students in the North Carolina Students & Labor Project are doing. Students can perform any number of vital functions in the organization of workers, as the North Carolina experience has evidenced.

Union Label campaigns, or boycotts against non-union made goods are also projects that students can handle well.

Students also have the possibility of organizing unions on their campuses. Buildings and grounds workers and cafeteria employees are often badly underpaid. Student employees also suffer from low wages. White collar unionism is one of the most important and growing areas of the trade union movement and one which students are in a particularly good position to reach.

The War On Poverty is a battle for good wages and decent working conditions in the South. The fact that southern poor are, for the most part, working poor raises opportunities unheralded in the rest of the country.

SSOC groups should begin to develop ties with their local labor movements and begin to do some of the things outlined here

Editor's Note: Jim Williams, a former member of the SSOC Executive Committee, is presently working for The International Union of Electricians.

SOS FROM STUDENTS AT KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

Students at Knoxville College are attempting to extend the library hours on campus. The library presently closes at nine o'clock. Students would like to extend the hours to 11:00. In order to present their case to the administration, Knoxville College students would like to submit a survey of library hours of approximately 200 other schools. They are particularly interested in the standard hours of college libraries in Tennessee. You can help by sending this information to Richard Brinson, 1629 Nolan Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.

CHALLENGE - 1965

"The Emerging World of the American Negro" is the theme for CHALLENGE 1965; The Wake Forest Symposium on Contemporary World Affairs, March 11-13. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey will keynote the symposium which will focus attention on the new role of the American Negro in politics, the ghetto, the church education, communications, employment, elections, and the judicial system. For additional information write Dennis Hoff, Executive Director, CHALLENGE, 8664 Reynolds Station, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

MANY THANKS GO TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC , THE PROGRESSIVE, AND THE TEXAS OBSERVER WHO HAVE RUN FREE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THEIR PUBLICATIONS ON THE FORMING OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE. THESE ADVERTISEMENTS HAVE HELPED PUT US IN TOUCH WITH STUDENTS IN THE SOUTH AS WELL AS IN THE NORTH WHO ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE GOALS OF OUR ORGANIZATION.

SOUTHERN STUDENT HUMAN RELATIONS SEMINAR

The Southern Student Human Relations Project of the U.S. National Student Association will hold its eighth Southern Student Human Relations Seminar at the University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky, August 1-20. Twenty Negro and white college students from all over the South will be selected to participate. During the three weeks of the Seminar, the students will engage in an intensive program of study and discussion, and listen to outstanding speakers discuss Southern history, politics, religion, culture, economics, and minority problems. Each seminar applicant who is selected to participate will receive a full scholarship which will include the cost of travel to and from the Seminar, as well as cost of room and board while at the Seminar. The scholarship will also allow the Seminar participants to attend the 18th National Student Congress, August 22 through September 2.

There have been over 120 students who have participated in the Southern Student Human Relations Seminar during the past eight years. Some of these, such as Bob Zellner and Charles McDew, went on to become much more active in the civil rights movement in the South, while others have gone on to take their place in the fields of law, education, journalism, and intergroup relations. One of the unique features of the Seminar is that it brings together students of various backgrounds and degrees of commitment, and enables them to relate to each other so that they can freely discuss their different points of view. The academic experience of the Seminar is also meaningful and this has frequently enabled students to get a better perspective on the whole civil rights movement as well as on their own feelings and ideological positions.

Seminar applications are available from the office of USNSA Southern Project, Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S. E. Atlanta, Georgia.

Applications must be submitted to the office of the Southern Project by March 31, 1965.

SCLC PLANS SUMMER VOTER PROJECT

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) has selected seventy-five rural counties and six urban counties in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and Virginia to be the scene of a ten week summer project. Massive voter registration drives and political education programs are the aims of this program. The summer will begin with a week of intensive orientation including discussions on the procedure and problems of voter registration, examination of Southern politics and economics, and training in the application and implications of nonviolence. Additional information may be obtained by writing to the SSOC office, 915 18th Ave., South, Nashville, Tennessee.

CHAPEL HILL CORE SPONSORS RADIO PROGRAMS

The local chapter of the Chapel Hill CORE sponsors a bi-weekly radio program on a Negro radio station in Durham. The show has presented a variety of educational features including programs that were interviews with prominent people in the civil rights movement. Another program featured two southern white students who has participated in summer civil rights projecrs who compared situations in North Carolina and Mississippi. Recordings have served as programs on a number of times. One of the most popular programs was on songs of the civil rights movement.

Producing the program is not difficult because there is such a wealth of material available. In the future we plan to have a program in which we interview African students on their impressions of the U.S. and their feelings about the Congo situation.

Billie Barnes
University of North Carolina

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY FORMED AT VANDERBILT

Recently there has been formed a new Students for a Democratic Society group at Vanderbilt University. The possibilities for this group are unlimited. We want to create a real dialogue between the conservative majority and the radical minority. In our programs, whether they be discussion or direct action, we seek to show both the relevance and the fruitfulness of a truly democratic position.

Presently there are about thirteen students coming to our meetings, but we are growing at the rate of two or three students each meeting. Some of our plans for the semester include participation in the SDS March on Washington regarding Viet Nam, working for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, publishing a newsletter bi-weekly, and research and subsequent action on the housing situation and/or poverty program.

by Roy Money

THE IDLER is a monthly magazine concerned with "public occurences, comment, excursions, and rational entertainment." Subscription for one year is $6.00. Send to THE IDLER, 125 Fifth Street, NE, Washington 2, D. C. SSOC's thanks to sam smith, IDLER editor, for tunning free advertisements on SSOC.

The Declaration of Conscience Against the war in Viet Nam is being distributed on many southern campuses. Copies of this petition may be obtained by writing the Student Peace Union, 5 Beekman Street, Room 1025, New York, New York, 10038.

A Letter To The Statue of Liberty

Engraved upon you "Mother of Liberty" one finds these words:

> "Give me your tired, your poor,
> Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
> The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
> Send these the homeless tempest tossed to me;
> I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

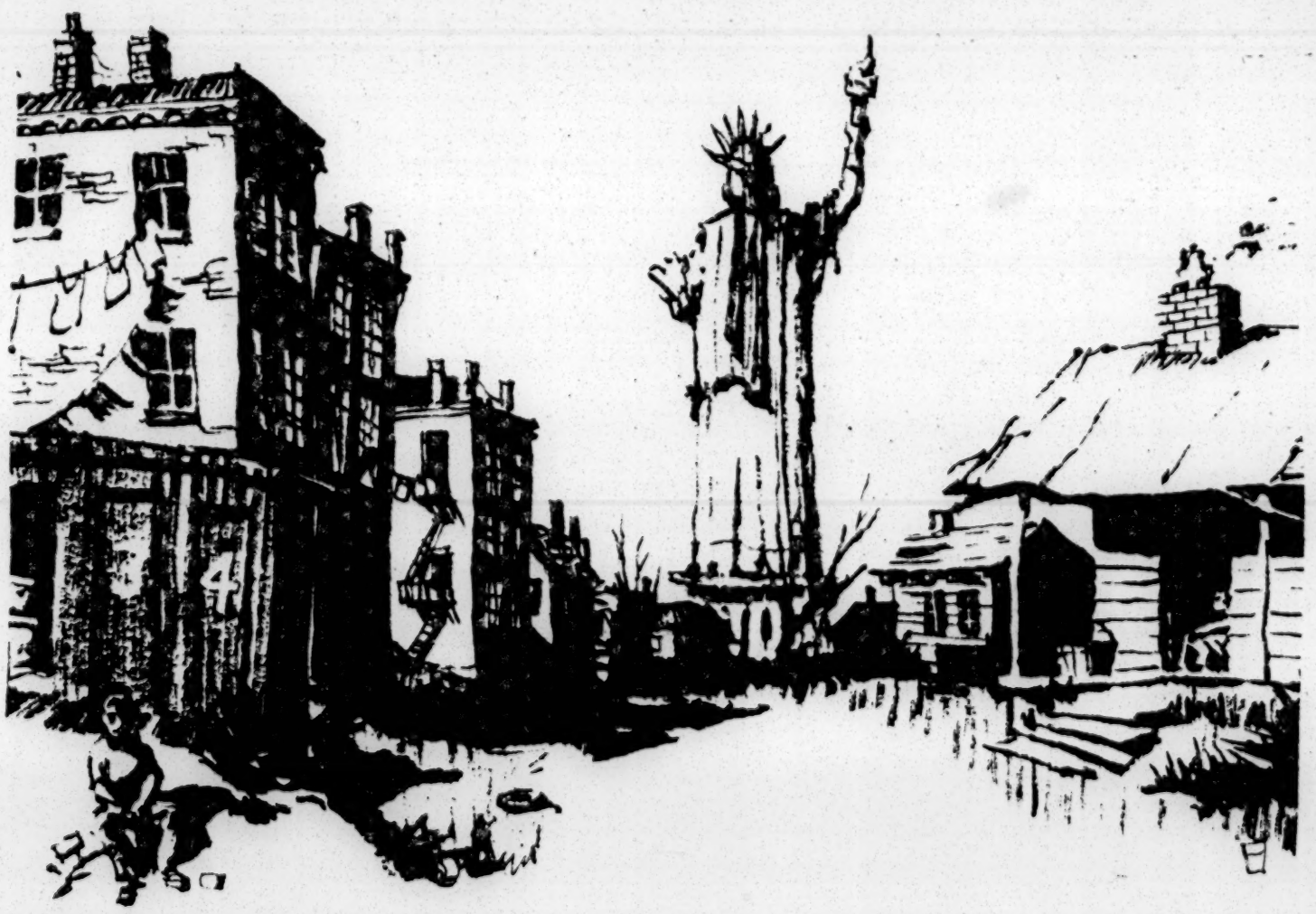
Well, Dear Mother, you have them. You have your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning, but not free. You have your wretched refuse heaped high in Harlem. You have your homeless, tempest-tossed, still drowning in a sea of deprivation and neglect. You have your golden door, but beyond that--what?

The Soothsayer cries, "Blessed is he who live in poverty--he is the waste of humanity! Blessed are the tumbling tenements, ghettos, cracked walls, naked laths, pasteboard windows, the wood stove, fetid dung on a cold floor, disease infested out-houses, the water pump down the alley, the muddy roads, a smell of urine in the city streets, languid eyes, twelve children in two rooms, a babe whose feces have dried to its bottom, a child's hair reflecting dust in the sunlight, the toothless maid, frantic youth, the sad eyed dog, a guttered father, the fatherless, the unemployed, the unskilled, the invisible, the ignorant, forgotten souls, the black man's black house, those in circumstance trapped.

Blessed are the peacemakers--the capitalist, the exploitors, the prejudiced, the machine, local government, owners of slums, human parasites, the AMA, middle class apathy, Dixiecrats, brush-fire wars on poverty, the isolators, meager welfare, the coffers of the church, united charities, the law, the black hood of the executioner, Ayn Rand's new intellectuals, the I's - they shall have no other gods before them.

Blessed are they all----they have you----"Mother Liberty"----the ideal, the dream, the promise, the opium of the people.

Scherrie Myers



Drawing by Bill Meyers

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

by Ron Parker, Treasurer Feburary 16, 1965

Gene Guerrero, Archie Allen and I spent the last two weeks of January in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, "fund raising" for SSOC. We talked to scores of people connected with unions, foundations, churches, and "eastern liberals." The trip was profitable in terms of public relations; however, very disappointing in terms of how much money we received (one church sent $25.00 and one individual gave us $100.00). I sent a mailing to 1600 of you last month asking for $1.00 or more to remain on our mailing list. Only 77 people responded! I don't use the emotional approach to raise money for SSOC, rather I assume that SSOC is dealing with an informed segment of the population that will respond when they cognitively realize the merit in what SSOC is doing and realize its financial needs. Our needs are real and immediate. The following table summarizes our actual monthly expenses but does not include the cost of special projects or conferences.

Salaries (5 staff persons)	$440
Rent (office)	$85
Mailings (Newsletters, bulletins, correspondence)	$135
Travel (campus visitation, staff travel)	$185
Telephone	$100
Supplies (printing materials, office supplies)	$80
Payment on mimeograph	$68.57
Payment on addressograph and plates	$53.21
	$1146.78

I believe the probability is very high that we will die as an organization because we do not have the funds necessary to operate.

The Southern Student Organizing Committee is a group of southern students who have united to work for a democratic South. When students work together instead of in isolation, effective change can be brought about. SSOC believes in the New South. We believe that the South has a unique opportunity to prove that men can live together free from hate, want, and fear.

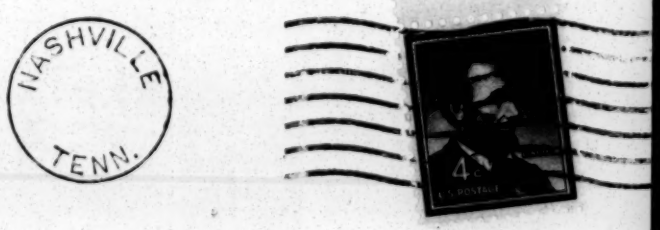
If you wish to subscribe to the SSOC Newsletter, please return this form.

NAME _____ SCHOOL _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

I am enclosing $ _____ contribution for the Newsletter.

Please return to:
Southern Student Organizing Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212



Al Ulimer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

SSOC

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Recd 3/17/65

PA
BN

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

March 15, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am enclosing a copy of the report on the Mississippi conference which I failed to enclose in my letter to you of March 13. I am also sending four copies of our February Newsletter and four copies of our conference brochure.

The conference details are finally beginning to fall into place, and we are looking forward to a good weekend.

Sincerely,

Sue Thrasher

Sue Thrasher

5

MISSISSIPPI REPORT

A statewide conference, sponsored by the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was held in Mississippi at Tougaloo College, March 6, 1965. The purpose of the conference was to bring Negro and white students together to discuss the problems that confront this deep southern state.

D. Gorton, serving as temporary Field Secretary for the SSOC, traveled the state throughout the month of February visiting college campuses. D. talked with students at the University of Mississippi, Mississippi Southern University, Rust College, Mississippi Mechanical & Industrial, Delta State College, Tougaloo College, and Mississippi State College for Women, Mississippi College, Millsaps College, Jackson State College, and Belhaven. Students from Rust, Tougaloo, Millsaps and Mississippi College attended the one day conference.

Rev. Edwin King, Chaplain and Dean of Students at Tougaloo College, keynoted the conference with an informal talk about recent happenings within the state and the possibility for future courses of action. Howard Spencer, a student at Rust College, then presented a paper on the church and the Racial Issue. Howard's paper was followed by group discussion among the participants.

In the late afternoon session, Martin Nicholas, Director of the Jackson COFO Community Center, presented a position paper on the war in Viet Nam. This paper prompted much discussion, in the group at large and in small discussion groups.

Resource persons for the conference were Bob McNamara, Radio Free Tougaloo, Francis Mitchell, Council of Federated Organizations, Martin Nicholas, Council of Federated Organizations, Howard Spencer, Rust College, and the Rev. Edwin King.

The play "In White America" was presented to the conference participants on Saturday night.

Critique: This conference was only a beginning of the possibilities that are now opening within the state. The presence of five students from Mississippi College is an indication of the willingness to hear and listen" that is slowly being expressed by Mississippi students. The students were also anxious to discuss problems other than those of a segregated society. This was evidenced in the discussion concerning war in Viet Nam.

The state of Mississippi does not allow for a free exchange of ideas. Some students feel threatened and intimidated by their parents, their school administration, and often, their peer group. A society that has so long been closed will not easily open. Other conferences where students can engage in honest and creative dialogue need to be held within the state -- or the closed society will perpetuate itself.

PA
MM

Southern Student Organizing Committee Spring Conference
March 19-21, 1965 Atlanta, Georgia

Friday, March 19

4:00-7:00	Registration
7:30-8:30	Keynote Speaker Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Exec. Dir. Southern Regional Council
9:00-10:30	Presentation of local campus programming

1. "Campus Political Parties" University of Florida
2. "Statewide Organization" Georgia Students for Human Right
3. "Committee Programming" University of Tennessee
4. "Campus-Community Projects" University of Texas
   University of Virginia
5. Other reports

Saturday, March 20

9:00-11:00	General Session: Discussion of documents and proposals concerning goals, programming, and structure of SSOC
11:00-12:00	Campus and state caucuses
1:00-5:30	Topic Workshops University Reform Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill Labor Unions Tutorials Peace Poverty
** 1:00-5:30	Coordinating Committee Meeting
7:00-7:30	State caucuses
8:00-9:00	Speaker Informal discussion and film
** 9:00-12:00	Coordinating Committee Meeting

Sunday, March 21

9:00-10:00	Presentation of Document by Coordinating Committee
10:00-11:00	Election of officers
11:00-12:00	Final speaker Rev. Andrew Young, Adm. Assistant of SCLC
12:00-1:00	Brief meeting of the Executive Committee

** A Coordinating Committee consisting of a representative from each campus will meet during this time to draw up the organizational paper. This paper will define the goals and structure of SSOC as well as present an outline of the programs to be undertaken. This committee will also constitute a nominating committee for the election of officers to be held on Sunday morning. State caucuses will provide an opportunity for members of this committee to confer with other state and campus representatives. SSOC 915 18th Avenue S. Nashville, Ten

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SSOC

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed in the spring of 1964. Its specific purpose at that time was to reach isolated students on predominantly white southern college campuses and create a dynamic form of communication among existing groups. With these goals in mind a southwide fall conference was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on the weekend of November 13-15. This conference brought together approximately 125 students from 43 colleges and universities, representing 11 southern states.

It was decided by the students attending this conference that SSOC should also direct its efforts at predominantly Negro campuses in the South. The need for an interracial, intercollegiate group was realized. A committee was set up consisting of one person from each state to plan another conference for the spring. This conference will be directed at both predominantly white and predominantly Negro campuses. As the civil rights movement in the South becomes more and more community oriented, the need for a southwide student group interested in a wide range of social issues becomes apparent.

In keeping with the directives of the conference body, SSOC is planning a spring conference for the weekend of March 19-21, again set for Atlanta. Preparations are now being made to accomodate approximately two hundred students to be enlisted through mailings and a program of campus visitation from twelve southern states. The conference will be a working conference as well as an educational one (education dealing with programming ideas for local groups and working to structure the organization).

Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Friday, March 19

4:00-7:00	Registration
7:30-8:30	Keynote Speaker: Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director Southern Regional Council
9:00-10:30	Presentation of local campus programming 1. Campus Political Parties 2. Statewide Organizations 3. Committee Programming 4. Campus-Comminity Projects

Saturday, March 20

9:00-11:00	General Business Session
11:00-12:00	Campus and State caucuses
1:00-5:30	Workshops: * University Reform Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill Labor Unions Tutorials Peace Poverty
1:00-5:30	Coordinating Committee Meeting **
7:00-7:30	State caucuses
8:00-9:00	Speaker: Stokeley Carmichael, Field Secretary Student NonViolent Coordinating Committee

Sunday, March 21

9:00-;0:00	Presentation of document by Coordinating Committee
10:00-11:00	Election of Officers
11:00-12:00	Final Speaker: Rev. Andrew Young, Administrative Assistant Southern Christian Leadership Conference
12:00-1:00	Brief Meeting of the Executive Committee

* Workshop Leaders include Helen Garvy, Assistant National Secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society; Norman Hill, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; Mr. E.T. Kehrer, Director of the Southern Regional Office, AFL-CIO; Mr.Earl Redwine, Director, Regional Office of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

** A Coordinating Committee consisting of a representative from each campus group will meet during this time to draw up the organizational paper. This paper will define the goals and structure of SSOC as well as present an outline of the programs to be undertaken during the coming year. This committee will also constitute a moninating committee for the election of officers to be held on Sunday morning. State caucuses will provide an opportunity for members of this committee to confer with other state and campus representatives.

"We as young Southerners, hereby pledge to take our stand now to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

... Nashville, April, 1965

REGISTRATION

Persons wishing to register for the conference should complete the form below and submit it as soon as possible.

A registration fee of $10.00 will be charged. This will include housing costs, food (Friday through Sunday) and will insure admission to all activities.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

College _____

Year in School _____

How will you be traveling? _____

_____

How many will be coming from your school? _____

Do you represent any campus group? If so, please name _____

_____

Return to:

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
P. O. BOX 6403
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

WHAT IS SSOC?

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed as a response to an urgent need for communication and education in the South. SSOC's role is that of establishing communication among Southerners by engaging in research and educational activities designed to stimulate the sensitivity and participation of Southern students in working for:

* Not only an end to racism, prejudice, and discrimination, but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all.
* An educational program directed toward the elimination of personal poverty and deprivation.
* An end to "public poverty" in housing, schools, and communities.
* A democratic society, with emphasis on non-partisan student involvement in a political system which provides opportunities for meaningful dialogue and choice about issues which affect men's lives.
* An end to man's inhumanity to man.
* A world working toward the easing of Cold War tensions, with positive emphasis on peace, disarmament, and world wide understanding.

Art work by permission of motive

Southern Student Organizing Committee

Spring Conference
March 19 - 21, 1965

OLD GAMMON SEMINARY
Atlanta, Georgia

SW - please see (3) (1965)
PA - see 2,3
ML - see 2
AV
MM - file

Spring Conference

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

MARCH 19-21

old gammon seminary atlanta, georgia

SEMINARS:

Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill
Labor Unions
Poverty
Peace
Tutorials
University Reform

SPEAKERS:

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Rev. Andrew Young, Administrative Asst.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

* *

In keeping with the directives of its fall conference body, the Southern Student Organizing Committee is planning a spring conference for the weekend of March 19-21, again set for Atlanta. Each southern campus is urged to send four representatives. A Coordinating Committee consisting of one representative from each campus will meet on Saturday afternoon to draw up the organizational paper. This paper will define the goals and structure of SSOC as well as present an outline of the programs to be undertaken for the coming year. This Committee will also constitute a nominating committee for the election of officers to be held on Sunday morning. State caucuses will provide an opportunity for members of this committee to confer with other state and campus representatives. Campus groups should elect their representative to the Coordinating Committee before coming to the conference. The name of the representative should be sent in with the application form.

A registration fee of $10 will be charged. This will include housing and meals from Friday night through Sunday morning.

NAME _____

ADDRESS (mailing) _____ PHONE _____

How will you be traveling? _____

How many will be coming from your school? _____
(Please enclose these names)

Do you represent any campus group _____ If so, name _____

List two preferences for workshops _____

Return to: SSOC, Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212

Recd 3/8/65

NEWSLETTER

The Southern Student Organizing Committee

Vol. II, No. 2 *February, 1965*

Freedom Party — University of Florida

The University of Florida's Freedom Party aims to "reorient student government from teen-age trivia to the real social problems of campus and Florida life."

These words, quoted from a statement by Freedom Party's student presidential candidate James Harmeling, signal another hopeful sign in the rise of social concern among Southern students. No longer satisfied with individual and small group participation on the part of students in the major social issues of the day, a group of students at the University of Florida, including veterans of the civil rights and peace movements, have formed a campus political party dedicated to the destruction of "Dick-and-Jane student government."

Deploring the meaninglessness of campaigns based on such not-so-burning issues as more parking space, more parties, and lower ticket prices for campus concerts; the Freedom Party published its "Freedom Party: Statement of Objectives," a platform based on three broad areas of student concern:

First, ligitimate, on-campus student problems: Freedom Party pointed out problems and abuses in student housing, both in dorms and off campus, and offered specific suggestions for action. Among these suggestions were rent control to push down high rents paid by students from slum-quality off campus housing, student government financed "urban renewal" in the low quality housing area where most off campus students live, liberalization of women's dorm hours, and an abrupt end to invasion of privacy in the dorms plus restriction of dorm room leases to one trimester, both abuses of student rights by the university's administration.

Another on-campus problem with which the Freedom Party struggled was the incredible red tape which has come to be connected with the business of being a student, FREEDOM sought simplification of registration, class-cut policies, and class-dropping procedures.

The end of compulsory ROTC has long been a point of concern for many students at Gainesville. Far from talking long and loud about the problem, FREEDOM promised voluntary ROTC by fall, 1965.

FREEDOM's two other areas of interest are questions of social and political concern which have considerable significance for students at any campus.

FREEDOM advocated court action by the student government, if necessary, to win for students 21 and over the right to declare Gainesville as their permanent home for purposes of voting. In the same context, Harmeling, in the Florida Alligator (student newspaper), advocated voter registration drives in Gainesville and neighboring counties by university students.

(Cont'd page 6)

Spring Conference

March 19-21
Atlanta, Georgia
Old Gamaliel Seminary

Implementation of the Civil Rights Law
University Reform
Labor Unions
Tutorials
Poverty
Peace

OUR FACES - OUR WORDS

Lillian Smith, author of Strange Fruit and Killers of the Dream, has written a series of monologues entitled Our Faces--Our Words which in her own words, "reveal, I trust, some of the hopes and dreams and triumphs, the complexities and difficulties of creating new kinds of human relationships with one's fast-changing world."

This book gives one a good beginning towards an understanding of those involved by social change.

"That's the way the revolution started for us. We were suddenly there. In it. We'd never felt invisible, way Ralph Ellison felt. We never felt we were Nothing; I was always sure I was Something. Well I admit it: we'd been mighty sheltered; our race had never had it so good, I guess, as the middle-class Negro in some of the upper-South cities had it when I was growing up. I'd never seen a Klansman in my life; had never seen a race murder, never heard a mob on the loose. I knew such things happened, read about them but I guess I pushed them off. They didn't get on my mind."

Some of the other personalities dealt with in this work are a northern white minister who is torn by the dilemma of how to best express his religious convictions, the Mississippi Negro boy who must act even though his mother lives in the time when, "You can't do nothing to change white folks...", and the southern white girl who finds herself in a Mississippi jail wondering why her Harvard educated father and his contemporaries haven't spoken out.

Our Faces, Our Words by Lillian Smith
Norton Library
W. W. Norton & Company
55 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Reviewed by Gene Guerrero

Editor's Note: Lillian Smith has offered to donate 10% of the proceeds from the sale of this book to the Southern Student Organizing Committee.

FILMS AVAILABLE FROM NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The first bulletin of Minority Report, described as "a continuing film series presenting the reasons behind racial protest in North Carolina, and the essential aspirations of Negro youth of today," announces that four films produced by the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights with the assistance of the ETV Studio of North Carolina State at Raleigh and the North Carolina Film Board, are now available for circulation.

goodbye to carolina
students from Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, describe realistically the type of economic opportunities available to the Negro in North Carolina, and explain why so many Negro college graduates seek careers outside the state.

a knocking at the gate
from North Carolina College in Durham, a collection of personal experiences by student demonstrators who tell about the motivation and philosophy that kept them going in spite of indignities and perils encountered on the streets.

we're not alone
a Bennett College presentation, involving students from North Carolina and Panama, who discuss an important theme: although the Negro is a minority in North Carolina, he shares aspirations in common with the world's non-white majority.

vote - and the choice is yours
with state-wide research and door-to-door interviews in Cumberland County, students of Fayetteville State College describe why the Negro often fails to participate in voting and other democratic processes.

All films are 16mm, black and white, and 28 minutes in length. Organizations and individuals wishing to show films on the civil rights movement in their areas should write Miss Jo McMakin, North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights, Room 301, 121 E. Third Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Who is Lillian Smith? "She's the woman that shook tha magnolias off the tree. . . She is that terrible woman that told all our secrets . . . She's Miss Lil, our camp director. . . She's the first Southerner who ever wrote an editorial against segregation." In a coming issue of the SSOC Newsletter Paula Snelling, long time friend of Lillian Smith writes about the courageous Southern author who was many years ahead of her contemporaries in denouncing the vicious system of segregation.

Miss Snelling writes, "Because she is interested in you, in your search for excellence, because she hopes you will not stop until you find the Orphic truth about yourselves, your South, the human condition, she is giving part of her profits from Our Faces, Our Words to you."

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

The LSCRRC is an independent, law student-directed civil rights legal organization, founded in September 1963 by a group of ten law students who had spent the summer of 1963 working in various positions in the South and North as legal assistants in the civil rights movement. Twenty schools are now affiliated with the Council.

The Council is organized as a tax-exempt non-profit corporation. It is directed by a Board of Directors, composed of a student from each law school at which the Council has an affiliate chapter. A Board of Advisors which includes most of the active attorneys and law professors in the field of civil rights, aids the Council in making decisions. The Council is also supported by a Board of Sponsors which consists of the general counsel(s) of the leading civil rights organizations and the Deans and professors of a number of prominent law schools.

The two main goals of the LSCRRC are: (1) to recruit, train and place law students in legal clerkship positions in order to accelerate the movement of social progress under law: (2) to influence the attitudes about law and social change of future lawyers and to develop their capabilities to contribute to this movement. In particular, the Council seeks to provide opportunities for law students to be of service while they are in school, and to provide them with the initiative and chance to be of service when they become lawyers in many fields which are focused by the civil rights movement.

The Council has established a variety of programs to reach the ends described above. During the school year, the affiliate groups carry out a concrete legal research program coordinated through the Council's national office. Law students at their schools do research on current cases in cooperation with civil rights attorneys throughout the country. A number of groups at schools located in big cities are participating in experimental programs designed to increase the legal representation available to low income groups.

This past summer 100 law students from 24 different law schools worked as legal clerks in jobs concerned with the civil rights movement. 60 students were working with lawyers and civil rights groups in the South--20 in Mississippi alone.

In the North 40 law students aided law firms, civil rights organizations and community "ghetto" programs. The students devoted themselves to help in the solution of the problem of discrimination and denial of rights which affect minority groups.

THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SOUTH CAROLINA

The Committee for Compulsory School Attendance (Co-Co-Sal) was originated by students from South Carolina in an effort to make a first step in raising the state's educational standards by arousing public support for the passage of a Compulsory School Attendance Law. A bill for such a law was introduced into the present session of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and is now under consideration of the House Education and Public Works Committee.

Co-Co-Sal was born in December, 1964 at the fall retreat of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations (SCSCHR) in a workshop on politics. Although it was started as a branch of SCSCHR it is now an independent organization, claiming college professors, educational administrators, state education officials, church leaders and students among its affiliates. In less than one month the mailing list has increased by 500,

Co-Co-Sal has functioned as a resource agency, answering questions and supplying information, a reference organization which has handled inquiries from state representatives, and as a processing center for related activities, such as panel discussions. Co-Co-Sal has divided the state into three districts and is now planning a conference in each district to center around the Compulsory School Attendance Law. These meetings will feature speeches by some of the representatives that have supported the bill.

For additional information write William F. Roberts, Chairman, Co-Co-Sal, Box U 3277, Columbia, South Carolina.

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL cont'd.

A one year internship program for recent law school graduates has been established The Council has already placed five post-graduates in the offices of active civil rights attorneys in the South.

For additional information write to Mr. Steven J. Antler, Director, LSCRRC, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

The Phillips 66 Station in Monroe, Louisiana, has three restrooms--Men, Women, and Colored!!!

APPALACHIAN VOLUNTEERS

The vacuum of poverty is slowly being lifted from the remote mountains of Eastern Kentucky through the efforts of a unique group of college students known as the Appalachian Volunteers.

Organized in 1964 these boys and girls come from 18 different campuses scattered throughout the Blue Grass State and have descended upon the area full of enthusiasm and vigor so characteristic of today's youth.

Their mission: To reach the isolated, neglected mountain child and present him with the same opportunities afforded his plateau friends. These volunteers live and work side by side with the adults and children of the community and share with them the results of their labor.

This type O.J.T. (On the Job Training) provides a college coed with invaluable experience and also serves to enliven classroom discussions. It replaces the gloss and glimmer a textbook gives with the new reality of life.

Lick Branch, a small mountain hollow near Hazard, Kentucky, served as the group's first week-long work camp, January 4-9. It was indeed all the name implied. However, rather than a group of long-faced laborers, the mountain hollow rang with clusters of singing and spirited young people. All this, during a time when many of their fellow University of Kentucky coeds were taking a semester break and heading for the sunny south, warm homes or just plain loafing. Instead, these girls and boys chose to live the life of a Kentucky mountaineer. They loved it and the mountain folk loved them.

Volunteer publicity director, Joseph T. Mulloy, terms the camp as "highly succesful" and says similar ones are planned for the forthcoming spring and summer vacations.

What began one year ago as an attempt to rebuild the 800 odd one-room school houses in Eastern Kentucky has since turned into a massive program. The Appalachian Volunteers believe that only through education can a community or a nation rise above their ignorance. To a small, dirty-faced mountain child who looks at wonderment at these strange, friendly students who come from a world called "college" it means a lot. It means someone does care.

The volunteers are perhaps in part an answer to President Kennedy's dream--a dream which saw the day when young people throughout the country would unite to 'clean' America's face of poverty and discrimination. No goal nor work could be more commendable.

Francis Lebels

STUDENTS BEGIN RESEARCH PROJECT IN ATLANTA SLUM

The following article is a report by J. Otis Cochran, a student at Morehouse College, on a research project conducted by students in the "Vine City" area of Atlanta, Georgia.

Poor people everywhere face exploitation, fragmentation and sickness--I believe that they can have justice, be united, whole and healthy. An area in Atlanta, Georgia, called "Vine City" has long concerned me and a group of other young men and women. We have decided that "now" is the time to act.

Vine City is roughly a twenty minute walk from "five-points"--the heart of downtown Atlanta. It is a large slum area, probably no different from any urban slum area, yet it is. Here one finds a rare combination of "Yankee" coolness and "Southern' hospitality. Neo-serfdom abounds; its outward appearance has changed, but this is not to imply that the system is any less vicious--it is not.

Initially, we are canvassing an area (a three square block area in Vine City) with plans to publish a booklet or pamphlet on our findings. From earlier preliminary checks that we did, we found that on a per cubic square foot basis (taking condition of property into consideration) the dwellers in the area pay more rent than persons in a comparable "middle class" area.

Exploitation does not start with, nor end with housing; it is the "way of life" in Vine City. Our canvass or survey is to serve a twofold purpose. The first purpose is to "scientifically" document our accusations. The second purpose is to afford to the young men and women who will be working with this project a means of acquainting themselves with the community and the people.

We need people to help in all of the programs and to help formulate others. So far, we plan community organization programs, voter-education programs, community health programs, home improvement programs (this program will probably involve direct-action aimed at realtors) and many other long-rang programs. Students interested in this project should call or write John Otis Cochran, 230 Walnut St., NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30314, 525-1792.

We also need financial support, if this venture is to succeed. Any contributions may be addressed to: "Vine City" Project, c/o Gene Guerrero, SSOC, 915 18th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37212.

I HAVE

Speak not lightly of these matters
For I have seen the faces carved
by hunger
I have held in my hands the hands of
those distorted by long gripping
what little they had
And therefore were forever twisted to
hold only small things

I have seen with my eyes the eyes
Far back in the tunnels of hopelessness
I have seen the broad foreheads and
Have heard the words of their hollow
Mouths come haltingly and slovenly

I have loved those who cannot love
I have grieved with those taught
not to care
Those in whom hope is a bitter illusion
I have held in my arms the small stooped
And angular shoulders of children

I have taken to myself their
Stooped and twisted thoughts
Have longed with them for an under-
standing, of tenderness and only
a little comfort . . . .

E. C.

" TRIUMPH WE MUST, "
FOR OUR CAUSE IS JUST.

Impressions of Mississippi....briefly

It seems quite strange to a white American girl

to see gunracks in the cars and trucks of white men....and white women....to sleep alert to every dog's bark....to be thankful for people not glaring and staring at you....to feel futility....to feel the darkness bring a tension.... to try to never drive at night.... to feel the patter somewhere between throat and groin of anxious discomfort whenever venturing outside of friendly territory....to have to make the distinction between friendly and unfriendly territory....to make the distinction in terms of black and white....to learn to distrust whites....to feel comfortable only with the colored....to travel mud roads....to know that when you are on a paved road you must be in a white section of town....to be the enemy....to be a god....to see real courage,guts....to see real fear.... to learn to keep in constant touch.. ..to worry when anyone leaves for any length of time....to worry when you don't hear....to have to have systems of security....to be hated.. ..to feel love but also hatred.... to feel great frustration....to see a grown man leave his hat at home rather than be forced to take it off later....to see intentioned men with strong will become weak putty when facing their enemy....to beg "businessmen" to take your several hundred dollar order....to have all "businessmen" refuse to take the order....to be ecstatic over the installation of a telephone....to see so many cross-eyed children....to know that the book in the library, "A Visit to the Dentist", has no relevance....to see communities of old people and children ....to know that all the children will leave whenever it's possible to get out....to be unable to lift the sack the seven-year-old child dragged through the fields....to have a white child smile at you,to see her mother pull her away....to feel success when the man three times your age stops calling you ma'am....to be the cause of hope....to be the cause of danger.. ..to be arrested and jailed for having "too bright" license plate light.... for a big iron fence....to try to forget that "policemen are our friends". ... to know that even the Justice Department is no-good....to know that it is more safe to NOT call the fireman, the policeman or anyone for help ....to sleep with armed guards watching over you....

Susan Sadoff Lorenzi

FREEDOM PARTY - UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
cont'd.

FREEDOM demanded an end to racial and religious discrimination in University recognized organizations, the student health facilities, University employee eating facilities, and University listings of off campus housing available to students. Further, FREEDOM planned a student recruitment program in Negro schools presently ignored by administration recruiting policies.

Stimulated by the War on Poverty Program, FREEDOM came up with a particularly exciting plan which promised personal involvement to the student interested in really helping the anti-poverty program. Pointing out that Florida Student Government has an annual budget of half a million dollars, FREEDOM proposed that some of the money be spent in setting up a Florida Student Hometown Poverty Corps. Since Florida colleges, "with the notable exception of the University of Florida, are already spending $92,000 of Federal anti-poverty grants to put students to work off campus;" FREEDOM argued that the opportunity was available for students to take part in one of the most significant social reforms of our time.

The proposed corps, once organized, would sponsor tutorial programs for children of underprivileged families in the Gainesville area as a start, then move on to expand the area receiving services as well as the types of anti-poverty activities undertaken. Eventually, there would be many types of work for the socially responsible student of our generation: day-care centers for the children of working parents, public health information, retraining facilities for the unemployed, advice on job opportunities and legal problems, care of the aged, literacy programs, etc. In short, this idea is one of the most exciting to come from any campus in recent years. If extended to other campuses in the South and elsewhere, it can furnish the anti-poverty program with a basis of dedicated, informed students who will provide the initial impetus to the ponderous governmental mechanism to get it moving in the field of social reform. If you want information which can help you start the idea on your campus, write SSOC and we can put you in contact with people who have information on the anti-poverty program with regard to the campuses of the South.

Third, academic freedom: Contending that the proper function of administration in an academic context is to tend to business, facilities, and everyday operational problems; FREEDOM advocated that the faculty and students cooperate to keep the administration out of the areas of idea censorship, subject material, and the private lives and beliefs of professors and students. This last was in response to the dismissal of two professors involved in the civil rights movement.

The results of the election were as might have been expected: the Freedom Party was defeated. But even though it was formed scarcely a month before the campus election, the first integrated slate of candidates ever proposed at the University of Florida managed to capture almost 900 votes, and one of its candidates for Legislative Council won a seat for the party.

The Freedom Party is far from dead. In a letter to SSOC analyzing the party's mistakes in this election, David Purviance, one of the organizers of the Freedom Party, promises that FREEDOM will come back strong next year with the hard core won in this election. To quote David, "We perceive of student government as a tool for the student to aid in the betterment of society in a very real way. ...and in the interim between elections who knows what we can do?"

Once again Florida has come up with an exciting idea in the building of a better South. Congratulations to the Freedom Party.

"The first requirement for the success of a man--or a society--is that he accept the existing situation and face the present. Bemused by a past both tragic and disastrous, the South has hardly done this. Beyond mere acceptance is love. . . . If Southerners could rise to the level of loving passionately, not only their hills and valleys, as they do, but also the rich and varied configuration of people, black and white, who dwell therein, with the untold possibilities for achievement which lie in such association, we should not only solve our greatest problem . . . but our age would become a challenge to generations as yet unborn . . . We have never been afraid of a fight; we hardly admit yet that we lost the Civil War. Let us accept now such a challenge as will astonish the world."

--James McBride Dabbs --
'The Southern Heritage

FORUM

By Jim Williams

I would like to raise some points for discussion among SSOC people and see what things develop.

As I see it, one of the really tough problems facing the South today is that of poverty. Leon Keyserling has just recently issued another important study which says that 44% of all poverty is in the eleven southern states. While practically all of the South's Negroes are in the poverty bracket, it is important to note that there are at least three times as many poor whites as there are Negroes.

The problem is how to reach the poor whites in the South. The answer is fairly simple and composes my thesis. The way to fight poverty in the South is by organizing all southern workers into labor unions! Persons who are poor are not only those persons who live on public welfare and relief. The South has a tremendous number of working poor, people who have jobs which pay highly substandard wages. They are people who work in mills, in shops, processing industries, timber and wood, and distributive industries. Their problems are essentially that of getting raises in pay, higher minimum wage laws, etc. The most practical way to do this is through trade unions.

The South has a long and proud labor history. Though the southern labor movement is weaker than that of the rest of the country, it tends to be just as progressive and pioneering. Its history is a record of struggles dating back to slavery times.

Students must begin to find ways to relate to the labor movement in its efforts to better the lives of all poor southerners, black and white.

Politically, students can help in CORE voter registration drives, in pressing for higher minimum wage laws, abolition of the "Right-to-Work" laws and other repressive legislation. Since "Organize the South!" is still one of the main watchwords of the AFL-CIO, it is important that students begin to relate to union ogranizing campaigns, as the students in the North Carolina Students & Labor Project are doing. Students can perform any number of vital functions in the organization of workers, as the North Carolina experience has evidenced.

Union Label campaigns, or boycotts against non-union made goods are also projects that students can handle well.

Students also have the possibility of organizing unions on their campuses. Buildings and grounds workers and cafeteria employees are often badly underpaid. Student employees also suffer from low wages. White collar unionism is one of the most important and growing areas of the trade union movement and one which students are in a particularly good position to reach.

The War On Poverty is a battle for good wages and decent working conditions in the South. The fact that southern poor are, for the most part, working poor raises opportunities unheralded in the rest of the country.

SSOC groups should begin to develop ties with their local labor movements and begin to do some of the things outlined here

Editor's Note: Jim Williams, a former member of the SSOC Executive Committee, is presently working for The International Union of Electricians.

SOS FROM STUDENTS AT KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

Students at Knoxville College are attempting to extend the library hours on campus. The library presently closes at nine o'clock. Students would like to extend the hours to 11:00. In order to present their case to the administration, Knoxville College students would like to submit a survey of library hours of approximately 200 other schools. They are particularly interested in the standard hours of college libraries in Tennessee. You can help by sending this information to Richard Brinson, 1629 Nolan Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.

CHALLENGE - 1965

"The Emerging World of the American Negro" is the theme for CHALLENGE 1965; The Wake Forest Symposium on Contemporary World Affairs, March 11-13. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey will keynote the symposium which will focus attention on the new role of the American Negro in politics, the ghetto, the church education, communications, employment, elections, and the judicial system. For additional information write Dennis Hoff, Executive Director, CHALLENGE, 8664 Reynolds Station, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

MANY THANKS GO TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC, THE PROGRESSIVE, AND THE TEXAS OBSERVER WHO HAVE RUN FREE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THEIR PUBLICATIONS ON THE FORMING OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE. THESE ADVERTISEMENTS HAVE HELPED PUT US IN TOUCH WITH STUDENTS IN THE SOUTH AS WELL AS IN THE NORTH WHO ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE GOALS OF OUR ORGANIZATION.

SOUTHERN STUDENT HUMAN RELATIONS SEMINAR

The Southern Student Human Relations Project of the U.S. National Student Association will hold its eighth Southern Student Human Relations Seminar at the University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky, August 1-20. Twenty Negro and white college students from all over the South will be selected to participate. During the three weeks of the Seminar, the students will engage in an intensive program of study and discussion, and listen to outstanding speakers discuss Southern history, politics, religion, culture, economics, and minority problems. Each seminar applicant who is selected to participate will receive a full scholarship which will include the cost of travel to and from the Seminar, as well as cost of room and board while at the Seminar. The scholarship will also allow the Seminar participants to attend the 18th National Student Congress, August 22 through September 2.

There have been over 120 students who have participated in the Southern Student Human Relations Seminar during the past eight years. Some of these, such as Bob Zellner and Charles McDew, went on to become much more active in the civil rights movement in the South, while others have gone on to take their place in the fields of law, education, journalism, and intergroup relations. One of the unique features of the Seminar is that it brings together students of various backgrounds and degrees of commitment, and enables them to relate to each other so that they can freely discuss their different points of view. The academic experience of the Seminar is also meaningful and this has frequently enabled students to get a better perspective on the whole civil rights movement as well as on their own feelings and ideological positions.

Seminar applications are available from the office of USNSA Southern Project, Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S. E. Atlanta, Georgia.

Applications must be submitted to the office of the Southern Project by March 31, 1965.

SCLC PLANS SUMMER VOTER PROJECT

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) has selected seventy-five rural counties and six urban counties in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and Virginia to be the scene of a ten week summer project. Massive voter registration drives and political education programs are the aims of this program. The summer will begin with a week of intensive orientation including discussions on the procedure and problems of voter registration, examination of Southern politics and economics, and training in the application and implications of nonviolence. Additional information may be obtained by writing to the SSOC office, 915 18th Ave., South, Nashville, Tennessee.

CHAPEL HILL CORE SPONSORS RADIO PROGRAMS

The local chapter of the Chapel Hill CORE sponsors a bi-weekly radio program on a Negro radio station in Durham. The show has presented a variety of educational features including programs that were interviews with prominent people in the civil rights movement. Another program featured two southern white students who has participated in summer civil rights projecrs who compared situations in North Carolina and Mississippi. Recordings have served as programs on a number of times. One of the most popular programs was on songs of the civil rights movement.

Producing the program is not difficult because there is such a wealth of material available. In the future we plan to have a program in which we interview African students on their impressions of the U.S. and their feelings about the Congo situation.

Billie Barnes
University of North Carolina

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY FORMED AT VANDERBILT

Recently there has been formed a new Students for a Democratic Society group at Vanderbilt University. The possibilities for this group are unlimited. We want to create a real dialogue between the conservative majority and the radical minority. In our programs, whether they be discussion or direct action, we seek to show both the relevance and the fruitfulness of a truly democratic position.

Presently there are about thirteen students coming to our meetings, but we are growing at the rate of two or three students each meeting. Some of our plans for the semester include participation in the SDS March on Washington regarding Viet Nam, working for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, publishing a newsletter bi-weekly, and research and subsequent action on the housing situation and/or poverty program.

by Roy Money

THE IDLER is a monthly magazine concerned with "public occurences, comment, excursions, and rational entertainment." Subscription for one year is $6.00. Send to THE IDLER, 125 Fifth Street, NE, Washington 2, D. C. SSOC's thanks to sam smith, IDLER editor, for running free advertisements on SSOC.

The Declaration of Conscience Against the war in Viet Nam is being distributed on many southern campuses. Copies of this petition may be obtained by writing the Student Peace Union, 5 Beekman Street, Room 1025, New York, New York, 10038.

A Letter To The Statue of Liberty

Engraved upon you "Mother of Liberty" one finds these words:

> "Give me your tired, your poor,
> Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
> The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
> Send these the homeless tempest tossed to me;
> I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

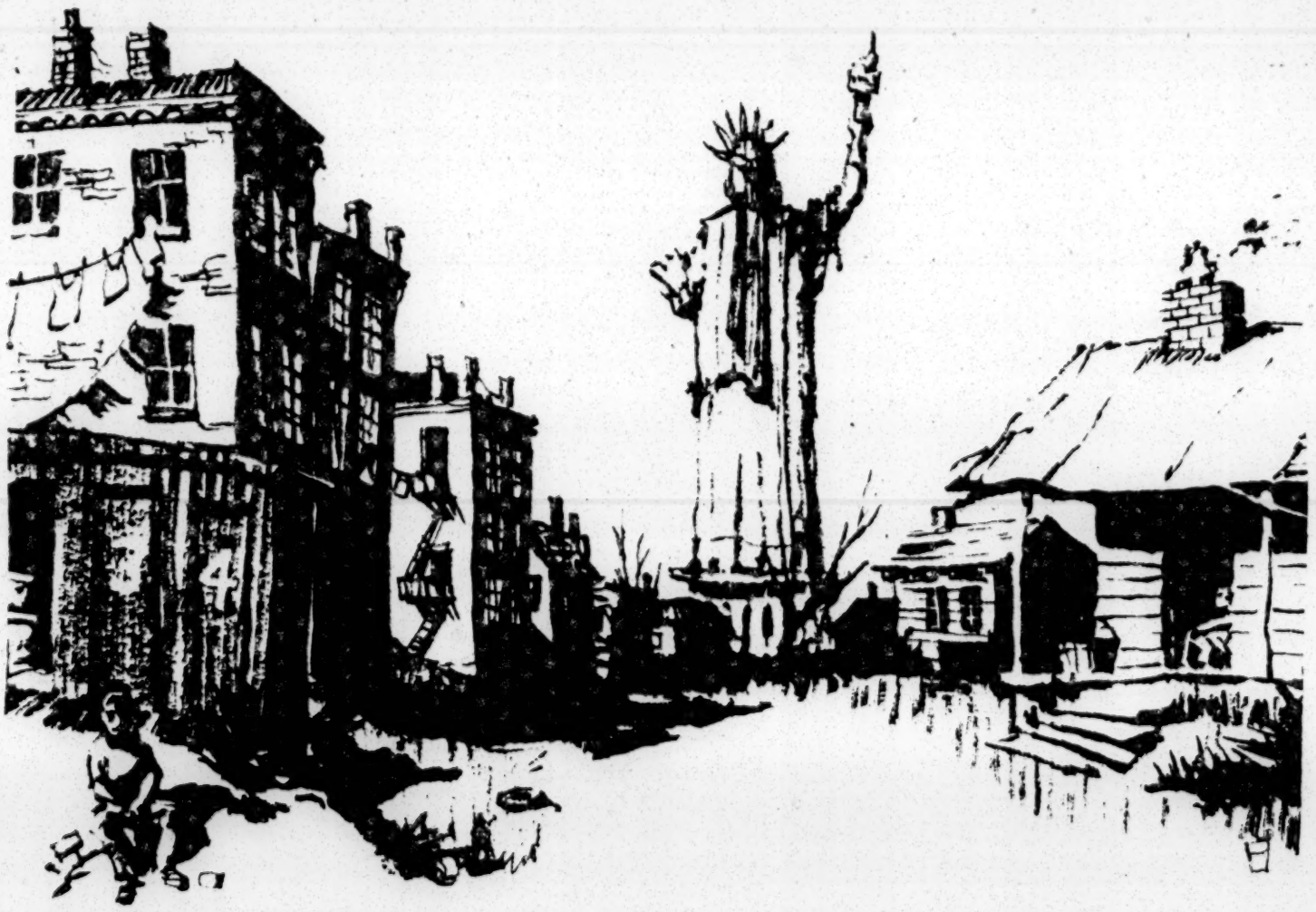
Well, Dear Mother, you have them. You have your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning, but not free. You have your wretched refuse heaped high in Harlem. You have your homeless, tempest-tossed, still drowning in a sea of deprivation and neglect. You have your golden door, but beyond that--what?

The Soothsayer cries, "Blessed is he who live in poverty--he is the waste of humanity! Blessed are the tumbling tenements, ghettos, cracked walls, naked laths, pasteboard windows, the wood stove, fetid dung on a cold floor, disease infested out-houses, the water pump down the alley, the muddy roads, a smell of urine in the city streets, languid eyes, twelve children in two rooms, a babe whose feces have dried to its bottom, a child's hair reflecting dust in the sunlight, the toothless maid, frantic youth, the sad eyed dog, a guttered father, the fatherless, the unemployed, the unskilled, the invisible, the ignorant, forgotten souls, the black man's black house, those in circumstance trapped.

Blessed are the peacemakers--the capitalist, the exploitors, the prejudiced, the machine, local government, owners of slums, human parasites, the AMA, middle class apathy, Dixiecrats, brush-fire wars on poverty, the isolators, meager welfare, the coffers of the church, united charities, the law, the black hood of the executioner, Ayn Rand's new intellectuals, the 1's - they shall have no other gods before them.

Blessed are they all----they have you----"Mother Liberty"----the ideal, the dream, the promise, the opium of the people.

Scherrie Myers



Drawing by Bill Meyers

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

by Ron Parker, Treasurer Feburary 16, 1965

Gene Guerrero, Archie Allen and I spent the last two weeks of January in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, "fund raising" for SSOC. We talked to scores of people connected with unions, foundations, churches, and "eastern liberals." The trip was profitable in terms of public relations; however, very disappointing in terms of how much money we received (one church sent $25.00 and one individual gave us $100.00). I sent a mailing to 1600 of you last month asking for $1.00 or more to remain on our mailing list. Only 77 people responded! I don't use the emotional approach to raise money for SSOC, rather I assume that SSOC is dealing with an informed segment of the population that will respond when they cognitively realize the merit in what SSOC is doing and realize its financial needs. Our needs are real and immediate. The following table summarizes our actual monthly expenses but does not include the cost of special projects or conferences.

Salaries (5 staff persons)	$440
Rent (office)	$85
Mailings (Newsletters, bulletins, correspondence)	$135
Travel (campus visitation, staff travel)	$185
Telephone	$100
Supplies (printing materials, office supplies)	$80
Payment on mimeograph	$68.57
Payment on addressograph and plates	$53.21
	$1146.78

I believe the probability is very high that we will die as an organization because we do not have the funds necessary to operate.

The Southern Student Organizing Committee is a group of southern students who have united to work for a democratic South. When students work together instead of in isolation, effective change can be brought about. SSOC believes in the New South. We believe that the South has a unique opportunity to prove that men can live together free from hate, want, and fear.

If you wish to subscribe to the SSOC Newsletter, please return this form.

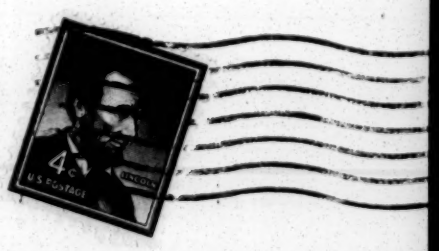
NAME _____ SCHOOL _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

I am enclosing $ _____ contribution for the Newsletter.

Please return to:
Southern Student Organizing Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

NASHVILLE TENN.



Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

AV - please see me
TW - see page?
DA

NEWSLETTER

MM? who files?
BP?

Southern Student Organizing Committee

Vol. II, No. 3 April, 1965

Spring Conference Elects Officers

The spring conference of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was held March 19-21 at the Old Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, delivered the keynote address to the conference on Friday evening. Mr. Stokeley Carmichael, Field Secretary of the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) addressed the conference body on Saturday evening. Other conference speakers included Steve Weissman of the Free Speech Movement, University of California, Mr. Ed Picher, faculty advisor to the Freedom Party at the University of Florida, and Mr. Richard Ramsey, College Director of the American Friends Service Committee in High Point, North Carolina.

SSOC SPONSORS FSM TOUR

Steve Weissman, a staff member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and recently of the Free Speech Movement in Berkeley, will tour a number of southern colleges under the sponsorship of the Southern Student Organizing Committee. Steve, a native of Tempa, Florida, and a graduate of the University of Tampa, recently left his job as a graduate assistant at the University of California, Berkeley, to work for SDS on its University Reform Project. His immediate responsibility is explaining the purposes and goals of the Free Speech Movement which have been largely distorted by the press.

The route will begin the weekend of April 2-4 with Steve speaking at the Virginia Student Civil Rights Conference at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. A two week interlude will follow during which time Steve will be working on the March on Washington to End the War in Viet Nam. The main part of the tour will begin on or around the weekend of April 21. The following places have already been tentatively scheduled: Durham-Chapel Hill, Greensboro, North Carolina, Knoxville-Mary Maryville, Tennessee, Rust College (Holly Springs, Miss.) Baton Rouge, Louisiana, New Orleans, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and several places in Texas. Three other probable stops are Atlanta, Tuskegee, and Memphis.

Hedy West, popular folk singer who has an album out on the Vanguard label may tour with Steve. The Southern Student Organizing Committee will also be arranging separate engagements for Miss West.

Following the keynote address on Friday evening, there was a session devoted to local campus programming. Dr. Matthew Jones talked about the development of the campus political party (Freedom Party) at the University of Florida; Joseph Smith, President of Georgia Students for Human Rights, and William Roberts of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations discussed the organizing of student groups on a statewide level. Phil Smith, Knoxville Education Project, and Keith Burchett, University of Kentucky, discussed the committee structure in carrying out local programs.

Saturday afternoon was spent in six workshops: Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill, Poverty, Peace, University Reform, Labor Unions, and Tutorials. Workshop leaders were Norman Hill of the AFL-CIO, Jesse Morris, Director of Federal Programs for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), William Jeffries, American Friends Service Committee, Paul Booth, Peace Research Education Project of Students for a Democratic Society, Mr. Jerry Levine, Chemical Workers Union, and Michael Lawler, US National Student Association. Other resource persons included Richard Ramsey, American Friends Service Committee, Conrad Browne, Highlander Center, Steve Weissman Free Speech Movement, Walter Tillow, Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee, Al Ulmer, Southern Regional Council, and James Mayes, National Sharecroppers Fund.

The Coordinating Committee composed of one delegate from each campus group met throughout the afternoon on Saturday to draw up the official conference document

(Continued on page 2)

SPRING CONFERENCE, cont.

which was read and passed by the conference body on Sunday morning. The statement said in part, "As students living in this generation and believing in the dignity of all mankind, we affirm our belief in a new South that will bring democracy and justice to all its people. The goals that we would work for are:

1. Accomplishment of a completely integrated society, and the rise of full and equal opportunity for all.
2. An end to personal poverty and deprivation.
3. An end to "public poverty" which leaves us without decent housing, schools, parks, medical care, and communities.
4. A democratic society where politics poses a meaningful dialogue, and where each man has a voice in the decisions that affect men's lives.
5. A world working toward the easing of the tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace and world wide understanding.
6. An end to man's inhumanity to man.

Other business included adoption of by-laws and the election of officers for 1965-66. The newly elected officers are: Chairman, Howard Romaine, University of Virginia; Vice-Chairman, Howard Spencer, Rust College; Secretary, Herman Carter, Southern University, and Treasurer, Roy Money, Vanderbilt University. The conference body voted to endorse the March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam, April 17.

A newly elected Executive Committee consisting of two persons from each state met immediately following the last conference session on Sunday morning to discuss the plans for specific programs for the summer and fall. The program adopted is as follows:

1. A campus traveler program to encourage local student groups to work on issues relevant to their campuses as well as to become a part of the broader movement for freedom in the South. It is hoped that we can eventually have one traveller for each state. The duties of the traveler are:
   a. Inform college students about activities on other Southern campuses.
   b. Assist students in evaluation of their local situations.
   c. Encourage student involvement in issues relevant to the local situation.
   d. Assist students in the implementation of their own local programs.

Hammermill Announces Plans for Selma Plant

In the midst of the Selma Voter Registration Campaign and Alabama's savage response to it, Hammermill paper company of Erie, Pennsylvania, announced that it would locate a $35 million paper mill in Selma. The decision to locate in Selma, according to the Hammermill president Donald S. Leslie Feb. 4, was based on the "fine reports" the company had received about "the character of the community and its people."

Hammermill's decision may have been based on Governor George Wallace's agreement to use the credit of the state of Alabama to help finance construction not only of the plant but also of access roads, inland docks and a new bridge under a program which would employ partly federal as well as state funds.

The Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has called for a nation wide boycott of the Hammermill Company. John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, stated in a letter to a Hammermill Executive:

"We are convinced that a boycott of your products is necessary, in view of the fact that you have received public protests of your decision to build in Selma and have not, so far as we know, responded to them as we believe you should.

"We call on you to reverse what we regard as your tacit support of racist policies of the officials of Alabama and Selma. Your refusal to do so may well be interpreted by the public as a blatant disregard not only for your own interests but for the interests of freedom, justice and democracy in this country."

SPRING CONFERENCE, cont.

2. A newsletter to act as the central channel of communication among the student groups. It will publish reports on the various types of activities of local action groups on Southern campuses. In addition, the newsletter will try to encourage discussion of issues relevant to the building of a new and just order in the South.
3. Initiate programs and help local campus groups and advise SSOC contacts of opportunities to participate in projects in areas of poverty, desegregation, university reform, capital punishment, peace, labor unions, academic freedom, and unemployment.
4. Conferences--state, regional, and southwide, to kindle interest and participation in the issues which confront the South, the nation, and the world.

Statewide Group Formed in West Virginia

Students Now for Action and Progress (SNAP) has been formed by students from West Virginia State, Concord, Bluefield State College and Marshall University. SNAP is a statewide coalition of student organizations to bring about meaningful changes in the existing political, social, and economic conditions. The major concerns of the group shall be in the areas of civil rights, education, poverty, and peace. The methods to be used shall be those of research, negotiation, and direct action. A basic outline of the program is:

A. Civil Rights

1. State civil rights legislation with the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission.
2. Desegregation of the state school system.
3. Open neighborhoods in regard to housing.
4. Complete integration of all hospital facilities and staffs.

B. Education

1. Academic freedom for both students and professors.
2. The up-grading of teachers' salaries on the college level.
3. Establishment of a statewide tutorial service.
4. Establishment of a statewide system of free adult education.

C. Poverty

1. Organizing self-help programs with the people in poverty-stricken areas.
2. Assisting the appropriate private and public officials in combating youth problems.

D. Peace

1. Realizing that war cannot win peace, but only annihilate mankind, we strongly advocate the settlement of national and international problems through non-violence, and peaceful negotiations.

Acting chairman is Pat Austin, 1643 Ninth Avenue, Huntington, West Virginia, 125701

The Appalachian Conference

"Because of the technological revolution occuring in our nation and the increasing inequality of the distribution of the benefits from that technology, there is great need for people to organize and control their own destinies." (Statement of Organization, Appalachian Economic & Political Action Conference) The Appalachian Conference is a bringing together of twelve organizations to begin organizing of poor in Appalachia.

Appalachia covers nine states where 15 million people live. Of these, one and a half million are unemployed. There are four main reasons for working in Appalachia:

1. The federal government has taken a stand against unemployment and poverty.
2. There is the opportunity for a strong alliance between Negroes and whites to solve their common problems.
3. The union movement has been a strong tradition for change in that area.
4. The people of Appalachia have acute poverty and intimidation thus offering a real potential for organizing.

The coordinator for the Appalachian Conference is Buford Posey, a native of Philadelphia, Mississippi. In June of this past year Mr. Posey was forced to leave his home to avoid being killed by the Ku Klux Klan after he learned the names of seven of the slayers of Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner, and gave this information to the FBI.

This week SSOC received a letter from Mr. Posey which read in part:

"The total finances of the Appalachian Conference now are exactly $72.03. Unless we receive additional funds from our sponsors immediately, we shall be forced to suspend operations."

If you wish to help or would like further information write:

Appalachian Economic & Political Action Conference
1900 McCalla Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37915

QUOTED WITHOUT COMMENT . . . . . .

"What then of the man of freedom? He is the man who aspires to stand his ground in the world, who values the necessary deed more highly than a clear conscience or the duties of his calling, who is ready to sacrifice a barren principle for a fruitful compromise or a barren mediocrity for a fruitful radicalism. What then of him? He must beware lest his freedom should become his own undoing. For in choosing the lesser of two evils he may fail to see that the greater evil he seeks to avoid may prove the lesser. Here we have the raw material of tragedy."

--Dietrich Bonhoeffer

QUESTION OF THE MONTH: What is purple and will never be????

(See page 3 for the answer)

"Advocates of the Beginning" Organized at Marshall University

Campus political parties are springing up on southern campuses in an amazing number. A recent party formed at Marshall University in Huntingdon, Virginia was known as Advocates of the Beginning. The Advocates stated in their platform: "We offer a plan incorporating revision and expansion of present programs with initiation of new phases of student government activity. With active participation by students, these proposals will constitute the Beginning of Marshall's Finest Hour."

The Advocates' platform had three sections, Revision, Expansion, and Initiation. Their platform included Revision: elimination of dormitory curfew for junior and senior women, quiet enforced in library, commensurate pay for men and women dormitory counselors, availability of single meal cafeteria tickets, dormitory lobbies open until 1:00 on weekends and on Sunday mornings. Expansion: increased research grants, physical improvements on campus, syllabus of student courses by section instructors under advisory system, special activity fee arrangement for married students, and evaluation of campus courses, textbooks, and faculty interests. Initiation: student government white papers on campus deficiences, special monthly senate meetings designed for audience reaction, presidential press conferences, student government sponsorship of foreign films, a free speech podium available to all students at all times, and a study of off campus housing for safety and price reasonability.

Danie Stewart, presidential candidate of Advocates of the Beginning, and active in civil rights activities published a small leaflet with this statement:

"What if Danie makes it --- and he demonstrates? Well, what of it? Perhaps you've thought of demonstration for human rights yourself. Perhaps you haven't. But whether you would or you wouldn't you can't say that Danie just talks and doesn't act. You see, Danie is some kind of nut or something. He believes that if you believe in something, you should act on it and not just sit around and cry in your beer about it. Danie doesn't get a kick out of demonstrating. ... he only believes in demonstrations as a last resort but it is necessary sometimes -- there's no getting around that fact. And so, the question on everyone's mind is, 'Will he or won't he?' Well, he might -- not as the president of Marshall University student body, but as an individual of action and principle. Sorry, but he can't sacrifice prinsiple for anyone or anything"!

The Advocates of the Beginning didn't win the election at Marshall University. Campus political parties that advocate such programs seldom do. But another student body has been challenged. It's happened at Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Western Kentucky State, and the University of Arkansas.

Volunteers In Service To America

VISTA spells war on poverty. It means an active corps of full-time volunteers who have launched an all-out effort to combat the forces of despair which threaten the heart of America.

Called Volunteers in Service to America, VISTA is one of the major anti-poverty programs established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. It involves full commitment in the most civilized effort of our time and provides a volunteer with the knowledge that he had served both his nation and his fellow man.

Volunteers are people who have agreed to work with persons in disadvantaged areas to improve their living standards. Their goal is to break the vicious cycle of poverty and they are especially trained by VISTA to accomplish this.

VISTA offers a dual challenge to two age groups. For a recent high school or college graduate it offers an exciting experience which could possibly pave the way for a future career. For the older volunteer, many of whom may come out of retirement to serve, it provides the knowledge they are using their wisdom and talents to greatly affect the nation's economy and its people.

Boot camp for VISTA's soldiers involves four to six weeks of solid education in the effects of poverty and how to combat it. The volunteer is urged to adapt the skills they have to the job and conditions they will find in the field. This training is provided by professionals who have done identical work themselves and who can soundly evaluate it.

Eligibility is open for anyone who is over 18 and is willing to commit one year of service to VISTA's domestic peace corps.

Additional information may be obtained by writing VISTA, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.

A new campus political party has been organized at the University of Tennessee, The "Free Party" proposes changes in policy on UT housing, student organizations, ROTC and other matters.

Answer to the question of the month:

THE GRAPE SOCIETY!!!!!

Our thanks to Connie Curry for the Question of the Month. Connie says "I made it up all by myself."

The SSOC Newsletter needs articles. Send campus news to P.O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212

South Carolina Students Meet

On the weekend of April 2-4 the South Carolina Student Council of Human Relations met under moss covered trees at the Penn Conference Center at Frogmore, South Carolina. Students from 15 South Carolina campuses were present for the meeting which was entitled "Students In Action In Community And On Campus."

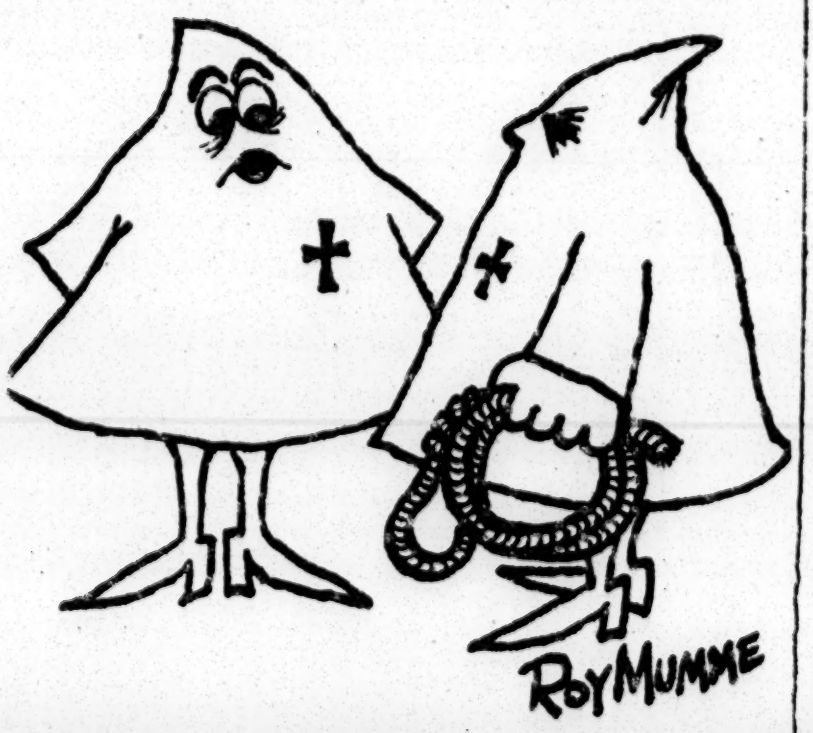
On Friday night a man from the Office of Economic Opportunity spoke on the War on Poverty and its various aspects. He was informed and articulate and discussed some of the weaknesses of the program when questioned. Some questioning centered around the "radical" dimension of the poverty program - the participation of the poor themselves on local community action committees. He dodged rather than answered questions concerning guarantees of participation by the poor.

Saturday morning began with a panel discussion of poverty. In the afternoon there was a panel discussion of "Issues in Higher Education". Both panel discussions were followed by small discussion groups.

On Saturday night there was a panel discussion of summer opportunities followed by singing. The conference ended with election of officers and a service of worship.

All in all, there were many good ideas raised and certainly many students who have been or who will be active on their campuses.

Gene Guerrero ---



...BUT, SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE...

Travelling through Mississippi Jane Stembridge composed "The Peoples Wants Freedom." She would like to share with you her thoughts as Jane relates them about the poor people she met and photographed.

X. About no jobs.

6½ percent of all the peoples
in America
who could work
can't

Because there isn't any jobs
for them

the reason that there isn't any jobs
for them

is because other peoples runs
everything

they
like
to

they can't let the peoples run
themselves
because then they wouldn't have
nothing to run

no peoples to run
no Cadillac car

They would just have to run themselve
they don't like that
because they don't like
themselves
which takes money
Ah Ha
So they gets all the money they can
which means some people don't get an
And also they use the newspapers
they own
and the T.V. and other devices
to stir up the peoples for war
And meanwhile they stir up the senat
And house and generals and various
white
western imperialistic and paranoid
groups

And we go to Vietnam
and the money for jobs

goes to guns

which are made by the peoples
with cadillac cars
Which means
they can now buy another cadillac ca

with the money
they make from the war

the same money
that could have made jobs

Almost two million dollars a day
in Vietnam

not to mention

dead children

Copies of this poem and others from the collection "The Peoples Want Freedom" are available from the SSOC office, Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee.

SSOC Begins "Full-Scale" Civil Rights Movement at University of Alabama !?

On February 25, the Crimson White, the student paper at the University of Alabama, had a front page article which began: "Although it had seemed that the 'civil rights' question was dead on the University campus, there are indications that a fullscale movement may be launched here soon." This was as a result of a visit to the University campus by a SSOC traveller =who, according to the paper," said that the group (SSOC) was going to work undercover and did not want any publicity."

As the SSOC culprit in this picture painted by the Crimson White, I cannot but stand back in wonderment and awe when I discover my own powers to sneak onto a college campus in the dead of night and begin a "full-scale" civil rights movement.

I did not write Gov. Wallace to announce my visit to Tuscaloosa nor did I walk around campus with a sign on my back. In this sense my two day visit was undercover. What I did do at the University was talk with a number of students and faculty I thought would be interested in beginning activity directed towards change in Alabama. I found many who are concerned about Alabama and anxious to begin some effort. Recent events in Selma, Marion, Camden, Montgomery, and Birmingham point out the urgent necessity of Alabamians getting to work. Three people have died recently in Alabama because they protested discrimination in voting in that state.

The South is what it is today primarily because "good" white southerners have refused to open their eyes or have refused to act once their eyes were opened. Good words are insufficient now in Alabama. What is needed is for white and Negro Alabamians to actively work together for change. There are students at the University of Alabama who have open eyes and who want to begin working. They can and I believe they will start.

Gene Guerrero, Jr. --

ARLO TATUM HOLDS PEACE SEMINAR IN NASHVILLE

Arlo Tatum of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors met with students from the Joint University Council on Human Relations, Students for a Democratic Society at Vanderbilt and the International Club at Fisk University for a series of discussions concerning Vietnam, the draft, and disarmament. He was accompanied by Mr. Dick Ramsey, College Secretary for the Southeastern Region of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP: Among the many summer opportunities available for students is the Encampment for Citizenship , held each year in New York and Puerto Rico, "a study program to identify and understand problems of democracy that challenge youth and society today." Any person between the ages of 18 and 23 may apply to Encampment for Citizenship, 2 West 64th Street, New York, New York.

Who is Lillian Smith?

-- by Paula Snelling

"She's the woman who shook the magnolias off the tree," said one writer in 1944.

"She's that terrible woman who told all our secrets," wailed ten thousand voices (not all with southern accents.)

"She's Miss Lil, our camp director," said hundreds of girls who had attended Laurel Falls Camp, famed for its modern dance and children's theater, and sculpture classes, painting, and conversations about life, death, the human condition, as well as for that mythic creature, "Buss Eye", and more and more....

"She's the first Southerner who ever wrote an editorial against segregation, the first writer in the 20th century to write about the multi-leveled evils of segregation, its harm to whites as well as to Negroes; the first to see it as symbol and symptom of dehumanization; the first to break the old taboo of silence about the twisted, ambivalent sex life of southerners in her novel, Strange Fruit."

"South Today, the magazine begun by her and Paula Snelling was the first effort made (said Harry Golden) to look at the Negro as a writer and to include Negroes as contributors to its pages."

There were many "firsts." Perhaps this is why some of you do not know her today, although she is well known in Europe, Asia, etc. Although Strange Fruit sold millions and her name was in the journalists' column (the book was the most controversial every published in this country) every day for months, and she was the center of cocktail party talk for years, she has been finally almost buried until she is little known by the present generation.

At first, her fame shot into space like a rocket; there was no way to stop her, the more she was blamed and criticized the more she was read, especially by the young; but finally, her enemies, North and South, learned how to do it, ignore her, talk about southern writers but leave her out, talk about writers on race relations but leave her out, talk about women writers but leave her out. So, although she is in "Who's Who" and the streets in Bombay filled to see her on her visit there, and she is in the Celebrity Book, and her books on the South have sold more than those of any other writer, southerners your age have read her very little.

Let me end on a brighter note: let me say how much fun she and I had the ten years we published South Today. We finally had 10,000 subscribers and we did it with no angle or foundation to help us; we had nothing but our small depression salaries. But it was fun licking stamps, addressing envelopes, then writing what we felt was really good stuff. We were revolutionary (so people said) but we felt we were just civilized.

Continued on Page 7

March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam

April 17 will witness thousands of people converging on the Capitol protesting the Johnson Administration's War in Vietnam and calling for an end to that war. The March, which was initiated by Students for a Democratic Society, is designed to focus attention on the undemocratic regime in South Vietnam and in terms of the undemocratic processes by which the decision to participate in that war was made in this country. In its call to march, the SDS stated: "The current war in Vietnam is being waged in behalf of a succession of unpopular South Vietnamese dictatorships, not in behalf of freedom. No American supported South Vietnamses regime in the past few years has gained the support of its people, for the simple reason that the people overwhelmingly want peace, self determination, and the opportunity for development. American prosecution of the war has deprived them of all three.

The war is fundamentally a civil war, waged by South Vietnamese against their government; it is not a "war of agression."

Military assistance from North Vietnam and China has been minimal; most guerrilla weapons are home-made or are captured American arms. The areas of strongest guerrila control are not the areas adjacent to North Vietnam. And the people could not and cannot be isolated from the guerrillas by forced settlement in "strategic hamlets"; again and again Government military attacks fail because the people tip off the guerrillas; the people and the querrillas are inseparable. Each repressive Government policy, each napalm bomb, each instance of torture, creates more guerrillas. Further, what foreign weapons the guerrillas have obtained are small arms, and are no match for the bombers and helicopters operated by the Americans. The U.S. government is the only foreign government that has sent major weapons to Vietnam. . . . The facts of the war have been systematically concealed by the U.S. government for years, making it appear as if those expenditures have been helping the Vietnamese people. These factors erode the honesty and decency of American political life, and make democracy at home impossible. We are outraged that $2 million a day is expended for war on the poor in Vietnam, while government financing is so desperately needed to abolish poverty at home. What kind of America is it whose response to poverty and oppression in South Vietnam is napalm and defoliation, whose response to poverty and oppression in Mississippi is . . . . silence?

Participants of the March will assemble at the White House at 10:00 a.m. and will form a picket line until 1:30 p.m. At 2:00 they will march to the Sylvan Theatre for a rally. The speakers at the rally will be: Senator Ernest Gruening, Democrat from Alaska, Iva Pearce, mother of five from the Cleveland Community project, Bob Parris, SNCC Field Secretary, Paul Potter, president of SDS, and I.F. Stone, publisher of I.F. Stone's weekly. At 3:30 marchers will proceed down the mall to the Capitol Building to present a petition to Congress and the buses and trains will begin to depart from Washington at 5:00 p.m.

WHO IS LILLIAN SMITH? cont.

Anyway, the famous ones of America read us and encouraged us, and now and then Mrs. Roosevelt (and her husband) helped us when the FBI made life shaky for us. We were banned at the post office in Atlanta once and the police swooped down and got copies of "this terrible little paper" and showed it to the Mayor and the Governor--and we had quite a hilarious time of it. It was all great fun to us, we didn't scare easily.

All this material--letters and a full set of South Today--is in the Manuscript Collection of the University of Florida, so when the two white boys burned Lillian Smith's house and study in 1955 these were not destroyed, although eleven thousand letters were burned and four or five manuscripts, and her house, and her paintings and her prized books were lost.

But life goes on, on the mountain, and although Miss Lil has cancer, she doesn't turn away a student who wants to come to see her, unless she is in one of her crises; she has said, "Tell them to keep in touch; I hope they are finding life as adventurous as we did--and as satisfying."

Because she is interested in you, in your search for excellence, because she hopes you will not stop until you find the Orphic truth about yourselves, your South, the human condition, she is giving part of her profits from Our Faces, Our Words to you.

Lillian Smith has offered to donate 10% of the proceeds from her new book, Our Faces, Our Words, to the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). (Publisher: W. W. Norton Company, New York, New York). See review in the February Newsletter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS?

The SSOC Newsletter will not be published during the summer months. Please let us know now if you will be changing addresses next fall, and if possible, send in your new address.

AFSC PLANS SUMMER TUTORIAL PROJECTS

A new kind of tutorial project has been initiated by the Southeastern region of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). The program is designed to prepare Negro school children for a smooth transition into desegregated school situations in the fall. Volunteers will be assigned to communities in Southside Virginia, North and South Carolina for six to eight weeks. In addition to tutoring himself, the volunteer may also supervise a program involving local volunteer tutors.

The summer project is jointly sponsored by the College Program and the School Desegregation Program of the Southeastern regional office. Staff from the regional office will organize the orientation session to provide help with specific tutoring materials and techniques and will visit participants in the field once a week.

For additional information write to the AFSC, P.O. Box 1307, High Point, North Carolina.

SDS AT WESTERN KENTUCKY PUSHES FOR STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Do you have your constitutionally guaranteed rights of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, and freedom from search without a warrant at Western? This question and others challenging the administration policies have been raised by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) chapter at Western Kentucky State College in Bowling Green, Kentucky. In a leaflet distributed recently at the Western campus, the SDS posed such questions as "The administration thinks it has the right to "police" students. Both dorms and off campus housing they believe, are subject to search without a warrant. Call it 'room inspection' or a 'dean's raid', it is the same thing, a degrading scorn of your constitutional right to freedom from search without a warrant. What can be done about this sad state of affairs? A strong student government would be a step."

The brochure then listed time and place for a meeting to discuss a student government. Could this be the beginning of another campus political party?

The SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE is a group of southern students who have united to work for a democratic South. When students work together instead of in isolation, effective change can be brought about. The SSOC believes in the New South. We believe that the South has a unique opportunity to prove that men can live together free from hate, want, and fear.

If you wish to subscribe to the SSOC Newsletter, please return this form.

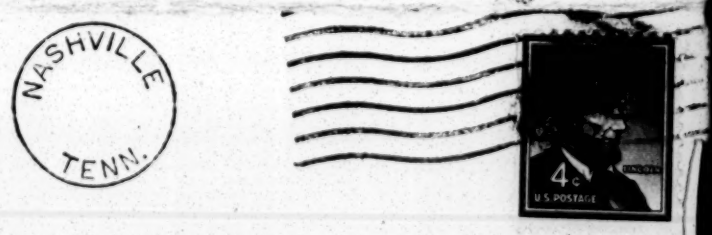
NAME _____ SCHOOL _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

I am enclosing $ _____ contribution for the Newsletter.

Please return to:

Southern Student Organizing Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212



Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

NEWSLETTER

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The Southern Student Organizing Committee

Vol. II. No. 4 May, 1965

STEVE WEISSMAN, HEDY WEST TOUR SOUTHERN COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Steve Weissman, a staff member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and recently of the Free Speech Movement in Berkeley and Hedy West. folk singer, have been touring a number of southern campuses under the sponsorship of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). Steve, a native of Tampa, Florida and a graduate of the University of Tampa, recently left his job as a graduate assistant at the University of California, Berkeley, to work for SDS on its University Reform Project. His responsibility has been to explain the purposes and goals of the Free Speech Movement and discuss the issue of university reform with southern students. Hedy West is a graduate of Western Carolina College in North Carolina and has her M.A. degree in music from Columbia University. She is currently living in Los Angeles and has appeared at the Ash Grove. Hedy has given her time to SSOC in order to help us secure funds.

Schools covered in the tour include University of Virginia Mary Washington College, Virginia State College, University of North Carolina, Duke University, A & T at Greensboro, Emory University, Atlanta University Center, University of Tennessee Knoxville College, Berea College, University of Kentucky, Vanderbilt University, Marshall University, Huntingdon West Virginia, Memphis State University, Philander Smith in Little Rock, Ark., University of Arkansas at Fayetteville Other stops are scheduled for Tulane University in New Orleans, Southern University in Baton Rouge, and the University of Texas. Steve has addressed audiences totaling approximately 2500, at 27 colleges in ten southern states. Concerts, fund raising parties and other appearances by Hedy West have resulted in enough money to pay for the tour as well as a small replenishment to our sagging bank account.

Summer Projects

Special Supplement

Organizational Projects

Pages 7-14

"People ask me what I am going to do when the civil rights cause runs out. I tell them it is not just a cause we arbitrarily picked just to do something. It is a feeling about humanity--any color, anywhere. And that won't change.

Howard Romaine, LIFE Magazine, Apr.

MFDP PRESSES FOR NEW ELECTIONS

The administration's voter registration bill has the potential of bringing many thousands of Negroes in the hard core areas of the South onto the voting rolls. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party feels that certain provisions must be made to ensure that the Bill does work, most important is the provision for holding new and democratic elections within six to nine months after federal registration begins. The following is testimony given by Mrs. Victoria Gray before the House Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I wish to express the appreciation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and my own, to the Committee for granting us this opportunity to make our views known to you. As you are well aware this proposed legislation is long-awaited, long-needed, and crucial to our efforts to realize true democracy for all people in the South. It is legislation in which Negro people in Mississippi and the South have a vital interest, and it is in the interest of some of those people from the State of Mississippi that I appear here this evening.

I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to say that we fully appreciate the speed and urgency with which the administration has acted in this matter. We further appreciate the seriousness of purpose with which leaders of both parties in the Congress have united behind this legislation. However, we do feel that there are four particulars in which this bill can and must be strengthened if it is to effectively do the job for which it was intended.

1. The first recommendation that we make is related to new elections:

As we are all aware, this is the process followed in cases of legislative reapportionment. Wherever there is the determination that the value of votes in different districts is unbalanced and unequal, whether by gerrymandering or population shifts, the Supreme Court has ruled that new elections must be held following a more equable and democratic reapportionment of Districts. This appears to us to be both reasonable and just.

Similarly, in cases where there has been a systematic practice of disenfranchising huge numbers of the population illegally, thereby keeping them from any participation at all, in previous elections this same principle must be true to a greater degree.

The Negroes in Mississippi and much of the deep south suffer at this moment under the jurisdiction of elected officials in whose elections we had no part. Can such officials be responsible or responsive to the needs and rights of the Negro people? The sad truth is that these officials have not been, and as long as they are not the basis for oppression and injustice will remain and it will be the voteless Negro citizens of the South who will be the victims.

For we in Mississippi the injustice will will be particularly prolonged. In May or June of this year municipal elections will be held throughout the state. This will mean that Mayors, local law enforcement officers, and other officials who have been the visible symbol of brutality and intimidation will be elected for four more years before Negro registration under this new law will be large enough to have any effect on these elections. How effective will this bill be in Neshoba County, Mississippi, if local law enforcement remains in the hands of Sheriff Rainey and Deputy Sheriff [illegible] for four more years? How ef[illegible]e will it be in Selma if Negroes [illegible]oute to the Courthouse must pass b[illegible] Sheriff Jim Clark and his posse?

It is for these reasons that we are

asking for speedy relief. We urge that a provision be included that will require the holding of open and democratic elections within six to nine months of the coming of federal registrars to any given area.

Such action is precedented, constitutional and just and will give opportunity to all politically deprived people to begin real participation in the processes by which they are governed. We urge that you take this under serious advisement.

The MFDP also requested that the voting bill completely eliminate the poll tax, remove all requirements that would place prospective voters at the mercy of local officials, and broaden the reach of the legislation in such a manner as to give local people some initiative in petitioning for assistance in registering to vote.

"Peace Corps" at St. Andrews College

The St. Andrew's "peace corps" is a voluntary organization on the campus of St. Andrew's Presbyterian College which is located in Laurinburg, North Carolina. The organization is part of the student Christian Council, an elected group which is in charge of Christian activities on the campus. The "peace corps" was organized three years ago at the request of a Laurinburg civic group. It is presently composed of St. Andrew's students along with several students from the Laurinburg Institute, a Negro prep school in Laurinburg. There are approximately fifty active students in the organization. As of this year there are four projects being run by the group. One project is a recreation project for underpriveleged Negro children in the small community of Rowland, North Carolina which is about twenty miles from Laurinburg. Students go to Rowland on Saturday afternoons, and about thirty children attend the recreation center which is a donated four room house on the outskirts of Rowland. Two North Carolina volunteers are going to run the center during the summer.

Another project is that of tutoring Negro students at the I. Ellis Johnson school, the only public Negro school in Laurinburg. This project is carried on twice a week after school hours. About fifty Negro students receive the benefit of this service.

A third project is a construction project performed in collaboration with the Laurinburg welfare office. Students, on Saturday afternoons, do construction work for elderly and disabled people on welfare that can't do these jobs themselves. Anything from small repair jobs to construction of rooms is undertaken by the students taking part in this project.

The fourth project is that of visiting the aged at three local nursing homes, two white and one Negro. This is done on Sunday afternoons.

The philosophy of the "peace corps" is that of implementing individual concern and service which is not available through the local welfare office because of the immensity of poverty in this area and the lack of welfare workers and funds to contend with the problem. The area surrounding the school is one of the poorest in the state if not the poorest, and much more than is presently being done needs to be done. The tri-county office which is part of the North Carolina fund, is just beginning to function in the area, and the "peace corps" keeps in constant contact with this organization. In the near future many tri-county projects will be implemented and student volunteers on a part-time basis will be needed.

Before the school was built in Laurinburg (just four years ago) there was no individual endeavor of any significance made in the behalf of the impoverished citizens in the area. The "peace corps" receives some co-operation in the form of funds from several local civic groups made at the organization's request, although most of the money still comes from the student Christian Council. Plans for expansion include a new recreation project for next year.

For further information write: Dr. David Hawk, Liberal Arts Building, St. Andrew's Presbyterian College, Laurinburg, North Carolina

Lament of a Southern White Man

by J.V. Henry

Editor's Note: J.V. Henry is now studying law at Howard University. He is a former student at the University of North Carolina.

I been reading the papers and watching the teevee down at the store and hearing how all those Colored people demonstrating and litigating and negotiating for they rights. It is more than I can figure out. Not that I'm prejudiced. Somebody cant help it if they born Colored. But if God had meant us to mix hed have made us all the same color. And besides White people segregate theyself too. Mr. Adams who owns the mill where I work sent his kids off to school up North. He said that Ridge County School wasnt fit for dogs. I went there seven years and if it was good enough for me it ought to be good enough for anybody.

My boy Seth is supposed to graduate this year. Be the first Jenkins ever to finish 12 years school. We all proud of Seth. Hes a smart boy. He took Mr. Adams girl Betty out a couple of times last summer. But Mr. Adams said she couldnt go out with Seth no more when he heard about it. Said he didnt want his daughter marrying no linthead. Thats what he said. I got real ashamed and mad all at the same time. Because even if I work in the mill I aint no linthead. Im just as good as anybody.

And all the big shots in Washington do is to try to do something for the Colored. Except they really aint doing too much. They just making a lot of noise to fool the Colored and the dumb Northerns like Governor Rockerfeller and the dumb Southerns like Governor Barnett and those. And everybody hollers about responsibility and civil rights and states rights and federal rights. Aint hardly too much said about peoples rights which is the main thing to me.

I been working at that mill for 22 years now and I worked my way up to making $1.60 a hour now. But I got laid off three months last year. I almost had to let the car go back to the finance company. And the union aint got no contract and all the big union people come here and make speeches about the poor mill worker and they get in they big shiny car and drive off.

They aint nobody that cares about the poor Whites. On teevee I seen the President talking about a war on Poverty in Appulacha (thats what the Northerns call the hills) but it dont look like so much to me. But Mr. Adams says its good. Hes going to build another mill he says and theyll be more work. But Seth dont want to work in no mill. He wants to go to the University and be a doctor and help people he says. But I ant got enough money to send him and he says it takes about ten years to get to be a doctor. So hes goint to Chicago to get a job he says.

I seen on the teevee the other night where the Colored was fighting the police up in New York. I dont like the police either espeshialy those revenue agents. They interfere with free enterprise like when they busted up my cousin Ezra Jenkins still which he made when he got laid off. But Ezra got away and sneaked around up and busted they gas tank and burned up they car. But anyhow the police shouldnt ought to be so mean to the Colored people and not to the White people neither. And if those police is interfering with free enterprise up in Harlem (thats Colored Town in New York) then I dont blame the Colored for being mad. And those police oughtnt to be so mean. I know about that because a couple of years ago when we was On Strike at the mill one of those National Guards come up side my head with a stick and shot a couple of boys and whipped a lot more but somebody blowed up the mill powerhouse and that made it even I guess.

But the Colored people has got the right idea on some things like more work and better pay and better schools for everybody except they ought to be separate. But the Whites aint got no strength except down in the Cotton Country and the poor Whites aint got nothing there. But they all so worried about keeping the colored down that seems like cant nobody get up except the rich Whites. I wisht we had some civil rights leaders for the White people but nobody cares about the White people.

Florida Conferences

The USNSA Southern Project sponsored two conferences recently with local campus groups in Florida. The first was held in Gainesville, Florida with the joint sponsorship of the Freedom Party at the University of Florida. About forty students from four schools in North Florida came together to discuss university reform, capital punishment, the civil rights bill and its effect on public accomodations, and migratory labor. After these workshops, discussion centered around the most effective way to increase and coordinate student activity in North Florida. Those present decided to begin intensive efforts at intercommunication among the schools in North Florida.

The second meeting was held in Miami May 1 with the joint sponsorship of the University of Miami Chapter of the Florida Council of Human Relations. About 200 students attended the meeting which was broken into several panels including Peace, poverty, and university reform. This conference was one of the best student conferences I have ever attended. What made it so was the diversity of students and panel members. The range was complete -- liberal, moderate, and radical views on all of the issues discussed. For example on the panel discussing university reform were two professors from the very active Freedom Party at the University of Florida and one of the Deans from the University of Miami. Towards the end of the conference several students in a discussion period pointed out that they disagreed with some of the views expressed by some at the conference but that they had really enjoyed the conference. Students at this conference decided to keep in touch with one another.

In the fall the Southern Project will sponsor a statewide conference to discuss the establishment of a statewide student group in Florida.

Gene Guerrero

A Different Trial

On Monday May 3 a student at Auburn University stood trial in the recorders court of Opelika, Alabama. He was charged with trespassing after prior warning, trespassing on school property, and disturbing a lawful assembly. Negroes in the courtroom were made to sit on one side by city policemen while most whites sat on the other. About ten policemen watched the trial. Downstairs on the police bulletin board was posted a copy of one of the recent Lifelines.

The student, Tom Millican, had gone to one of the local Negro high schools in Opelika to talk to the students about organizing a Freedom League as he had done in Auburn. The Auburn Freedom League has worked on voter registration, tested public accomodations, and helped in a memorial march for Rev. James Reeb, the Unitarian minister who was killed in Selma. The students in Opelika were interested. However, the principal of the Negro high school found out that Tom was at the high school and asked him to come to his office. In the office the principal or "professor" informed the white superintendent of schools that Tom was there. In court the "professor" told with pride of how he had talked with Tom and seemed to be interested in order to detain Tom until the superintendent arrived. Several days the students had a meeting of their own at the high school football stadium and Tom came. The "professor" called the superintendent who called the officers of the law who then arrested Tom. (There are no Negro policemen in Opelika).

Tom was found guilty on the two charges of trespassing. There was no testimony to show that Tom had been doing anything other than standing at the stadium so he was judged not guilty on the third charge. Fine was $150. Tom plans to appeal the decisions.

When Gov. Wallace was scheduled to speak on the Auburn campus, Tom organized a peaceful demonstration to voice opposition to the Governor's actions.

FORUM: Focus on Vietnam

Editor's Note: Throughout the year, FORUM has served as the SSOC Newsletter "soapbox" and has featured articles of varying topics and varying opinions. In the last edition, Wendy Hamilton, a student at Siena College, gives her views on Moral Rearmament as it relates to the war in Viet Nam. Comments are welcome!

Recently Kathy Barett, representative from Southern Student Organizing Committee, visited Siena College. Her purpose was to stimulate student concern, and with the help of those of us who accepted her initial challenge, provocative students will replace complacent pupils. The way she stimulated student concern was by telling us that she would like to see the United States out of Vietnam. My purpose in writing this article will be to tell about an ideology which I believe is superior to Communism and Americanism as we know it today. It may be called moral rearmament.

If I were a Vietnamese living in a little dirty hut with a thatched roof, and daily saw my village and my family being destroyed, I would probably yell, "Stop!" to the force of people I understood less. In other words, the Communists are disciplined people who can very persuasively tell the peasants that big money and equality awaits anyone who will accept their way of life.

Actually I would be disillusioned by either side: Communism and Americanism. To my right I would see a spoiled, selfish people who live in an unfamiliar luxury; to my left I would see a ruthless, disciplined people who believe that human nature is basically selfish, and therefore must need to be ruled by a mighty intellectual force, the Communist Party.

Looking at a wider picture, I would say we should stay in Vietnam, for otherwise the Communists will take over and kill more people in the long run. We must continue to fight in Vietnam, but we must swiftly build a new type of American that their soldiers will gladly welcome.

I believe the most daring and effective man is the one who will "hitch his wagon to a star" and strive for absolute moral standards. He always has his guiding light before him, even if he can't reach that star. Too many youth are making noise without taking responsibility. I am definitely an integrationist, but the person who has division in his own family and tries to tell others what to do needs to get straight with his family first. We need to show the world how a mighty, disciplined youth can change the social, economic, political, racial, military conditions in our country.

I don't see how we can "shack up" with a boy or girl one night and the next day be a creative world-changer, or get mad when one of the fellows from Washington sells secret information to a subversive party, just because he doesn't want his wife and his country to know how defeated with impurity he really is. I don't see how we can steal junk from a dime store, and then scream the next morning when we read in the paper that Bobby Baker has a few things that don't belong to him. I don't see how we can hate Mother and Dad and expect Johnson and Breshnov to love each other. I don't see how we can get mad at Breshnov when he wants to be the "big man" when at home or with friends we try to always be the center of attention.

I am trying to spell out that "as we live, so does our nation." If our entire nation lived as some of us do, we would "go to Hell" in no time; but the thing is that we have people like Kathy and others who are nobly searching for truth and who, I believe, are ready now to take responsibilities and cure the world's ills. That is the most daring and difficult challenge: to be a clean individual who will radiate these powerful rays of sunlight to every corner of the world. This will mean opposition on all sides, especially from the people who rationalize absolute moral standards for the sake of comfort.

SUMMER PROJECTS . . . SUMMER PROJECTS . . SUMMER PROJECTS . .SUMMER PROJECTS

The following pages are devoted to a listing of projects available for student participation during the summer of 1965. The list is, of course, not complete, but does list a range of opportunities available. Other groups which may be contacted for additional information are the American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York; and the National Student Christian Federation, 475 Riverside Drive, N.Y., New York.

METHODIST STUDENT MOVEMENT: Morris County, New Jersey. Students will be working with the guidance of the Northern Student Movement and Students for a Democratic Society, both of which have worked in this part of the state. The attempt will be to see the problems of the community, then participate according to the particular requirements of the community. Possible shape of the project: tutoring, classes in political education, community organization. June 21-August 21. For further information write: William Corzine, P.O. Box 871, Nashville, Tennessee.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP: You will live -- and study -- discuss -- argue -- work -- and just sit around -- make decisions -- eat -- learn -- make friends -- and question with one hundred young people and a staff composed of older young people who are students of economics, government, law, history, the Arts, and people from the front lines of the civil rights movement. Resource people include Michael Harrington, Norman Thomas, Bayard Rustin, Paul Goodman, and William Fitts Ryan. Scholarships available. Write Encampment for Citizenship, 2 West 64th Street, New York, New York 10023.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE: The NAACP will be sponsoring voter registration projects in Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina. A ten day to two week orientation session will be held in early July. Contact Thomas Allen, 20 West 40th Street, New York, New York.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY: CORE will operate projects in three southern states. The Louisiana project will concentrate on voter registration. Sixty students are needed for voter canvassing, research and record keeping, teaching in freedom schools, and conducting political education workshops. The project in North Florida will be aimed at the expansion of freedom schools, community centers, and strong local organizations. Approximately 30-40 students are needed. Thirty five volunteers are needed in South Carolina to develop a political force to oppose Senator Strom Thurmond. Students will canvass, accompany voters to their county courthouse, teach in voter clinics, registration clinics, political education classes, and citizenship classes. Contact: Richard Haley, CORE, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL: Approximately 120 law students are needed to participate in Northern and Southern internship programs aimed at providing assistance to civil rights lawyers. The students will conduct legal research, write briefs, and gather facts for cases. Contact: Steven Antler, Director, LSCRRC, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, 10010.

COMMITTEE FOR MINERS: CFM plans for a summer project in West Virginia; would prefer student help from colleges in this area. The project is designed to develop local movements among the poor and unemployed in Appalachia so that these people may participate in state and local politics. Contact: Hamish Sinclair, Project Director, 1165 Broadway, New York, New York, 10001.

Virginia Students Plan Summer Project

The Virginia Student Civil Rights Committee (VSCRC) will sponsor a community organizing project in Amelia and Nottoway Counties. Volunteer workers will be working in voter registration, freedom schools, and community centers along the lines of the 1964 Mississippi summer project. Students from Virginia college will begin moving into the various communities within the two counties beginning June 1. They will be joined in mid-June by out of state volunteers, for the summer. Some students have committed themselves to working in the community for one full year. Orientation for the project will be held June 14-21 at Virginia State College in Petersburg. Students from Virginia State are in charge of planning the orientation. The VSCRC has been raising funds during the last semester to finance the summer program. A folk concert at Lynchbury College in late May is being planned to secure more funds.

Amelia and Nottoway Counties lie in the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia. Of Virginia's ten congressional districts, only the 4th could be classified as a Black Belt district. There are eighteen counties and four independent cities, Franklin, Hopewell, Petersburg, and Suffolk. Of the sixteen counties in Virginia in which 50 percent or more of the population is nonwhite, ten are in the 4th district. The total percent of the nonwhite population of the 4th is 47.9 percent. Negroes make up 42.8 percent of the voting age population. The state figure is 18.9

The Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee is an embryonic organization born at the termination of a conference about "The Upper South" held at Hampton Institute on December 3-5, 1964. The organization is representative of nine colleges and universities at present. VSCRC aims for the establishment and increase of communication among college students about the civil rights movement in Virginia by monthly meetings of the participating colleges and universities. Since its organization in the fall, the VSCRC has held a spring conference as well as conduct research and formulate plans for the summer project.

Additional information and application forms may be obtained by writing: Howard Romaine, Route #3, Port-a-Ferry,Farm, Charlottesville, Virginia.

STUDENTS PRESENT PETITION TO ADMINISTRATION AT VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

On the evening of March 22, 1965, a mass meeting of the student body at Virginia State College was held in the Virginia Hall auditorium to present a petition to the president of the college. The areas of greivances were: 1) social regulations, 2) student workers, 3) definition of the powers of the personnel deans, 4) communication from administration to the student body, 5) evaluation of efficiency and courtesy of administration agencies, 6) rules of the Blue Book, 7) religious freedom, and 8) academic freedom. Proposals Proposals for solutions in each area were stated as well as stipulations for response from the administration. Nearly ninty percent of the student body was in attendance along with graduate students and several members of the faculty and staff.

SNCC SUMMER PROGRAM

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee program for the summer of 1965 is generally one of expansion in the rural South. SNCC will continue political work in the black belt counties of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia with the emphasis on building organizations so local leadership can emerge. The organizing efforts will include voter registration, testing of the 1965 voting bill, political education, freedom schools, and a special "Washington lobby" in support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge and free elections in the South.

SNCC believes that local people should be able to make decisions about their own lives. Thus, a series of People's Conferences will be held in Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Mississippi. These meetings will bring together people from across each state to share meovment experiences and hold workshops on their problems. The meetings are also designed to provide local people with a forum where they can shape and direct programs for the movement. SNCC then stands ready to provide field organizers, volunteers and other materials so that their expressed needs may be met.

WASHINGTON LOBBY

Recognizing the importance and validity of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge to unseat the five Congressmen from Mississippi, SNCC feels that a concentrated three week "action" program in Washington, D.C. is essential to the success of the challenge. It is also important that lobby activity be planned which forces national recognition of the need for new and free elections in the South. SNCC believes that the 1965 voting bill will not be meaningful unless it contains a provision requiring each state and its political subdivisions to hold new elections six to nine months after a federal registrar is appointed to alleviate discrimination in voter registration.

1,000 students are now being recruited to work in Washington, D.C. from June 13 to June 23 and from June 24 to July 4. During each of these ten day sessions, students will lobby Congressmen after receiving instructions on lobbying techniques and information on the MFDP challenge. Volunteers will evaluate their efforts each day and will attempt to determine the Congressman's position, whether further lobbying is needed and whether people should return home to mobilize additional support in the home district.

As work continues on the challenge, students will also be undergoing orientation for work in the South. This will include Negro history, freedom school workshops, discussions of community organizing, sessions on the political, social

and economic structures in the South, and on nonviolence and Southern law enforcement procedures. Some students will be assigned to work in the South if local people request volunteers.

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas SNCC staff is planning a summer program under local leadership supplemented by 50 to 100 volunteers. Political organizing will be done in 31 Arkansas counties. A Freedom Center program will be implemented in four cities: Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Helena and Forrest City. Classes will be held for young people and adults on voter registration, political issues, Negro history, literacy and various skills. Community meetings will shape the growth of independent political organizations. The project will run from June 1 to September 1.

MISSISSIPPI

SNCC will work with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's summer program. Some 300 volunteers and 500 SNCC, MFDP, and COFO staff members will do intensive political organizing. The program will include holding workshops on political questions, building block clubs and strengthening FDP county organizations. The most important task will be to create an atmosphere where local people can develop leadership skills.

ALABAMA

Expansion will also occur in the Alabama black belt. 35 SNCC staff workers are presently organizing in ten counties and by the end of the summer local movements should be active in triple that number. The emphasis will be on opening up areas for further work, on the People's Conference, and as well on building organizations which are run by local people.

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA

Organizing efforts will continue in this, SNCC's oldest project area and new ground will be broken in adjoining counties. Economic, as well as political, organizing will take place. Programs similar to the development of a maid's union in Americus last summer will continue. A People's Conference will be held in May.

MARYLAND - EASTERN SHORE

The SNCC staff on the Eastern Shore, in conjunction with the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, will intensify organizing efforts on the Maryland Eastern Shore. 15-20 volunteers are being recruited for work on federal programs, employment opportunities and political organizing.

Further information on all these programs may be obtained by writing: SNCC, 6 Raymond St., NW, Atlanta 14, Georgia.

THE SUMMER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION PROJECT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

The SCOPE project of SCLC is an attack on the three basic problems of the South, and in particular, on the problems of the "Southern Negro," disfranchisement, educational deprivation, and poverty. Hopefully it will be a starting point for projects which will continue working on the eradication of these problems in the years ahead.

Organizationally the SCOPE project will emphasize the establishment of autonomous college groups which will "adopt" and work in selected counties throughout the South. At least six hundred volunteers from the academic community will participate in the project, three hundred in six major urban counties it will be possible to more than quadruple the Negro vote. In the urban counties the Negro vote can be doubled.

Coupled with voter registration work will be political education and adult education programs and efforts to initiate "war on Poverty" projects.

Colleges willing to participate in the SCOPE project will form three major categories; (1) those who are able to establish "permanent" campus SCOPE groups, to "adopt" a county, to send a SCOPE project unit into their county for the summer, and to continue working with their county in the future, (2) those who will form a SCOPE project group to work in a selected Southern county for the summer; and (3) those who will be able to send two or three volunteers to participate in some phase of the project.

SCOPE project workers will report for orientation session on Sunday, June 14. Regional orientations will be held from June 15-18; the locations for training are being selected.Those sessions will consist of intensive classes conducted by SCLC staff and other recognized civil rights authorities. On June 19, workers will travel to their field assignments. On June 20 and 21st workers will meet local leaders, get offices organized, and get the feel of their communities.

Top priority in the SCOPE project will be given to voter registration. The SCOPE unit will work hand-in-hand with the local organization (SCLC affiliate, voter league, Improvement Association, etc.) on this phase of the project. Canvassing will be done by teams of two: one SCOPE worker and one local volunteer, or two local volunteers. Canvassing kits will be supplied by the Atlanta SCLC office.

The political education program will include teaching precinct level politics, techniques of voter registration, methods of getting out a vote, maximal use of political power for community benefit, how to run good candidates, etc. Materials and curriculum will be supplied by the Atlanta SCLC office. At the orientation session SCOPE workers will be given the basic training needed to organize and teach these classes.

SCOPE workers with teaching ability will be asked to volunteer as citizenship school teachers. Materials and curriculum will be supplied by the Citizenship Education Department of SCLC, and workers wishing to volunteer as teachers will receive training at the orientation session. Each teacher will hold two classes a week in local homes. The standard curriculum covers basic skills in arithmetic, reading and writing, the American system of government, and fundamentals of economics such as writing checks, banking and budgeting.

Although emphasis is placed on the autonomy of local SCOPE units, trained SCLC field staff will help the units get functioning in their communities. SCLC field supervisors will be stationed in each four county area throughout the summer. They will assist SCOPE units, act as trouble shooters if problems arise. SCOPE units will be expected to submit weekly reports to headquarters in Atlanta so that individual programs can be assessed, and help can be sent to needy areas.

For additional information write: SCOPE
SCLC, 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ACTION PROJECT

The Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP) was formed by Students for a Democratic Society * in the fall of 1963. Supported by labor unions, church groups, foundations and hundreds of adults and young people in every part of the country, it has grown in a short time to be the largest independent community organizing program in the North. Last summer, ERAP supported 150 people as community organizers in 10 cities. This summer 250 people will join the 60 member year-round staff.

ERAP aims to stimulate a broadly-based interracial movement among those Americans who are now denied the opportunity to participate fully in the country's economic and political life.

ERAP organizers work with poor people who are struggling to create their own organizations capable of protesting economic and social injustices. Work is among the white and Negro unemployed, among mothers on welfare, public housing residents, displaced Southern miners, the young and old who face a future of economic insecurity, and the neighborhood groups with common goals for social change.

Central to Economic Research and Action Project is the assumption that poor people---Negro and white---can be organized around economic and political grievances, and that there is a natural alliance among all poor in their common need for jobs, income, and control of their lives. This program is motivated by a belief that fundamental rearrangement of American priorities are needed if the problems of poverty are to be solved.

Community organizing is talking to people---in the streets, homes, restaurants, bars or places where people stand in line for food stamps or jobs. It is learning what people in a community think and feel by getting to know them and their families and their problems. The organizer works to break down barriers of communication and to cut through isolation. They work together for fundamental change. It brings people into open conflict with systems of ideas and people that manipulate or repress.

THE PROJECTS

This summer dozens of full-time community organizers will be needed in each of the following areas:

Baltimore, Maryland

Organizers are needed to work with groups in South Baltimore called U-JOIN (Union for Jobs or Income Now). U-Join is demanding that poor people run the local war on poverty and that the federal money sent to Baltimore's poverty program not to go into professional salaries and expensive offices. U-JOIN has organizing offices in both Negro and poor white sections of the city.

Cairo, Illinois

An incredibly depressed community in Southern, rural Illinois is beginning to organize for a real war on poverty, for democratic trade unions, for housing, jobs and political power. Organizers are needed to assist the poor majority of Cairo's population organize for political control of their lives.

Cambridge, Maryland

Citizens of Cambridge, Maryland's Negro ghetto have asked to be identified with SDS-ERAP. Veterans of a long and bitter civil rights fight, they want their movement to be extended to encompass the full range of human needs---civil rights, jobs, housing, democratic decision-making. Organizers are needed to work with Cambridge residents to build such a movement.

Chester, Pennsylvania

SDS supports the program of the New Independent Committee for Jobs, Homes, and Schools with summer and year-round organizers. A fight for civil

rights and economic change was temporarily beaten back by city and state police. Efforts are being made to rebuild morale and the movement. Spanish speaking people are particularly needed to organize in the Puerto Rican neighborhoods.

Chicago, Illinois

Organizers are needed to expand the oldest ERAP project to a city-wide network of opposition to Daley's political machine and to support a predominately poor white Uptown movement called JOIN. JOIN is currently fighting Mayor Daley's war on poverty for excluding poor people from its decision-making. JOIN is also beginning rent strikes in slum tenements. This summer, students are needed to help JOIN create a community theatre project, a political education program, day care centers and youth action programs. Spanish speaking people are critically needed to develop wider support among the 25 per cent Mexican and Puerto Rican population in the Uptown area.

Cleveland, Ohio

SDS will continue support to a city-wide Negro and white welfare mothers organization, Citizens United For Adequate Welfare (CUFAW). The welfare organization has made substantial gains in challenging and reforming Cleveland's welfare system. In a poor white community on the near West side (where the project has been based for the past year), SDS is organizing a community union around economic problems. This summer, the work will be extended to Negro neighborhoods on the near West side where organizers will assist CUFAW members who are building a local community union around welfare and other community issues. As new community unions are formed, every effort will be made to create working coalitions among them.

New Jersey

In Newark, SDS has helped build a locally-controlled Newark Community Union Project in a Newark neighborhood, where the Negro ghetto is half the city. Efforts are now being planned to create similar organizations in nearby neighborhoods, looking toward the 1966 election to demonstrate the power and demands of poor Newarkers. The central organizing issues have been housing, and in particular the urban renewal project aimed at demolition of the neighborhood.

In New Brunswick, ERAP cooperates with the Community Action Project, (an organization run and organized by people from the ghetto and the state university), in organizing around issues of housing, a day nursery and a tutorial project.

In Hudson County, an area of severely deteriorating cities like Jersey City and Hoboken, large concentrations of poverty and low-income groups are found in predominately white and racially mixed neighborhoods. Research and groundwork are being done in the spring, and an action program will begin as soon as fulltime (as well as summer) staff is recruited.

In Trenton and rural Southern Jersey there is a possibility that summer staffs will be needed. We hope that it will be possible to link up existing and planned groups of poor people throughout the state into a coalition.

Roxbury, Massachusetts

Organizers are needed to work in the Dudley Street Action Center, building block clubs and tenants' associations in a racially mixed poor neighborhood. The community is organizing against urban renewal, a city program in which the poor will not determine the outcome, and the community will be destroyed by the "planners." Many residents are also active in a welfare mothers movement which student volunteers will help expand.

San Francisco, California

Organizers are needed to support and enlarge the program of Freedom House--- primarily a citizen's fight against undemocratic urban renewal and for rehabilitation of crowded, rundown housing.

ORIENTATION SESSIONS

The summer program will formally begin with an eight day training session the 2nd week of June. The training week will provide an intensive orientation to the work of the project, the politics and history of each city, and the goals of the summer period. The first week will also define jobs for summer volunteers which complement the organizing program of the year-round staffs and community people. Precautions will be taken to minimize a possible let-doen feeling at the end of the summer by emphasizing work which can be completed in a summer period, or which contributes specialized skills, such as research, writing, tutorial or survey work. Summer activity will be found which can either be discontinued with a minimum of disruption or which community people can maintain after the summer. New staff members will go directly from the orientation sessions to the project area.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Some volunteers will live in homes with community people. Most, however, will be housed in large buildings where meals and responsibilities for house upkeep are shared. Volunteers are expected to live at the level of the community in which they work. The general standard is the county's ADC budget.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE TO: ERAP
4402 N. Racine
Chicago 40, Illinois

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* Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left who seek alternatives to poverty, racism, corporate or military rule in public affairs and governments which people no longer control. Its members work for a democracy which involves students in the setting up of courses in universities; the poor in directing a public war on poverty; and all members of society in charting the directions of American foreign policy. SDS as it is now constituted, was organized in 1960. It has chapters on over 50 campuses.

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MEMO SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE August 18, 1965

TO: Executive Committee, Workshop Participants

FROM: Sue Thrasher

RE: Late summer workshop, staff meeting (August 14-15)

The officers and staff of SSOC met in Memphis on the weekend of August 14-15 to discuss plans for the late summer workshop and other immediate plans for programming. The most pressing item on the agenda was the completion of plans for the southwide workshop which was proposed at the spring meeting of the Executive Committee. Many of you received in the early summer a tentative program agenda for the southwide seminar. Original plans for the seminar were to accomodate approximately 150 students. Unfortunately we were not able to secure finances to hold this type of seminar. The final agenda (see enclosed) is the result of a limited amount of discussion and revision of the original proposal. The seminar will now take the form of two five day workshops to be held at Highlander Center in Knoxville, Tennessee. The focus for the workshops will be to develop programming ideas for the coming year.

THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD BETWEEN WORKSHOP SESSIONS AT HIGHLANDER CENTER (September 1-2). Members of the Committee are urged to attend the first session of the workshop and remain two extra days for the meeting. Committee members who cannot attend the first session should plan to arrive two days early for the second session.

The following items were discussed at the staff meeting in Memphis and should constitute a tentative working agenda for the Committee meeting:

1. Regional Conferences.

   A. Appalachian conference on poverty: If possible we should try to secure OEO money to help finance this conference. Suggested locations are the University of Kentucky in Lexington and Berea College. The conference should focus on the War on Poverty--how it is working or not working in depressed Appalachian areas. It is the recommendation of the staff that SSOC co-sponsor this conference with the Appalachian Volunteers, a group of students from Kentucky who have been conducting tutorials in the region for the past year.

   B. Mississippi Conference: A SSOC sponsored conference was held last March at Tougaloo College with students from Tougaloo, Rust College, Millsaps, and Mississippi College attending. It is the recommendation of the staff that we try to hold several small district meetings throughout the state during the fall and winter and plan for a statewide conference to be held in January. We should try to work closely with the National Council of Churches Delta Ministry and the various civil rights projects and organizations within the state.

   C. University Reform: Due to interests shown in this area by University of Arkansas students, it is suggested that this conference be held during the Thanksgiving holidays at Camp Ferncliff just outside of Little Rock. The conference should draw students from Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, perhaps Oklahoma and Mississippi.

D. Race and Religion: It was the feeling of the staff that we should hold this conference sometime in late winter or early spring. Suggested locations were Alabama and North Carolina.

2. Advisory Board.

A complete listing of advisory board members should be ready by September 1st. We need to discuss more fully the function of the board and when it will meet.

3. Staff.

Field: We have received a $2000 grant from the Taconnic Foundation to finance the campus traveler program from September through January. Kathy Barrett and Tom Valentine (newly hired) plan to concentrate on schools in Louisiana. Tom plans to work mainly with Negro colleges and Kathy with white colleges. Ed Hamlett will travel the states of Tennessee Kentucky. We need at least one more field secretary.

Office: We need to add one other person to the office staff whose primary function would be to publish the Newsletter and act as information director.

4. Executive Committee.

We need to talk seriously about ways we can make the Executive Committee functional and the decision making body of the organization. Too often in the past decisions have been made solely by the staff, simply becuase of the loose structure of this committee. Perhaps worklist mailings each week or more frequent memorandums concerning program and policy would be valuable. We should also discuss the responsibility of the Executive Committee members for making information available to students within their state.

5. Program.

It seems to me that we should spend as little time as possible discussing structure and as much time as possible discussing programming. Some questions are: How can local groups benefit from SSOC? What kinds of educational services should we be offering that we are not? What kinds of "speaking tours" do we want to sponsor this year? Etc. Etc.

6. Policy.

Two issues have been raised during the past year which I think need to be discussed at length--not necessarily to conclude in some official organizational policy, but to give guidelines for programming in these areas.

a. What is our responsibility to the community? Should SSOC be setting up experimental community projects or co-sponsoring projects with local groups? What are our feelings about organizing poor whites.

b. What is our responsibility for the War in Viet Nam? Should our involvement be restricted to distribution of literature or extend to active participation in anti-war demonstrations, teach-ins, student strikes, etc. ?

You will note that Ed Hamlett has requested working papers for the workshops. I hope many of you will write out your thoughts. These papers will not only give us guideslines for the workshops, but also the Committee meeting.

Please read the enclosed material on the workshops closely. See you in Knoxville

August 17, 1965
Nashville, Tennessee

To: Students, Staff, and Resource Persons who will be involved in the SSOC Institute at Highlander Center, Knoxville, Tennessee

From: Ed Hamlett, Institute coordinator for SSOC

A meeting was held in Memphis on August 14-15 to set dates and a tentative agenda for the end-of-summer Institute. Due to the fact that we are limited by Highlander to participation by fifty people including staff and resource people, it was necessary for us to compile a list of names of possible participants whom we would contact regarding the gathering. The limitation on the number was necessary solely because of a shortage of space and resources. The Center is bearing all costs excepting transportation. Students and staff will have to pay their own way. Food and lodging is provided. (A small amount of money is available to help if you absolutely can't raise your own fare.

The following decisions were made at the meeting in Memphis:

1. Dates--There will be two sessions of five days each. Highlander can accommodate twenty-five (25) people each week. The first session participants should begin arriving on Thursday, August 26 after lunch. The actual workshops will begin on the morning of August 27 and will continue until the evening of August 31, which is Tuesday. DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS SCHEDULED TO MEET ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AUGUST 1 & 2, IT WOULD BE GOOD IF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS COULD COME TO THE FIRST SESSION. The second session will begin with registration on the evening of September 2 and will continue through the evening of Tuesday, September 7. Executive committee members who must come for the second session should try to arrive on the morning of September 1, for that meeting.

2. Agenda--A proposed agenda was arrived at. It is included later in <u>this</u> mailing.

3. Working papers--Though the hour is late, participants and other interested persons are urged to comment through working papers on subjects relevant to the SSOC program and goals and including those areas outlined in the proposed agenda, which appears below, which, in your opinion, would be of interest to southern students. You may send them to the SSOC office here in Nashville to be mimeographed if you are unable to have them reproduced yourself. If we are to get them done in time, you must send them to us, preferably typed, by Monday, August 23. If you can do them yourself, please send seventy-five (75) copies to us at Highlander Center, 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville 37915, by Wednesday, August 25, if you are coming to the <u>second</u> session. If you are coming to the <u>first</u> session, then please bring them with you. If you reproduce your remarks yourself, please save the stencils in case additional copies need to be made.

   We cannot overly stress the importance of your putting your thoughts down on paper for others to consider. If you feel that they are incomplete, or if you are not "sure" of them, this does not matter. Who of us has "The Word"? Please "Do what the spirit say do."

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4. Participation by Staff and Resource Persons--Those at the planning meeting were of the opinion that only you could carry the Institute and make it work. For this reason, we are requesting that the staff and officers come to only one of the sessions, rather than to both as would occur in most organizations. Furthermore, there will be no more than three to five resource persons at the Institute on a given day. Resource persons can be a valuable asset to our deliberations; they can present important information and analysis; they must not dominate the dialogue or end up talking to each other. We believe that we have asked good, sensitive people to come and help us, but you know best what you need; it is for us, the staff and officers, and the resource persons to help you get it.

Let me now make some comments about the Institute which may answer some of your questions about the restrictive and "top-downish" tone of the preceeding. As many of you know we had hoped that our end-of-summer institute could be opened up to as many people as wanted to come. We wanted it to be a large program planning meeting and conference at a camp with a lake, etc., where students, in a relaxed atmosphere, could carry on a dialogue with each other and with southern Movement, political, and educational leaders and thinkers who have significant ideas about the Movement and the New South. We hoped to have enough time to draw up our own agenda at the meeting itself. We all wanted to hear each other's ideas and to evaluate them in light of the participation by southern students in social change during the last half-decade and in light of what we think we can do in the coming years. Some hoped that we might produce a statement on the South similar to the Port Huron Statement of SDS. We were in accord in wishing to produce a relevant program for southern students. Some of us had hoped that we might have one-hundred students or better who would come together for perhaps ten days or two weeks. There was one major problem which confronted us and which we have not been able to overcome--a lack of money. We simply could not raise.

We approached Highlander, and they offered to help us. But, as mentioned earlier, we were faced with the unpleasant task of chosing people whom we would contact. The criteria had nothing to do with radical or moderate. Rather, we sought to list two to four activist students from each southern state with whom we had been in contact in our work in the past year. Most have acted as catalytic agents on their campuses.

In spite of the unfortunate limitations on numbers, it seems th t we should still be able to carry out the primary aim which we have expressed from the beginning, i.e., developing a relevant program for southern students. Highlander Center has worked for a decade at least with persons who have been involved in the southern civil rights movement. Scores of people in SNCC, CORE, and SCLC and other groups have benefitted from the programs which have been developed by Myles Horton and his staff. Before that they worked with the labor movement in the South. Citizenship education, folk music, labor, poetry, and white community are but a few of the types of workshops conducted there. Most of these were for the purpose of producing programs which opened up new horizons for not only those who attended, but also for the countless other students and working men and women with whom they came in contact in their involvement. If we will let them, and if we are prepared to explore and to learn, Myles and his associate, Connie Browne, can do the same for SSOC.

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Because they have such a vast experience in the educational and program development field, Myles and Connie have asked that we follow certain ground rules in our two five day sessions at the Center. If we come, they assume that we will abide by them. They are as follows:

1. Except for some resource persons whom we have asked to come in for a day or two, participants must stay for the full five days.

2. During the five days we are there we are expected to follow the schedule included in this mailing.

Myles writes, "Part of the confusion which we have experienced in the last year or so grows out of the fact that to some people, Highlander is a Freedom House where people can relax, sleep all day and make themselves at home. Highlander is an educational institution with a regular, scheduled program...Another problem has been that there is a confusion between workshops and conferences...(conferences are meetings) in which people come and go, pass resolutions and discuss whatever subject appeals to them. Highlander is not a conference center and consquently must limit its activities to strictly educational purposes...I know that this sounds very restrictive, but we have found that our facilities and time as well as finances have been frittered away by people who are looking for a place to kill time...The important aspects of Highlander's educational program have to do with program and direction...I would like to assure you that Highlander is very anxious to be of use in connedtion with SSOC and that I am only trying to suggest ways in which I feel that Highlander can be most constructive."

WE think that people should understand both the limitations and the advantages (the limitations are of a constructive nature we believe) which the Institute carries for those who really want to work together to develop something meaningful the the South. We set forth below the why and what of the workshops as we see them at this time. We hope that all of you will find that you, in good conscience, can come and participate with us in five intensive days of evaluation, dialogue, and direction.

The paper immediately following was written by Ed Hamlett. It was prepared to be sent to Highlander as a rationale for the Institute. Myles Horton accepted it. Those at the planning meeting in Memphis thought that it might be reproduced for your consideration. It does not presume to be exhaustive, but is should serve as a point of departure for our deliberation at the Institute. The agenda which follows it was prepared originally by Kathy Barrett. Kathy incorporated in it suggestions from Sue Thrasher, Howard Romaine and Gene Guerrero. In final form it contains the thinking of tho students, officers and staff who met in Memphis last weekend. Those persons are as follows: Kathy Barrett, SSOC staff and from Baton Rouge; Herman Carter, SSOC secretary and from Southern University, Baton Rouge; Emilo Dupre, CORE summer worker in Placquemine, La. and a student at Xavier U., New Orleans; Ed Hamlett; Roy Money, SSOC treasurer, ERAP summer worker in Cairo, Ill. and a student at Vanderbilt; Mike Rice, a student at Memphis State U.; Mike Schon, our host and a professor from Memphis State; Rick Stevens, assistant director of USNSA, Southern Project; Sue Thrasher, SSOC executive director; Tom Valentine, formerly of CORE staff and from New Orleans, who has just joined SSOC to work with students in New Orleans; and Dean Zimmermann, a friend and adopted Southerner from the wilds of North Dakota.

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PROPOSAL FOR LATE SUMMER WORKSHOP

by Ed Hamlett

It is my opinion that the emphasis of the workshop should be on movement--or more specifically, on ways of engineering movement among southern students. We may assume that those present at the workshop are already moving. Movement exists latently in many students in southern colleges and universities. It does not suffice for us to urge students to act. We must offer them program for action.

There seem to be several things operative that make it difficult for southern students to get off dead center and begin to move around issues that concern them. The question which we are most often asked "What can we do?" is bound up in many things, none of which say, "The South is over the hump, our problems are virtually solved." Let us list some of the difficulties which I believe to be immobilizing.

1. Years of inactivity in the region and a lack of contact with a tradition of dealing with important social, economic, and political issues. (The labor movement, reform politics, a vigorous second political party have all been absent in the South. Thus, most students do not come in contact with progressive professors, politicians, or labor leaders.)
2. Fear of reprisal from fellow students, old friends, relatives and parents for "betraying" ones race and breaking established taboos is immobilizing for many white students. They myth among Negro students that education will open all doors for them and their people presents a concenient excuse for those who are looking for it. Others give in to pressures from their school administrations to not get involved. Many are reluctant to get kicked out of school when both parents work long hours to make it possible for them to go to school.
3. For those who recognize that there are grave problems facing the South and the Nation, feelings of inadequacy in dealing with these problems when there are so few people and such a paucity of knowledge about possible solutions tend to slow them down or stop them entirely.

Most of those people who will attend the workshops are not so bound up in the above as are the greater majority of potentially active students. Therefore, our problem in this meeting is how to help ourselves to be more effective in working with and relatin to the needs of the greater body of students whom we would mobilize. In short, we must develop a relevant program. It must reflect the goals of SSOC which are noble and good. It must be tempered with respect for the felt needs of southern students.

We must bear in mind that people are able to function (do good work) in so far as they have a feeling of powerfulness in dealing with situations--this is particularly true with regard to situations with which they are dissatisfied. We continuously learn about those dissatisfactions by <u>listening</u> to them . . . we must listen to be relevant.

The problems of the south as we see them are extremely complex. The problems as seen by most who look to change are not seen in this light. If we are right, we must help them to see. It seems to me that there are two principal ways by which others may be made aware of the complexities--and through these ways problems will be attacked and people will not feel so powerless as they otherwise might. One way is through <u>education</u>, the othe is through <u>action</u>. Awareness may be opened up in involvement in both--they complement each other--they are, or should be, inseparable.

Thus, it seems to me that a program must be devised which takes into account students hang-ups as well as the needs for promoting action and education. The two aims should form a logical and rational whole; however, the hang-ups are neither rational or logical, but emotional in many instances. Allowances must be made for this.

First, let me outline what I believe to be necessary to overcome those things which I have listed previously which have rendered people ineffectual.

1. We should learn more about what traditions of protest we do have, such as the Populist movement. This means largely that we must be made aware of a history that has not, by and large, appeared in our textbooks. More recently, it includes informing ourselves of what students of this decade have done to alter the status quo. It might also be helpful to learn how the forces of reaction squelch protest.

2. We should plan how active students can hook-up with other students on their campus and other campuses in order to cut down on feelings of isolation. The ideal situation is for people to group around programs which turn them on. They then would be drawn together, not only by intimidation and isolation, but by real issues of greater and most lasting importance, though both things are probably essential for maximaum cohesiveness.

   The fact that white students react to pressures from reactionaries emphasizes the need for developing a positive program for working with whites--middle class as well as lower class. Negro students not inclined to work in the ghettos should be encouraged to develop ways of working with other constituencies. A realistic appraisal of the difficulties involved in both cases if of the utmost importance. Further, we must evaluate the work of those groups which are working with middle class whites and Negroes, the state human relations councils, AFSC, NAACP, Urban League, etc.

3. Students must see that there are things which they can do because they have certain skills, which others can't do because of various forms of deprivation and discrimination. With this must go a respect for the gains and changes which the people of Selma, Albany, and Jackson have induced by their courage and sacrifice. While shying away from talk of educational elitism, we must review the contributions of the truly educated. Along with this we must examine such things as education, qualifications, and status and what they mean in this country.

4. Numerous alternatives for action must be presented. For example, information on federal laws and programs which are not being complied with and participated in by southern states and municipalities would be helpful. (Again, I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for students to feel a sense of power that can come through action based on a sound understanding of what they can do with minds and bodies in changing the status quo.

5. Finally, we must have a broader perspective than the southern region. The implications of U.S. policy towards Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic, and other developing countries must be explored. Are there similarities between the South and South Africa? We must consider this not only from the standpoint of what war hysteria and pressures to "rally 'round the flag" mean for the South and for what we are trying to do, but we must consider what nationalism (U.S. and Southern) means to us and to all people "out there" in the rest of the world. C. Vann Woodward has pointed out that the South is the only part of the U.S. which shares anything of importance with the rest of the world. That is, we have been defeated in battle and we know economic, cultural, social, and political deprivation as no other section of the country does.

Let me now reiterate the major explicit and implicit points of the preceeding.

1. Many things keep potentially active students from being effective. We should know them, analyze them, and deal with them--not as a intellectual exercise, but as real problems that must be overcome. I have listed some; I'm sure you know of others.
2. People remain involved when they have a feeling that they have some control (power) over their situation. Pedantic discussions about Utopia or even the elusive Great Society do not make sense. While it is good to set goals toward which we work, most people do not spend much time talking about them. Immediate problems and programs for dealing with them occupy the deliberative moments of activists. The same should be the case with us.
3. The programs we develop should encompass education as well as action. Valuable time and energy are often wasted by those who act on an uneducated guess.
4. While programs for action and education should take into consideration intellectual needs, emotional and psychological needs must also occupy our thinking. Real people are being dealt with, not cogs in the machine that produces whatever revolution it is that we see ourselves involved in.

AGENDA FOR THE INSTITUTE

Thursday, August 26, 2 p.m. people should start arriving, register, and read the working papers.

6:30-----Dinner (translation--supper*)

7:30-----Free time with maybe a movie

The following agenda appliesto these days: First Session, Friday, August 27 through Tuesday, August 31 and Second Session, Friday, September 3 through Tuesday, September 7. (There will be an executive committee meeting on Sept. 1 & 2.)

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* We called it dinner to be courteous to the few Yankees who will be visiting with us. We hope you won't mind.

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AGENDA

Friday
8:30-----Breakfast
9:30-----Session
Why SSOC? What have our experiences been? What are the issues? The needs? What is SSOC's unique role, if any?
10:30----Coffee Break
11:00----Second morning session
Continuation of first session
12:30----Lunch/Dinner
2:00-----Afternoon Session
Presentation of history of the Movement in the '60's. What part have southern students played in it? What are the principles and values of the Movement? How do these differ from or approximate those of majority of the country?
4:00-----Free time--reading, listening to tapes, special interest discussions, or whatever you like.
6:30-----Dinner/Supper
8:00-----Evening Session
Evaluation of last year's experience in SSOC in light of first day's discussion. Discuss ways to enlarge our constituency, and plan ways to meet our needs. Some issues involved: 1) Hang-ups of ourselves and fellow students. 2)Development and future vision of SSOC. 3)How do we operate democratically? 4)Needs for additional staff and how to finance them. 5)Relationship of students to non-students. 6)What different types of roles do we see for students? for grad students? for professors? 7)What is our relationship to other groups? What should it be?

Meals, breaks, and free time will come at the same time everyday for both weeks. To save time and space, I will simply present the substantive agenda for the two morning sessions and the afternoon and evening sessions.

Saturday morning
First and second session
Civil Rights Workshop--Why is this issue good or not so good to attract fellow students? How does the 1964 Act affect students? Can a campus-based movement use the Act? How does the 1965 Voting Act affect what we do? What is the relevance of "one man-one vote" to students?
Saturday afternoon
Peace Workshop (or continuation of morning session if need is felt.) What are we doing in Viet Nam and in the Dominican Republic? How are our actions and relations to the two alike or different? How have other countries, both friendly and unfriendly, reacted to U.S. intervention in the two countries? in other developing countries? How can we "get the facts" about our foreign affairs?
Saturday evening
Peace Workshop, cont'd.--How is the university involved in our military and para-military operations? How are our friends and acquaintances affected by the increase in the draft quota. How does the "rally 'round the flag" wartime pressure pertain to what we wish to do? What can we do to promote the cause of peace. What about compulsory ROTC?
Sunday morning--First session
The South and South Africa--What does the South have in common with South Africa? What about U.S. financial and governmental involvement in South Africa? Why must the questions of violence and non-violence enter into any consideration of South Africa? What about violence in the public and private life of the U.S, and the South. What about the riots in L.A.? What about the Deacons and defensive violence?
Second session--What can we do about these questions?
Sunday afternoon
Poverty Workshop--A model teach-in on the "Triple Revolution." How does cybernation affect Negroes, other minority groups, and poor whites? Is a real war on povery going on in this country? Is job income the only means of providing the individual with a way of obtaining goods and services? How are the issues of equality, poverty and peace interrelated?

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Sunday evening

Anti-Poverty Action and Students--How can students use public and private anti-poverty programs to do good work in the community. How does the university relate to the poor? How should it? How does the primary and secondary school system contribute to or prevent deprivation? Can full-time students "carry" a community project?

Monday morning

First and second sessions

Workshop on Educational Needs and Problems--How do students feel about the content of their courses? What about cut-systems, testing, and grading? How do students deal with their educational needs if they are not being safisfied? What experiments have people tried in order to fulfill these educational needs? What do southern students know or think of the free university idea? What is the relationship between these free educational experiments and the movement? Must free education be radical education. What philosophy of education do we want to foster?

Monday afternoon

Workshop on Educational Needs and Problems--continuation of morning with emphasis on what we can do to improve or change our educational system in the South including a consideration of desegregation and quality education.

Monday evening

Workshop on University Reform--What issues spark university reform movements? How do we approach students to raise issues? What about in loco parentis? What is the role of campus "leaders" in protest movements on and off campus? What leads or does not lead students into permanent protest movements? What makes people drop out? How does summer activity relate to campus protest and involvement after graduation. Do we have strategic ideas regarding campus protest?

Tuesday morning

Workshop on University Reform continued for both morning sessions. Emphasis should be on program for the coming year.

Tuesday afernoon and evening

Evaluation. Tie up loose ends. Try to develop an overall program.

The Executive committee should begin meeting on Wednesday morning. This should be completed by Thursday morning or afternoon at the latest. Since there is a problem of sleeping space, exec. committee menbers who have been at Highlander for the first week of the Institute should plan to leave immediately after the exec. meeting to make room for students coming in for the second week.

The second week of the Institute begins with registration on Thursday evening, September 2. The workshops begin on Friday morning and follow the same agenda that was used for the first week.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

Two railroads serve Knoxville--Southern and the L. & N.
Both Greyhound and Trailways have regular service into the city. In case you are interested, Trailways is the closest to Highlander.
Airlines--United, Southern, American, Delta, and Piedmont. Persons coming by plane should take the airport limousine to the Andrew Johnson Hotel and then call us at Highlander.

The phone numbers at Highlander are: 5249156 and 5234216 (615 area code)

Again the Highlander address is 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville-37915
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~~June 23~~

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

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Chairman .....Gene Guerrero
Treasurer.....Ron Parker
Executive Secretary.....Sue Thrasher

Executive Committee: The Executive Committee consists of one representative from each of the five Southern regions.

Georgia, Florida, South Carolina.....Roy Money
Virginia, North Carolian, Maryland.....Ben Spalding
Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas.....Jim Williams
Texas, Oklahoma.....Charles Smith
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.....Cathy Cade
Representing the White Southern Student
project of SNCC.....Sam Shirah
Ed Hamlett

Continuations Committee:

Marion Barry, Jr.....Knoxville, Tennessee
Harry Boyte .....Durham, North Carolina
Cathy Cade.....New Orleans, Louisiana
Jerry Gainey.....Clemson, South Carolina
Gene Guerrero.....Atlanta, Georgia (Emory University)
Daniel C. Harmeling.....Gainesville, Florida
Marjorie Henderson .....Maryville, Tennessee
Roy Money.....Atlanta, Georgia (Georgia Tech.)
Ron K. Parker.....Nashville, Tennessee
Bob Potter.....Bowling Green, Kentucky
Robert Richardson.....Lynchburg, Virginia
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Austin, Texas

Smith, Bruce
Lynchburg Dollege
Lynchburg, Virginia

Smith, Charles M.
P.O. Box 7098
University Station
Austin, Texas

Spalding, Ben
Box 382
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Tillow, W lter
SNCC
8½ Raymond St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Turnipseed, Marti
Box 5359
Millsaps College
Jackson, Mississippi

Whitehead, Mendl
Mississippi State College for Women
Fant Hall
Columbus, Mississippi

Winship' Susan
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

Williams, Jim
744 Heywood Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

Wilson, Dianne
272 Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Wise, Gloria
P.O. Box 128
Spelman College
Morgan Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Anderson, Sue.
2108 Robert Street
Apt. 1
New Orleans, La.

Blackstock, Newson
124 Curtis De.
Forest Park, Ga.

Mayhew, Ron
1349 College
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Koestline, Noel
Hanson Hall
Birmingham, Souther
Birmingham, Alabama

Barnett, Sarah
Hanson Hall
Birmingham Southern
Birmingham, Alabama

Bowman, Joanne
Riggs Dorm
Ole Miss
Oxford, Mississippi

Moore, Marcia
Box 123
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Barrett
6318 Freret
New Orleans, La.

Krohme, Liz
180 Columbia Avenue
Elmhurst, Ill.

Mann, Bruce
1464 South 2nd Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Stevens, Carol
212 Gregory, #302
Champaign, Illinois

Mailing List--SSOC

Horton, Myles
1625 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Moses, Bob and Donna
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Stiles, B.J.
Editor, motive
Methodist Board of Education
Nashville, Tennessee

Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary, SSOC
1523 Compton Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Bonnie Brown
Route # 3
Gate City, Virginia

John Lewis
Chairman, SNCC
8½ Raymond Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Romaine, Howard
Southwestern at Memphis
Memphis, Tennessee

Bullock, Jim
Southwestern at Memphis
Memphis, Tennessee

Reagin, Ewell J.
University Pastor
The Presbyterian Center
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

SECOND SSOC CONFERENCE

at the Butler St. YMCA !

The second SSOC Conference was held in Atlanta on May 9-10. The following is a summary of topics that were discussed, and the action taken.

FUNDS: Ron Parker and Dr. David Kotelchuk from Nashville reported to the group their interview with Mr. Schlactus of the ADL. Ron and Dave presented ADL with a proposal of our organization and an appeal for funds to finance the SSOC program. Mr. Schalactus was favorably impressed with their proposal and feels there is a good possibility for some financial help.

OFFICERS: Three officers were elected. They are as follows:

Chairman: Gene Guerrero, Emory University
Treasurer: Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University
Executive Secretary; Sue Thrasher, Nashville

The office of Executive Secretary is considered as full time staff beginning in September, 1964 (providing funds are available at this time).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee consists of one person from each of five geographical areas. They are as follows:

Georgia, Florida, South Carolina----------Roy Money
Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland---------Ben Spalding
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana----------Cathy Cade
Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas----------Jim Williams
Texas, Oklahoma----------Charles Smith

Also elected to the Executive Cimmittee by virtue of their positions with the white Southern Student project of SNCC were Sam Shirah and Ed Hamlett.

The Executive Committee is to meet as often as possible over the summer to plan for fall programming. The first meeting will be at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, on June 20, at the NCC training conference.

CONTINUATIONS COMMITTEE: It was decided by the group that the Continuations Committee will continue to function as a coordinating body until organizational structure is set up so that there is no longer a need for such a group. Specifically, the Continuations Committee will meet the weekend of Octover 3-4 to finalize plans for a large fall conference of SSOC. It was felt that it was very important to continue this committee since it represents all colleges that have presently said they are interested in SSOC. Dianne Wilson

from Spelman College was added to the Committee. Other representatives from other groups are welcome any time they wish to affiliate.

CONFERENCES: Two conferences are planned for the fall. The first of these will be a workshop meeting of the Continuations Committee to be held on the weekend of October 3-4. This is to serve as a "leadership training" workshop. Possible topics to be discussed at this time include: fund raising, organizing regional conferences, community programming, campus-community projects, campus programming, etc. The second conference will be held the weekend of October 31-November 1, possibly at the Gammon campus in Atlanta. This conference is open to all interested persons and it is hoped that about 200 people will attend.

NEWSLETTER: Jim Williams presented a proposal to the Executive Committee for a SSOC newsletter. It was felt that a newsletter could accomplish such things as communication contacts between various campuses, training strong political organizations, and can be used as " instruments of democratic participation--directly involving hundreds of students in a range of activities." The proposal was accepted by the Committee and one edition is to be mailed before the end of this school year. The name of the paper is to be THE NEW REBEL.

AFFILIATION WITH SDS: An invitation was extended from Todd Gitlin, president of SDS, for SSOC to become a fraternal organization. This would mean that SSOC would be invited to send representatives to the SDS conventions and meetings of the National Council. It would also mean that the two groups would work as closely as possible and that SDS literature would be made available to the SSOC mailing list . The Executive Committee voted to become a fraternal organization of SDS providing there is no negative reaction from any affiliate.

OTHER ORGAINZATIONS : It was the general feeling of all those present that SSOC work as closely as possible and in cooperation with other groups with similar goals. Hayes Mizell of the USNSA Southern Project offered some travel money for fall conferences; a proposal was presented to SCEF to help finance fall conferences; and several SSOC persons will be working in Mississippi this summer on SNCC projects.

SSOC

AU — MM

Transformation of the South

As I see SSOC, it is a two dimensional organization: (1) the horizontial "broad based" orientation seems to please most people because they are free to explore their own varied interests; (2) the vertical dimension--different levels of participation-- allows students to associate with SSOC no matter where they may be on the continuum of student involvement in the social, political, and philosophical transformation of the South.

We cannot afford to alienate or isolate students who are not as committed to this transformation in either theory or practice because they can not move fast enough to please the more millitant southern students. A moments retrospection will remind us that we, in all probability, did not committ ourselves to this transformation in an instant, but rather went through a rather difficult evolutionary process which is still in motion. Unfortunately, the key word is patience, which implies some hand holding, some tea, some answering of very naive questions, and ineviteably some dissappointments.

Some frustrated radicals can continue to "polarize" a few campuses and isolate the deviant few on an issue while those who might be interested in helping transform the South are forced to the opposite pole. This can continue resulting in the second dimension of SSOC being pushed aside and thousands of potentially interested and valuable students can not be reached or allowed to evolve at their own pace. Omit the freedom for different levels of participation and SSOC dies a premature death.

Sorry I am late with
these reflections —
thanks for your help —
Ron Parker

PA SSOC

Spring Conference

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

MARCH 19-21

old gammon seminary atlanta, georgia

SEMINARS:

Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill
Labor Unions
Poverty
Peace
Tutorials
University Reform

SPEAKERS:

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Rev. Andrew Young, Administrative Asst.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

* *

In keeping with the directives of its fall conference body, the Southern Student Organizing Committee is planning a spring conference for the weekend of March 19-21, again set for Atlanta. Each southern campus is urged to send four representatives. A Coordinating Committee consisting of one representative from each campus will meet on Saturday afternoon to draw up the organizational paper. This paper will define the goals and structure of SSOC as well as present an outline of the programs to be undertaken for the coming year. This Committee will also constitute a nominating committee for the election of officers to be held on Sunday morning. State caucuses will provide an opportunity for members of this committee to confer with other state and campus representatives. Campus groups should elect their representative to the Coordinating Committee before coming to the conference. The name of the representative should be sent in with the application form.

A registration fee of $10 will be charged. This will include housing and meals from Friday night through Sunday morning.

NAME _____

ADDRESS (mailing) _____ PHONE _____

How will you be traveling? _____

How many will be coming from your school? _____
(Please enclose these names)

Do you represent any campus group _____ If so, name _____

List two preferences for workshops _____

Return to: SSOC, Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212

STATEMENT OF GOALS AND PROGRAMMING: SSOC

PA

AU
MM

The last five years of southern history has stripped the "southern way of life" of its magnolia blossoms and southern belles. Mythical racial harmony has been replaced by fire hoses, cattle prods, and police dogs, and the illusion of comfortable plantation living is slowly fading in view of sharecropper shacks and the poverty stricken homes of coal miners in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The decaying system of segregation has helped to clarify other social and economic problems of the South, so that today we are living in a region where there is an obvious need for broad secular changes if the "New South" is to be a well balanced and just society where all of its citizens have the opportunity to grow and live in freedom.

The technological revolution followed closely by the Negro revolt has projected the South into 20th century America. We have a choice of meeting and dealing with the problems of a new era, or retreating into traditionalism and struggling vainly for a way of life that was always more myth than reality.

As students living in this generation, and believing in the dignity of all mankind, we affirm our belief in a new South that will bring democracy and justice to all of its people. The freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us to make our voices heard for a beginning of a true democracy in the South. The South that we would work for must be free of racial prejudice, of poverty and deprivation, manipulation by vested interests, and the tensions that come from the threat of nuclear war. The goals that we would work for are:

1. An end to segregation and racism and the rise of full and equal opportunity for all.
2. An end to personal poverty and deprivation.
3. An end to "public poverty" which leaves us without decent housing, schools, parks, medical care, and communities.
4. A democratic society where polotics poses a meaningful dialogue and choices about the issues that affect men's lives.
5. A world working toward the easing of the tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace and world-wide understanding.
6. An end to man's inhumanity to man.

In view of these stated goals and in relation to and the fulfillment of the the urgent need for campus education and participation in the areas of social change, the following campus service and educational programs for the Southern Student Organizing Committee are needed:

1. A campus traveler program to encourage local student groups to work on issues relevant to their campuses as well as to become a part of the broader movement for freedom in the South. It is hoped that we can eventually have one traveler for each state. The duties of the traveler are:
   a. Inform college students about activities on other Southern campuses.
   b. Assist students in evaluation of their local situations.
   c. Encourage student involvement in issues relevant to the local situation.
   d. Assist students in the implementation of their own local programs.
2. A "Newsletter" to act as the central channel of communication among the student groups. It will publish reports on the various types of activities of local action groups on southern campuses. In addition, the newsletter will try to encourage discussion of issues relevant to the building of a new and just order in the South.
3. Educational programs and action projects on desegregation, poverty and deprivation, and on the thrust of the freedom movement, as well as civil liberties, university reform, academic freedom, capital punishment, and peace.
4. Conferences -- state, regional, and southwide, to kindle interest and participation in the issues which confront the South, the nation, and the world.
5. Resources for helping to initiate, organize, and sustain community organizing projects in conjunction with local campus groups in Negro and disinherited white communities around the issues of unemployment , low wages, union organization, poverty, lack of community facilities, and urban renewal.
6. Education and promotion of employment opportunities for summer and full time work in communities and other organizations. This could include civil rights action and organizing projects among the unemployed, internships with good unions, voter registration projects, and potentially progressive "anti-poverty programs".
7. Education and promotion of a range of roles students can play in helping the "Movement." Students need to be shown some ways that they may perform service for the "Movement" supplementary to militant action or fulltime staff work. Educational and publicity programs such as bringing speakers to campus, leafleting, research, fundraising, political support,

and sympathy picketing, letters and telegrams and other roles need to be promoted by the campus taveler.

From the time the sit-in movement hit the South in the early 1960's, the South has reacted. However, our period of grace has passed, we can no longer be content to re-act. The time has come to put away old ideas and begin constructive action geared toward creating a New South. This is the goal, the projection, the dream.

BY LAWS OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AS PROPOSED BY THE OFFICERS OF S.S.O.C.

Article I. Name

This organization shall be known as the Southern Student Organizing Committee, Inc., and shall be abbreviated as SSOC.

Article II. Purpose and Nature

Section 1. This organization was founded and exists to engage in education and communication activities on the issues facing the South, the nation, and the world today. These activities will be directed towards stimulating student participation in working for:

1. An end to segregation and racism and the rise of full and equal employment for all.
2. An end to personal poverty and deprivation.
3. An end to public poverty which leaves us without decent housing, schools, parks, medical care, and communities.
4. A democratic society where polotics poses a meaningful dialogue and choices about the issues that affect men's lives.
5. A world working toward the easing of the tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace and world-wide understanding.
6. An end to man's inhumanity to man.

Article III. Affiliation

Section 1. Local student groups adhering to the purpose of SSOC may be affiliated by the exectutive committee. In order to apply for affiliation a local group must have at least five members and must have been meeting regularly for one month. Written application must be accompanied by a five dollar non-refundable application fee. A representative of SSOC shall visit the prospective group and report on it to the Exectutive Director before affiliation.

Section 2. Each affiliate group must be engaged in activity consistent with the purposes of SSOC.

Section 3. Affiliation with SSOC shall in no way detract from the automony of the local affiliate.

Article IV. Disaffiliation

A local affiliate may be disafilliated by the Exectutive Committee if the local group falls below five members or if it consistently takes action which falls outside the purpose of SSOC. Disaffiliation may be appealed to the coordinating committee whose decision is final.

Article V. Officers and Duties

Section 1. The officers of SSOC shall be: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2. Duties of the officers:

a) Chairman: The Chairman shall preside at all coordinating and exectutive committee meetings.

b) Vice-Chairman: The Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to him by the Chairman.

c) Secretary: The Secretary shall be responsible for keeping records of all coordinating and exectutive committee meetings. The Secretary shall be responsible for the dissemination of coordinating and exectutive committee meeting minutes to all affiliated chapter officers.

d) Treasurer: The Treasurer shall be responsible for handling all funds. He shall make regular reports to the exectutive committee and present a general report to the coordinating committee annually.

Article VI. Nominations and Elections

Section 1. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be elected by the coordinating committee at its annual meeting in the Spring.

Section 2. Nominations shall be made by a nominating committee and by nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot and by a majority of the votes cast.

Article VII. The Cordinating Committee

Section 1. The Coordinating Committee is the highest governing body of SSOC.

Section 2. The Coordinating Committee shall be composed of the officers of SSOC and one delagate from each affiliate group.

Section 3. The Coordinating Committee shall have at least one annual meeting to be held in the Spring.

Section 4. Each affiliate delagate shall have at least one vote for every five members in his group.

Section 5. Voting delegates must be active members of the affiliate group for which they cast their vote.

Article VIII. The Exectutive Committee

Section 1. The Exectutive Committee shall be the decision making body of SSOC between Coordinating Committee meetings.

Section 2. The Exectutive Committee shall be composed of the officers of SSOC,

one representative from each state in the Confederate South, and five delegates at-large.

Section 3. The representatives shall be elected by caucuses of delegates from each state during the Spring Coordinating Committee meeting.

Section 4. At large delegates to the Exectutive Committee shall be elected by a caucus of those students from southern campuses having no SSOC affiliate at the Spring Coordinating Committee meeting.

Section 5. Representatives must be active members of a local campus affiliate. At large delegates must be students at a southern university or college and must have a personal commitment to the purposes of SSOC.

Article IX. Advisory Committee

Section 1. The Advisory Committee shall consist of individuals who will lend their prestige, advice, and influence to promote the growth and welfare of SSOC.

Section 2. Membership shall be confered by the Coordinating Committee. Members of the Advisory Committee shall serve for two years.

Article X. Staff

Section 1. The staff shall consist of all persons receiving a full-time salary from SSOC.

Section 2. The Exectutive Committee shall appoint an Exectutive Director who shall serve at its pleasure, and who shall bevthe chief exectutive officer of SSOC and be responsible for direction and coordination of its programs.

Section 3. All other staff shall be appointed by the Exectutive Committee.

Article XI. Amendments

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee. Such amendment(s) must be submitted in writing to members of the Coordinating Committee prior to said meeting.

LWD - Will you, JC, + anybody else consider this + advise me, H

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1960

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
of the Palm Beaches
Office of the Secretary

4702 Narcissus St.,
Lake Worth, Florida
November 11, 1960

Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street,
Atlanta, 5, Ga.

Dear Sir:

This note from Richard Parker, the student who was imprisoned in Jacksonville because of his part in the sit-in demonstrations there, came to me as a result of the check and note of sympathy which I sent to him from the Palm Beach Council on Human Relations.

Since what he hopes to do by writing up his story for publications may have great value and as I am not up on possible places to get such material published, I am sending the letter on to you in the hope that you may be able to help him more. I do know that such stories have sometimes come out in such popular magazines as the Ladies Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, McCalls Magazine and others. The magazine section of some of the Sunday newspapers might perhaps also be interested--one of the Miami papers, maybe? But I am out of touch with such matters and thought your office might have ways of putting lines out.

Hence I enclose Richard's letter and commend it to your attention.

Sincerely yours,
Ruth Linn Fraser
Ruth Linn Fraser, Secretary
Palm Beach Council on Human Relations

Encl.

9 Nov. 1960

Dear Ruth:

I would like to thank you for your interest in me and my case.

Allow me to ask you for a personal favor. I was hoping you might know of publishers etc. that might be interested in a 20 type written page personal autobiographical sketch of "The Jacksonville Sit ins." The paper covers incidents during the "sit-ins" plus the moral and legal implications of my trial and incarceration.

I realize that this request is rather abrupt, but I do feel that time is a very important factor.

Sincerely,

Richard Frank Parker

Return Address:

Richard F. Parker,
% Rolf Knauer,
PO Box 3171
Florida State University,
Tallahassee, Florida

MF - File

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

HF ✓

No suggestion. In fact, no special concern. Does each of these fellows have to have his day in print? I don't think so.

---

about the only suggestions I would have would be for him to write some of the magazines and ask. New Republic, Nation might be interested. Perhaps Donna McCarty or Student Non-Violent Coordinating Comm. could be of help. JC

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

1207 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Mrs. R. W. Glasner 12-7- 1965

Street and No. 247 Wells Road

Care of or Apt. No. *Destination* Palm Beach, Florida

I SINCERELY REGRET THAT I MUST MISS YOUR ANNUAL BANQUET.
I KNOW THAT PALM BEACH WILL CONTINUE TO PERFORM THE UNIQUE AND
VITAL WORK THAT YOU HAVE CARRIED ON SO SUCCESSFULLY AND THAT
YOU WILL GIVE AUGUST VANDENBOSCHE THE SAME WONDERFUL COOPERATION
THAT I RECEIVED.
I SINCERELY MISS YOU ALL.

ED LEWIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Senders's name and address (For reference)

Sender's telephone number

File
Councils
Palm Beach Council

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1207 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To MRS. R. W. GLASNER _____ 19___

Street and No. 247 WELLS ROAD

Care of or Apt. No. _____ *Destination* PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

DEEPLY REGRET THAT I CANNOT BE PRESENT FOR THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE PALM BEACH COUNCIL. WE HAVE GREAT ADMIRATION FOR YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PLEDGE OUR FULL SUPPORT IN THE FUTURE.

PAUL ANTHONY
EXEUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Senders's name and address (For reference)

Sender's telephone number

Durham Labor Journal

Dur

2/14/57

Published Weekly Vol. 14.

Lullwater Rd. N. E.

Hobby's Soap Box

An employe of a store in Raleigh last week wrote Charles Craven who writes a column in the News and Observer, similar to "Folks Around Here" by Sid in the Durham Morning Herald.

HOBBY

Here's what he has to say:

Craven's good advice was:

Sid, Please take note:

"Please print the following in the paper . . .

". . . I am employed by one of the Raleigh stores that works six days and one night every week. Work is fine, but I believe that everyone should have at least one half a day off each week along with his fellow employes. If the stores were closed, preferably Wednesday p.m., the employes could plan recreation together. Also each employe has many chores at home to do on their time off.

"If other employes feel as I do, please write . . . the Merchants Bureau . . . Thanks . . . P. S. I am not signing this letter because it might cause me to lose my job."

Buddy, what you need is a good union . . . not the Merchants Bureau. Luck to you.—CC

Leaders of organized labor were the first to put their names on the

Wur

2/14/57

Published Weekly Vol. 14.

Lillington R.F.D. N. C.

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Soap Box

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Buddy, what you need is a good union . . . not the Merchants Bureau. Luck to you.—CC

Leaders of organized labor were the first to put their names on the "lobbyist docket" in the office of Secretary of State Thad Eure. W. M. Barbee of Durham, State president of the newly-combined N. C. State AFL-CIO, and J. W. Holder of Route 5, Raleigh, executive secretary-treasurer of the organization, entered their names yesterday morning.

They said they would lobby for "any and all legislation affecting the working people of North Carolina."

In raising the pay of State officers by 20% and granting a 25% raise to the Assembly clerks, the new General Assembly has set a precedent which cannot be ignored when the time comes to consider pay raises for teachers and state employes.

State officials and legislative employes may be underpaid, but no one can say that they have been more underpaid than a schoolteacher in the public schools of North Carolina.

The teachers have a right to expect and are entitled to a nice increase this year. They haven't had a raise in four years, but the cost of living has continued to rise and take their meager savings.

Since the General Assembly rushed in and gave state officials and Assembly clerks a raise, it cannot in good conscious give less consideration to public school teachers and others who are equally well serving the people of North Carolina.

Many good teachers are resigning and going into other fields of work. The main reason for this is inadequate pay for teachers in our state.

This session of the General Assembly will determine the quality of public education for years to come. It can strengthen the school system by paying teachers a decent wage, or it can set back the progress of our state by failing to do its duty to the children who will have nothing to say about their future.

I suggest that each member of the Assembly take a good look at the kids who come to Raleigh to see the Legislature in action. Your vote for decent wages for school teachers and other bills to strengthen the public school system is sorely needed.

How are YOU doing?

Virginia Meet Told Labor Foes Capitalizing On Probe

ROANOKE, Va.—The real purpose of the McClellan Committee's investigation of union practices is to pave the way for more anti-labor legislation, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers told the convention of the Virginia State AFL-CIO.

The committee's objective is not the baring of "a few petty crooks," he told more than 650 delegates representing 62,000 members of the merged labor movement. Rather, he maintained, it is serving in a nationwide campaign "to create in the public mind a belief that all trade union officials are racketeers and crooks."

He claimed the investigation is not aimed at the Teamsters alone, but at all unions. The legislation that will grow out of it, he predicted, will be so destructive that "we will face the task of completely rebuilding the trade union movement."

Abel made it clear that organized labor does not condone the few racketeers and crooks who can be found in such a large organization.

"But the AFL-CIO has the machinery to take care of these people," he said.

Rep. W. Pat Jennings (D), who was twice elected to Congress with strong labor support, lauded the AFL-CIO Executive Council has taken to combat crooks in the labor movement.

Howard H. Carwile, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the June 9 primary election, predicted that unions will be terrorized and persecuted if his opponent, Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., wins the race.

Pres. Harold B. Boyd, a member of the Plumbers, was re-elected in a vigorous contest that saw races for nearly every statewide post won by his followers.

Boyd defeated John S. McGuiness, business agent of the Roanoke Building Trades Council, by a count of 496 to 302.

In the tightest contest I. C. Welsted, who served many years as secretary-treasurer of the former State Federation of Labor, went down to an eight-vote defeat before Brewster Snow, of the Electrical Workers. The tally was 406 to 398.

Vice Pres. Julian F. Caper, Textile Workers, easily defeated L. L. Rustad, of the Carpenters, 563 to 273.

BETTER SCHOOLS BUILD

BETTER COMMUNITIES

Georgia State AFL-CIO Born; Cetti Heads Merged Group

By Milton Plumb

Brunswick, Ga.—The approximately 150,000 labor union members of Georgia have united their former state federation and industrial union council into a new state central organization.

The Georgia State AFL-CIO was born at a merger convention here, following approval of unity terms and the new constitution at separate meetings of the two state bodies.

It was the 22d merger at the state level since the AFL-CIO was formed in December 1955.

Based on Cooperation

The new president of the merged organization, William A. Cetti, former president of the state federation, and other officers stressed in speeches that the formal unity being attained by Georgia labor was based on "a true spirit" of cooperation dating back several years between the two state labor bodies.

Cetti said that "scars from the old split" had been "healed" and predicted that the new unity would make possible "a better labor movement in the state."

R. J. Thomas, special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in presenting the charter to the new organization, was applauded when he emphasized that despite the "delicate problem of equality of the races" in the South, "the policy of the AFL-CIO is that anybody who pays dues has equal rights."

Stressing that all races would suffer lower wages if unions were not built without reference to race, Thomas said that segregation problems would have to be solved "wherever they are."

"There is no other way out," he declared.

Cetti, in accepting the charter, pledged to do all in his power "to carry out its mandates."

"This is not just a piece of paper," he said. "It is the basis of our authority."

Labor Demands Honesty

Both Thomas and John J. Lorden, head of the AFL-CIO Auditing Dept., hit hard at corruption in the labor movement. Lorden told the delegates not to be "taken in by scare headlines." He said that the AFL-CIO wants legislation to regulate welfare funds, and that, because "no one" has the right to tamper with union funds, labor is insisting that management as well as union welfare plans be included.

Thomas, predicting that "when the crooks and racketeers are thrown out, it's going to make a stronger labor movement," said that AFL-CIO policy demands complete honesty in labor union affairs.

Terms of the merger were worked out by a joint merger committee of six members from each state body set up in February, 1956. It took about 15 meetings to work out unity, members of the group said.

The unity committee reached agreement to merge last February but its last major disagreement was solved in October when it was decided to split the office of secretary-treasurer. Under the terms, Cetti became president; W. H. Montague, former head of the state CIO group, executive vice president; W. M. Crim, secretary-treasurer of the federation, secretary; and Sec.-Treas. Charles C. Mathias of the IUC, treasurer.

The terms also called for 11 GFL representatives on the new executive board and 10 representatives from former CIO unions. Crim will be the only full-time officer of the new body. One Negro, Amos Hill of the Woodworkers, was elected to the board.

Approximately 425 delegates attended the Georgia federation's convention, which was its last regular convention, and 250 turned out for the special convention of the Georgia IUC, called for the sole purpose of approving merger terms. All became delegates automatically to the merger convention.

Senate Group Hears U. S. Pay Raise Pleas

The AFL-CIO joined spokesmen for federal and postal workers in carrying their case for a pay increase and other benefits to Congress. Detailing a long list of mistreatments of government workers over recent years, George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a Senate Federal Employes Compensation subcommittee:

"I cannot believe the Congress is going to be convinced and influenced by the Madison Avenue advertising campaign of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce opposing government employes in their hunt for justice."

Finances Unbalanced

Riley said that, because of the Eisenhower Administration's "resistance and vetoes," government workers have "stood and served" for six years while watching their personal budgets "remain unbalanced."

"Government employes have been thoroughly 'Hatched,' classified, allocated, placed in levels, and otherwise compartmentalized from the advancements and benefits enjoyed in industry," he charged. "Efforts have been made to stagnate career benefits by assigning the better jobs to patronage."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council also threw its support behind the federal pay fight in a telegram sent to all members of the House by Pres. George Meany.

The telegram asked members to sign the discharge petition to bring the pay bill to the floor, and said that postal workers also "need immediate action" on a bill (H.R. 2474) to increase the rates of basic compensation in the postal field service.

Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers, one of several union leaders appearing before the subcommittee, called on the executive branch to "without delay recognize and satisfy its moral obligation to deal fairly with its own employes."

E. C. Hallbeck, legislative director for the Post Office Clerks, also criticized the Administration for its opposition to a federal pay increase on grounds that it might be "inflationary."

Summary of Findings

Meanwhile, Operations Director Thomas G. Walters released a summary of the findings of the two-day lobbying campaign conducted on Capitol Hill by 2,000 delegates to the national legislative conference called by the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council.

Analysis of their reports on the House of Representatives showed, he said, that 175 members are pledged to sign the discharge petition on pay increase legislation, while 300 said that they favor a salary increase for federal-postal employes.

In addition, 275 representatives told the delegates that they will support an increase in the annuity for federal workers retired prior to October 1, 1956, and 225 went on record as favoring legislation guaranteeing the right to bargain collectively to government employes.

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Scholarship Was Prize Richm. Times Dispatch

Students' Labor Quiz Appalls Union Leader

6/11/57

The State AFL-CIO awarded its annual college scholarship in April, but Harold B. Boyd, state union president, has just finished compiling statistics on the entries and he's somewhat chagrined.

The contest was based on competitive examinations with questions about organized labor and labor-management relations. What appalls Boyd is high school seniors' lack of knowledge about the subjects.

Half of the contestants said the state's right-to-work law prevents an employer from denying a person a job because of race, creed or color.

Only 88 students correctly picked Edmond M. Boggs as state commissioner of labor and industry. United States Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell drew 55 votes in the multiple-choice question. Thirty-six students listed J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., state attorney general, and 23 checked Rep. J. Vaughan Gary.

Results Outlined

On the right-to-work question, only 48 students listed what the union considered the correct answer: "An agreement cannot be negotiated between labor and management which contains a union security clause."

The students fared better with the Norris-LaGuardia Act (137 correctly said it limited use of injunctions in labor disputes) and with the federal minimum wage (154 listed $1 an hour).

One hundred and fifteen knew the Knights of Labor was "a federation of skilled workers," but 15 said it was a "forerunner of the Ku Klux Klan."

Asked to pick one of four taxes opposed nationally by the AFL-CIO, only 28 students correctly picked the sales tax. Forty-seven thought the big union opposed corporate taxation. Graduated income tax drew 31 check marks and capital gains tax was chosen by 96.

Of the 225 answers to a true-false question, 101 incorrectly said the constitution of the AFL-CIO provides for the formation of a labor party. Only 89 students correctly labeled as false the statement that "benefits set forth in a union agreement are given only to union members."

Boyd said slightly fewer than 250 entries were submitted in the contest. The AFL-CIO made composite answers from 225, to get a round number, he said. The contest was graded 50 per cent on an essay question and 50 per cent on objective type questions. Miss Nancy Ruth Plaster of Patrick Springs won the $500 scholarship.

The answers, Boyd said, "show we need more education in high school on what labor is, on collective bargaining and on labor-management problems."

"Some of the students will become union members and some will be part of management," Boyd said. "In any case, they ought to know more about labor-management relations than they do."

several types of jobs because of increased mechanization of the Freihofer Baking Co. plant in Philadelphia.

Mississippi Labor Is 23d State to Merge

AFL-CIO News 6/15/57

Biloxi, Miss.—The Mississippi State Federation of Labor and the Industrial Union Council have approved merger and formed the new Mississippi AFL-CIO Labor Council.

The action was taken here at separate conventions of the state federation and the IUC, making Mississippi the 23rd state to merge since the AFL and CIO united.

Formal presentation of the charter by the AFL-CIO will be made after the new labor group's constitution and by-laws have been approved by the AFL-CIO. Both documents are presently under review at federation headquarters.

The merger convention elected Ray Bryant of the Firefighters president and Ray Smithhart of the Rubber Workers secretary-treasurer. Three vice presidents were elected: Claude I. Brutton, of a federal labor union, J. G. Beckham of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and J. W. Webb, Communications Workers.

The new labor council has a membership of over 30,000. In 1956 the Mississippi IUC approved a merger agreement that was later rejected by the state federation. This year delegates indicated strong sentiment for merger and both groups quickly approved the basic agreement.

o-Raid Pact hnitzler

unions, of course, don't want to be charged with the stigma of raiding. We have accomplished at least as much as we ever hoped.

"In its area, the no-raiding agreement has worked out very well."

There are 103 signators to the pact, who thus bind themselves to refrain from raiding any other signator. There are 138 affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO
939 CHURCH STREET
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE
PHONE ALpine 6-5687

April 8, 1957

TO OFFICERS AFL-CIO AFFILIATES
STATE OF TENNESSEE

GREETINGS:

Attached is a detailed account of the efforts during the 1957 Legislature to practically eliminate picketing in Tennessee. We fought off this effort, but expect a renewal of the effort in the next session.

May we suggest that you be sure your Legislative or COPE Chairman reads this carefully and reports to the membership.

We further urge you to read through the report and place a mark on the votes of Senators and Representatives from your area and file for future reference.

We will not have copies available at a later date.

Fraternally yours,

Matthew Lynch

MATTHEW LYNCH
Legislative Representative

To what scope on SRC Negro registration for Tennessee

ML:mh

Enclosure

South News May of Dixie
Does Nashville Banner
writers a Cartoonists
see p 15 Jan 17, 1957

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Southern Crafts, Inc.
James E. Parish, Pres.
P.O. Box 1083
Birmington, Ala.

Tenn Fed for Const'l Govt
Fmaine Clinton
Antioch, Pres, Atlgn
Pro-Seg - Anti Union

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE ANTI-PICKETING MEASURES
IN THE 1957 TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The first anti-picketing measure introduced was Senate Bill 98 by Senator Harlan Dodson (D) of Nashville. We were advised by a member of the Senate Labor Committee that Senator Carrol Oakes (R) of Morristown added his name as a sponsor. A companion bill, House Bill 666, was introduced in the House at a later date by Representative George Gracey (D) of Covington, A. R. McCammon, Jr. (R) of Maryville and John M. Purdy (D) of Oak Ridge. We did not treat Representative Purdy as a sponsor because he advised us that he was against the bill and had so advised the other sponsors, but was signing for purposes of control. This is not an unusual legislative maneuver. This bill was broad and covered a number of things although sponsons claimed it applied only to mass picketing. We immediately mailed copies throughout the State.

The bills were referred to the labor committees. We promptly placed in the hands of the members of these committees a communication advising them of Labor's position on the measure.

Later a second anti-picketing bill was introduced in the House (H.B. 597) which would limit picketing to employees of the picketed employer. This "stranger picketing" bill did not have a companion measure in the Senate but Senator Dodson added the same thing to Senate Bill 98 by amendment. Bill 597 was sponsored by Ted Morris (R) of Johnson City, Paul Puckett (R) of Elizabethton, Fred C. Atchley (R) of Sevierville, L. S. Nease (R) of Newport, John Padgett (D) of McKenzie and Ray Baird (D) of Rockwood. We sent copies of this bill throughout the state and shortly thereafter were advised that Representative Ray Baird of Rockwood had stated he had not signed this bill. Because of similarity of names, we examined the original bill and signature. The signature was clear and when we advised Representative Baird of this, he stated he had not signed the bill and could not account for the signature. He expressed opposition to the bill and we accepted his explanation and did not further consider him a sponsor of the measure.

Our attention was next drawn to Senate Bill 98 when we were advised that Dodson had asked the Senate Labor Committee to report the bill out for a final vote. We had been treating the measure as a spite bill that would not reach the floor for action but had taken the precaution of advising senators what was behind the bill. We did not feel the bill could be

passed. So we advised members of the Senate Labor Committee to send the measure out for a showdown vote. Evidently Dodson agreed that the bill would not pass because he advised the Committee that he did not want the bill brought out of Committee.

As labor measures began to move through the legislative mill, pressure was again renewed by the sponsors and supporters of the Dodson bill to bring it up for action. It was evident to us that the bill was being used as a counter-measure to stop pro-labor legislation. When the Senate Labor Committee again met, your legislative representative was called before the Committee and asked to explain Labor's position on the bill. He in turn asked for a week to have attorneys come before the Committee to give an opinion on the bill. The request was granted and a public hearing was set for a week later.

At the public hearing, attorneys Cecil Branstetter, Nashville, Tennessee, and William Turnblazer, Jellico, Tennessee, discussed the bill and answered questions.

The consensus at the hearing was overwhelmingly that it was a "bad bill" and Dodson himself announced he would introduce three (3) amendments in an effort to cure the most obvious defects.

This was the last we heard of the bill for a few days and it went to the Steering Committee where we assumed it was dead. However, a couple of days later, the bill was voted out of the committee. We are advised that the vote in committee was as follows:

FOR	AGAINST	PASSING
Dodson (Nashville)	McLemore (Jackson)	Maddux (Cookeville)
Oakes (Morristown)	Cash (Chattanooga)	Dyer (Halls)
Jennings (Tullahoma)	Dillon (Crossville)	Scott (Memphis)
Cummings (Woodbury	Dunbar (Clarksville)	Crouch (McMinnville)
Glover (Union City)	(4)	Crawford (Kelso)
Guffey (Athens)		(5)
(6)		

This vote would indicate a vote of 6 to 4 for bringing the bill out of Committee, with Senators Knippers and Randel absent and in another meeting. We are advised that Mrs. Scott and Crawford changed their votes to "for" and the reported total was 8 to 4 with 3 passing and 2 absent.

Committee votes do not indicate the attitude of the members as subsequent voting will show.

We had compiled a check-list of the attitudes of the Senators and on the strength of that check were concerned but not alarmed because the bill was up for a vote. Here is our check-list as determined by personal inter-

views in Nashville and by committees in home districts or by people on whom we felt we could rely. All the senators were checked but one. Those favorable to Labor (+) numbered 20; those unfavorable (-) numbered 6.

AGAINST THE BILL (+)	FOR THE BILL (-)	REFUSED TO COMMIT (?)
Allen	Hobart Atkins	Dyer
Bowles	Burrow	Gilkey
Cash	Dodson	Howell
Crawford	Guffey	Jennings
Crouch	Hunt	Porter
Cummings	Oakes	Peters
Dillon	(6)	Randel
Dunbar		(7)
Glover		
Head		
Knippers		
Lockert		
Maddox		
McLemore		
Mitchell		
Murray		
Herman Robinson		
W. K. Robinson		
Scott		
Sipes		
(20)		

This would indicate the prospects for passage of the bill were weak. We also had knowledge that Governor Clement would actively oppose passage of the bill. Of course some of those we marked against the bill had only said they would not vote for the bill.

During the opening debate, Dodson introduced six amendments that were adopted. The amendments helped in some respect but left intact all the bad features of the bill, such as the ban on picketing, ban on so-called secondary boycott picketing, ban on picketing during jurisdictional disputes, and added one new feature - a ban on stranger pickets that limited pickets to employees or former employees of the picketed firm.

After debate between Senator McLemore of Jackson who was defending Labor, and Harlan Dodson of Nashville, three motions were made:

(1) First a motion by Dodson, seconded by Oakes, that the bill be passed.

(2) A motion by McLemore that Dodson's bill be re-referred to the Steering Committee.

(3) A motion by Dodson that McLemore's motion go to the table.

The vote was as follows on number (3), Dodson's motion to send McLemore's motion to the table -Dodson was defeated 21 to 6. However, Oakes and Peters suddenly realized they had voted with Labor and changed their vote, so the final tally was 19 to 8.

FOR LABOR	AGAINST LABOR	NOT VOTING
Bowles	Crawford	Allen (sick)
Cash	Dodson	Hobart Atkins (Knox)
Crouch	Dyer	Burrow
Cummings	Gilkey	Dillon
Dunbar	Guffey	Jennings
Glover	Hunt	Murray
Head	Oakes	(6)
Howell	Peters	
Knippers	(8)	
Lockert		
McLemore		
Mitchell		
Porter		
Randel		
H. Robinson (Elizabethton)		
W. K. Robinson		
Scott		
Sipes		
Speaker Maddux		
(19)		

Now for the all-important vote that was to determine whether the bill would be returned to the Committee to die - the motion by McLemore to re-refer the Dodson bill.

FOR LABOR	AGAINST LABOR	NOT VOTING
Bowles	Burrow	Allen (sick)
Cash	Dodson	Hobart Atkins (Knox)
Crouch	Dyer	Crawford
Cummings	Guffey	Dillon
Dunbar	Hunt	Gilkey
Glover	Mitchell	Jennings
Head	Oakes	Murray
Howell	Peters	(7)
Knippers	H. Robinson (Elizabethton)	
Lockert	(9)	
McLemore		
Porter		
Randel		
W. K. Robinson (Carthage)		
Scott		
Sipes		
Speaker Maddux		
(17)		

In comparing our check-list with the actual vote, one significant thing stands out. There are six Republican Senators, and we had felt certain that at least half would support Labor. We heard rumors that these six Republican Senators had met and decided not to support Labor in the hope of gaining support from certain elements in future elections. The voting followed a pattern that provides a basis for that rumor. We did not get a Republican senator's vote in the showdown. Here are the six and how they voted. Four voted against Labor and two passed.

Hobart Atkins (R) Knoxville - passed, even when reminded that one of his campaign statements was that he would not support anti-labor bills.

Ernest Guffey (R) Athens - against Labor - as expected.

Edward C. Murray (R) LaFollette - passed - not expected.

Carroll Oakes (R) Morristown - against Labor - as expected.

Robert Peters (R) Kingsport - against Labor - uncertain.

Herman Robinson (R) Elizabethton - against Labor - not expected.

The fact that the six Republican Senators were as a unit either opposing or refusing to help Labor was confirmed by the later vote on S.J.R. 77 as you will note later in this report. (Please note that this bloc voting by Republicans was in the Senate only - not in the House).

In pointing out with emphasis the forces that were opposing Labor, we don't wish to minimize the help received from Governor Clement whose influence contributed substantially to our victory in the Senate and was even more influential in the later vote taken in the House.

We assumed that the overwhelming defeat of Dodson's Bill 98 in the Senate would mark the end of this proposed legislation and were somewhat surprised when the companion bill (H.B. 666) was put on the House calendar. The House was largely a repeat performance of what had occurred in the Senate, except that angered legislators did not even allow time for debate before Representative Barton Dement of Murfreesboro made a motion to re-refer and the House quickly rejected a motion to table Dement's motion to re-refer by a vote of 29 to 41. This was followed by a vote on the motion to re-refer which carried 48 to 35.

On the first vote, which was a motion to table Dement's motion to re-refer House Bill 666, the vote was as follows:

FOR LABOR	FOR LABOR (cont'd.)	AGAINST LABOR
Aderhold R.R.	Porter	Atchley
Mel Allen	Purdy	Atkins (Stewart)
Aymon - Pro Sey & Labor	Rhodes	Arthur Atkin (Knox)
Baird	Richardson (Montgomery)	Bell
Beard	Senter	Belton
Brock	Sidwell	Blackwood M.
Crutchfield - Chat - Pro Sey.	Thomas	Boyers
Davis	Vaughan	Bunn
Dement	Walker	Cobb M.
Doyle (Perry)	Woodard	Darke
W. P. Doyle (Davidson)	Bomar	Dozier M.
Duke	(41)	Fowler
Durham		Gracey Tipp
Ellis — TWUA		Hanover CM
Estes		Henry
Flatt		Hughes M
Foutch		Johnson
Fults		Lanier
Givens		Lester Nash
Graham		McCammon
Hull		Mitchell
Jones (Erwin) — BLF&E		Moore (Dyer)
Kelley		Morris
King		Motlow
Lambert		Murley M
Little		Nease
Mathis		Quillen
Moore (Hamilton) - Chat - Pro Sey)		Trent
Oakley		Van Hersh M
Padgett		(29)

It is significant here that the Republican bloc vote in the Senate was not carried over into the House. At the time of this vote, there was talk about an attempted teaming up of the Shelby County group with East Tennessee Republicans, but we could not see it in the House, although we failed to get any of the eight Shelby votes on the above. However, there were to be some manifestations in the later vote in the Senate on S.J.R. 77.

The second vote, and the important vote, came in the House on a motion to re-refer H.B. 666 (S.B. 98) back to the Steering Committee, which carried 48 to 35. The vote was as follows:

FOR LABOR	AGAINST LABOR	NOT VOTING
Aderhold (Etowah)	Adcock (Knoxville)	Arthur Atkin (Knox)
Mel Allen (Nashville)	Akin (Greenfield)	Binkley (Nashville)
Aymon (Chattanooga)	Atchley (Sevierville)	Boswell (Jackson)
Baird (Rockwood)	Atkins (Dover)	Burks (In Meeting)
Barry (Lexington)	Bell (Savannah)	Hayes (Union City)
Beard (Lebanon)	Belton (Ripley)	Headden (Ridgeley)
Bertucci (Memphis)	Blackwood (Memphis)	McKellip (Sick)
Brewer (Huntingdon)	Boyers (Gallatin)	O'Brien (Springhill)
Brock (McMinnville)	Cobb (Memphis)	Puckett (Elizabethton)
Bunn (Pulaski)	Darke (Springfield)	Robison (Rogersville)
Crutchfield (Chattanooga)	Dozier (Memphis)	Roney (Hendersonville)
Davis (Dayton)	Durham (Ripley)	Rowland (Tazewell)
Dement (Murfreesboro)	Givens (Somerville)	Smith (Clarksville)
Doyle (Linden)	Gracey (Covington)	Vaughan (Lawrenceburg)
Doyle (Nashville)	Hanover (Memphis)	Wolfe (Sneedville)
Duke (Woodbury)	Henry (Tullahoma)	(15)
Ellis (Nashville)	Hughes (Memphis)	
Estes (Humboldt)	Johnson (Gainesboro)	
Flatt (Cookeville)	Lane (Knoxville)	
Foutch (Smithville)	Lester (Nashville)	
Fowler (Flora)	McCammon (Maryville)	
Fults (Altamont)	Moore (Newbern)	
Graham (Richard City)	Morris (Johnson City)	
Hull (Greeneville)	Motlow (Lynchburg)	
Jones (Erwin)	Murley (Memphis)	
Kelley (Mt. Pleasant)	Nease (Newport)	
King (Knox & Loudon Co.)	Porter (Humboldt)	
Lambert (Centerville)	Quillen (Kingsport)	
Lanier (Brownsville)	Rhodes (Scotts Hill)	
Lasley (Jackson)	Senter (Bristol)	
Little (Trenton)	Terry (Huntsville)	
Mathis (Dickson)	Thompson (Lewisburg)	
Mitchell (Sparta)	Trent (Morristown)	
Moore (Chattanooga)	Van Hersh (Memphis)	
Morgan (Henderson)	Walker (Franklin)	
Oakley (Livingston)	(35)	
Padgett (McKenzie)		
Purdy (Oak Ridge)		
Richardson (Clarksville)		
Richardson (Columbia)		
Robinson (Nashville)		
Schettler (Sweetwater)		
Sidwell (Celina)		
Smith (Dechard)		
Taylor (Nashville)		
Thomas (Bolivar)		
Woodard (Carthage)		
Bomar (Shelbyville)		
(48)		

After this vote, we were certain that this type proposal was dead, and we need no longer be concerned. We then witnessed one of the sneakiest

stunts in our memory of the Legislature. Hanlan Dodson took the floor in the Senate during a lull when most of the senators were out of chamber - and asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution for final reading. (They normally lie over for one day). No objection was raised and S.J.R. 77 declaring the substance of S.B. 98 as public policy was passed by a voice vote without dissent. Needless to say, most observers were shocked when they learned the content of the resolution. When it was sent to the House, it did not even receive the courtesy of committee consideration and met death by contempt. Nevertheless, the senators had an opportunity to reconsider and return the resolution to the floor for a formal vote. It took a two-thirds vote to do this and the motion lost, even though the vote was 14 to 11 for reconsideration, with 4 not voting. It gave us an opportunity to get a final poll of the senators on anti-labor legislation. The vote was as follows:

FOR LABOR	AGAINST LABOR	PRESENT, NOT VOTING
Bowles (Knoxville)	Crawford (Kelso)	Hobart Atkins (Knox)
Cummings (Woodbury)	Dodson (Nashville)	Burrow (Memphis)
Dillon (Crossville)	Guffey (Athens)	Jennings (Tullahoma)
Dunbar (Clarksville)	Hunt (Fruitland)	Sipes (Bolivar)
Dyer (Halls)	Murray (LaFollette)	(4)
Glover (Union City)	Oakes (Morristown)	
Head (Brownsville)	Peters (Kingsport)	
Howell (Dover)	Porter (Lafayette)	
Knippers (Lawrenceburg)	Randel (Columbia)	
Lockert (Ashland City)	H. Robinson (Elizabethton)	
McLemore (Jackson)	Scott (Memphis)	
Robinson (Carthage)	(11)	
Maddux (Cookeville)		
Mitchell (Memphis - voted with Labor, But announced it was a legislative courtesy)		
(14)		

NOT ANSWERING ROLL CALL

Allen (Sick)
Cash (Chattanooga)
Crouch (McMinnville)
Gilkey (Paris)
(4)

This is a detailed report, and we suggest that you place check marks beside the Senators and Representatives from your area and file for reference.

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Alabama Joint Labor Legislative Committee

Exchange Hotel Phone AMherst 5-7565

Composed of

ALABAMA LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO, RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS AND UNITED MINE WORKERS

Montgomery, Alabama

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Volume I, No. 1 May 9, 1957

REGULAR SESSION OF THE 1957 LEGISLATURE

The 1957 Regular Session of the State Legislature convened at 12:00 noon on Tuesday, May 7th, with Governor James E. Folsom's address to the joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Prior to the Governor's address, the House of Representatives elected Oakley Melton as Clerk of the House to fill the vacancy created by the death of R. T. Goodwyn, Jr. The two primary candidates for the office were Oakley Melton, former reading clerk in the House and Joe Dawkins, a member of the House, both of Montgomery.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

In addition to the Governor's presentation of a record budget of $497,337,550, he recommended twelve legislative changes. Among these are:

That the Legislature receive an annual salary and meet annually for a shorter specified time than at the present;

Reapportionment that will give all the people a fair share of the vote in the Legislature;

Women be given the privilege and right to serve on juries;

Make primary elections closer to the general elections;

A plan to provide some kind of medical care for indigent patients;

Decentralization of our schools instead of consolidation - turn our schools back to the local level;

Stricter laws regulating small loan companies, especially in regards to excessive interest rates and the abuse of the borrower.

Following the Governor's speech, the two Houses met in their own chambers for the introduction of legislation and other necessary work. The Senate in a whirlwind introduction of bills introduced 97 bills in one hour and 40 minutes. The House, due to the necessary preliminary work, only introduced 13 bills.

LEGISLATION OF GENERAL INTEREST

Senate Bill 33 - by Senator Skidmore, 11th district (Tuscaloosa): A bill to repeal the state "Right to Work" bill.

Senate Bills 2 and 3 - by Senator Allen, 3rd district (Blount, Cullman and Winston): Companion bills to repeal poll taxes.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

It is anticipated that a number of bills will be dropped into the hopper on the second legislative day with most of the activity coming from the House of Representatives. For the most part, the bills slated for introduction in the House will be identical to those introduced in the Senate earlier. This is a customary procedure since it enhances the prospect of passage.

To date no legislation has been introduced which directly affects labor with the exception of Senator Skidmore's Senate Bill 33.

News Letter

Alabama Labor Council

AFL-CIO

604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

1

Telephone
54-5648

Volume I, No. 4 May 13, 1957

Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board of the Alabama Labor Council met on Saturday, April 27. During this meeting, a legislative program was adopted embodying measures to be introduced in the State Legislature designed to benefit, not only the members of organized labor, but, all who work.

Also, during the meeting, the resignations of Vice Presidents V. J. LeBourgeois and Felix Petty were accepted, and W. L. Huffaker and Frank E. Hodges were installed as new members of the board.

A Constitution for the State Committee on Political Education was officially adopted, and Mrs. Vivian Smith, a member of the board, was appointed Director of the Women's Activities Division of the State COPE. Mrs. Smith will devote her time in working with wives and families of trade union members in Alabama toward the end that a political education program may be established and maintained on every level.

The board also authorized the appointment of the law firm of Cooper, Mitch and Black as legal counsel for the state organization.

Is this Hargo, Jr.?

COPE

Since there are no state-wide elections in Alabama this year, 1957 is considered to be an off-election year; however, there are a number of important city elections scheduled in which our membership should very definitely take part. When there are no congressional or state-wide elections to worry about, we sometimes fail to continue our registration program.

In May, 1958, all of our congressmen will be up for election, and we will be called upon to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, other state officials, and an entire State Legislature which will make our laws during the next four years, SO there is plenty of reason for getting our membership registered NOW so that they may be able to vote in the important congressional and state elections next year.

The registration of trade union members and their families is a long, slow process. It can't be done in a burst of steam at the last minute. It calls for lists of members transferred to card files; for a check of the cards against the voters list to see who is and who is not registered; for a telephone and door-to-door campaign to urge those not registered to do their patriotic duty by registering to vote.

This kind of work has to be organized. Standing registration committees have to be established in every local union, in every central body and local COPE. These committees have to be established and put to work THIS YEAR - not next. This is the only way we can get the job done.

The School Crisis

Alabama has more pupils in excess of normal capacity in our public school system than any other state. Our school children in Alabama exceed the normal capacity by 287,820. The next state to Alabama in terms of excess of normal capacity is Georgia with 194,130 pupils who should be in new classrooms.

Alabama has more to gain from the enactment of a Federal Aid for School Construction Bill than any other state.

Contact your Congressman and Senators. Let them know you are interested in the Federal Aid Construction Bill - urge them to vote for and support Federal Aid for School Construction.

See your COPE Collector Today and Give a Buck to COPE!

Ga Lab News Dig.
5/57

Special and Merger Convention Held In Brunswick May 15-18

Merger agreement was accepted by both separate conventions on May 16th and the joint Convention approved action of both separate meetings on May 17th. Mr. R. J. Thomas, asst. to George Meany, Pres. AFL-CIO, was the keynote speaker and presented the charter to the Georgia State AFL-CIO Union Council.

New president of the Georgia State AFL-CIO Executive Board, William A. Cetti, said that the Labor Movement in Georgia will go forward in great stride.

The following were elected to their offices:

President, William A. Cetti.

Executive Vice President, W. H. Montague, Sr.

First Vice President, H. W. Gurley.

Secretary, W. M. Crim.

Treasurer, Charles C. Mathias.

Executive Board:

John C. Huss, L. L. Robinson, 1st District; Ralph C. Guiney, W. W. Green, Jr., 2nd District; Jack Dameron, John W. Wilder, 3rd District; Jacob Watson, W. M. Baird, 4th District; Jack Causey, R. B. Randall, 5th District; Amos Hill, T. Frank Jones, 6th District; R. W. North, E. K. Grass, 7th District; William E. Connell, C. K. Curry, 8th District; Harod Barnett, Harry Baxley, 9th District; Ralph Johnson, W. W. Holley, 10th District.

Senate Bills remaining on the calendar. The Senate adjourned at 11:58 P. M. Friday night to re-convene at 12:01 A. M. Friday, September 13, 1957.

Alabama Education Commission Bill. The Legislature paused in its deliberation on Friday to elect 9 lay members of the newly created Alabama Education Commission commonly referred to as the Lackey-Edwards Bill which provides for a long range study of the educational needs in the State of Alabama. E. C. Pippin, First Vice-President and Legislative Director of the Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO, was elected to represent the Second Congressional District with one lay member from each of the other 8 Congressional Districts. Brother Pippin was the only representative of organized Labor elected to serve on the Education Commission.

Bills of General Interest

Two bills of direct concern to labor still remain on the Senate Calendar which have some possibility of becoming law on the last day of the present session. House Bill 979, by Harrison and Fite, which provides for a three-judge panel to review appeals from decisions rendered by the Public Service Commission, has an excellent opportunity of passage.

October 7, 1957

Mr. H. B. Boyd
President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belvidere Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Harold:

Sorry for the confusions. The dates sent by Mrs. Tilly to Mrs. Mercer are now the correct ones - October 29 and 30.

We have no way to make compensation for lost time. I trust that this will not interfere with Mrs. Mercer's attendance at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I am sorry that our expense arrangements are not more adequate.

With best personal wishes.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Texas.

Poole Bill (House Bill #5

Special Session November, 1957

Joe Poole - Dallas introduced

requires registration officers, officers, members, purposes

$50 - $200 fine, each day a separate violation

Passed House & Senate

Governor ?

Labor Movement ?

News Letter

Alabama Labor Council

AFL-CIO

604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Telephone
FAirfax 4-5648

Volume I, No. 35 December 30, 1957

Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board of the Alabama Labor Council at a meeting in Birmingham, December 28, selected Birmingham as the site for a special one-day convention of the Council to be held Saturday, March 15. This convention was called for the specific purpose of hearing recommendations of the Alabama Committee on Political Education and acting thereon.

At the same meeting the Board also authorized the appointment of a screening committee to begin work immediately. This committee will investigate the records and background of candidates, interview them and make a report before the next convention.

Upon the recommendation of the Montgomery Central Labor Council Harry Tully was selected by the Board to serve as Vice President from the Montgomery District, and upon the recommendation of the Decatur Central Labor Union Macon Scott was selected to serve as Vice President from the Decatur District.

Labor's Batting Average on the Amendments

The official canvass of returns from the December 17th election showed labor's batting record at the polls above average. A comparison of the returns against labor's recommendations shows that our recommendations were accepted on every amendment save 3 out of the 25.

Forces of Reaction Organized

It was reported last week that a new movement called "Americans for Democratic Action" is being organized. This organization will replace the Dixiecrat Party in solidifying reactionary members of Congress but will cut across party lines. Such names as Knowland, Dirksen, Mundt, Byrd and Talmadge are mentioned as charter members. One of its stated purposes is to "consistently support the more conservative candidates and causes whether sponsored by Republicans or Democrats."

Income Tax Tips

A program endorsed by the Alabama Labor Council will be seen and heard each Tuesday beginning January 7 at 7:00 p. m. on the Alabama Educational Network. A panel of experts composed of certified public accountants and internal revenue agents will answer your questions about your income tax. This is an opportunity for our members to secure free expert advice which could save them money. Call or write Education TV , Birmingham, Alabama.

A Study in Contrast

Msgr. George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Council, who addressed the AFL-CIO Convention pointed out an interesting contrast between conventions of the AFL-CIO and the National Association of Manufacturers.

He noted that 90% of the discussion at the labor convention was "on self-criticism and self-regulation."

At the N. A. M. Convention Msgr. Higgins pointed out "the only linen they washed belonged not to employers or employers' organizations but to labor unions and labor leaders. They said nothing at all about the Shefferman Agency and their numerous clients in the business community. To the best of our knowledge, there wasn't a single speech of importance on corruption in the ranks of business."

oeiu-18

EFV: February 18, 1958

List of labor staffers in Memphis, Tennessee.

United Steelworkers of America. Jackson 5-0575

Earl Crowder, Assistant Director
Hugh Brown, District Representative
W. H. Crawford, District Representative (Bill's son?)

UPWA. Jackson 5-8493

Edward Danner, Field Organizer

TWUA.

C.D. Boartfield, B.A. Locals # 606 and 643

RWDSU.

George Boone, B.A.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Jackson 7-1680

William R. Henderson, International Representative.

UAW Sub-Regional Office.

Each of these offices is located at 136½ South Second Street.

'DON'T DISCUSS INTEGRATION'

Atla. Journal - Const. 3/2/58.

Labor Unions' Dixie Drives Fizzle

LABOR

By GENE BRITTON

At least two power-packed drives by organized labor to build up strength in the South apparently have fizzled out and fallen flat.

Despite streamlined organization methods, corps of high-pressure union salesmen imported from national headquarters and well-trained local directors and coordinators, labor is weaker in some areas now than when the first of the drives was conceived more than 10 years ago.

Most Georgia labor leaders blame a general dipping economy. Many wag accusing fingers at management's resistance and implementation of right-to-work laws. A few attribute at least part of the failure to unfavorable publicity incurred by the Dave Becks and others of unsavory repute in labor's hierarchy.

• • •

AN OFFICER of the Georgia State AFL-CIO estimates there are between 118,000 and 121,000 union members in Georgia today. That's approximately 12 per cent of the 985,600 nonfarm workers employed in the state. Five years ago there were 136,000 Georgia union members, representing 15 per cent of the state's nonagricultural workers, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The first of the big "Organize Dixie" drives was launched shortly after World War II when the CIO set up headquarters in Atlanta to spearhead a southwide membership drive. Several years later, when the AFL and the CIO jointed forces in a merger, the earlier CIO drive had all but crumpled. The new labor force reaffirmed the intention of building a strong Dixie organization.

William Crim, secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State AFL-CIO, said individual unions are still driving for new members and more locals. The unions are fighting for numerical strength despite numerous handicaps.

• • •

ECONOMY is the chief drawback to such drives, he said. In an area where business activity is in a slump, there's no point in trying to get new members when many of the present members are out of work.

Mr. Crim also charged employers with "consistently trying to keep unions out." However, he said management generally is becoming more "cooperative" because it is "beginning to see the light."

Unfavorable publicity labor has been receiving nationally is "definitely a handicap," he admitted. "Most of the obstacles there comes from uninformed people. There are bad people in labor, but not anymore than in any other field. You read of bankers being corrupt and embezzling funds. But people still put their money in banks."

Asked if the general pro-integration stand of labor nationally is hurting labor in the South, Mr. Crim said, "We just don't discuss that."

Mr. Crim said he foresees an upsurge in the Southern labor movement, however, because "workers are beginning to be realistic and realize that unions are the only means of collective bargaining for them." Workers are coming to that realization, he said, despite laws "passed to hamper unions."

• • •

THE GREATEST single deficit in labor's numerical strength in Georgia appears in the textile industry. A textile labor leader who preferred to remain anonymous said there are only about 5,000 members in the two textile unions operative in the state. Yet there are more than 100,000 Georgians employed in the industry.

The Taft-Hartley law and Georgia's right-to-work legislation have kept unions out of cotton and woolen mills, the spokesman said. He also blamed "the viciousness with which the textile industry has fought the unions." Neither of the two unions are concentrating on organization, he added.

A United Steelworkers Union representative here, who also asked that his name not be used, said his organization is "doing all we know how to do" to increase membership and form new locals, "but that doesn't amount to much in the face of a recession."

He said steelworkers picked up membership in parts of the South, principally Tennessee, last year, but over all the union's dues-paying membership has remained static. Layoffs in Georgia and other Southern states were blamed for the near bogged-down condition of the organization drive.

• • •

"THERE'S not enough work for the people we already have," according to T. D. Archer, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Atlanta. Mr. Archer attributed the slowdown in union buildup to a "recession" and the "recession" to the Republican Party. He also said bad publicity has hurt labor nationally "to some extent," but vowed "there's no corruption in the Atlanta labor movement, as far as I know."

Regardless of the over-all picture, some unions have recorded gains in Georgia. For instance, Joe W. Whiteman, business representative for the Bricklayers and Masons Local No. 8 of Atlanta, said his union has increased its Georgia membership by about 40 per cent in the past 10 years. There are presently 23 locals of the masons' union in Georgia. Five new locals have been formed in the past four years, he said.

J. O. Moore of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, who also represents the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Painters, said that group plans to launch a new drive around April 1. The union now has a stronghold in some 85 locals, he said.

COPE
AFL-CIO

NEWS LETTER

Alabama
Committee On Political Education

604 LYRIC BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

BARNEY WEEKS
CHAIRMAN
LEROY LINDSEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER
E. J. BARNETT, DIRECTOR

March 15, 1958

Alabama Labor Council Convention Recommendations on Candidates for State Office

Commissioner of Agriculture & Industries

R. C. Bamberg - Recommended Favorable due to his past voting record.
J. C. Gentle & Crawford Roquemore - No public record. No recommendation.

State Superintendent of Education

I. J. Browder - Recommended Unfavorable due to his past treatment of teachers.
Floyd D. Dotson - No public record. No recommendation.
Frank R. Stewart - Recommended Favorable on the basis of his past record of cooperation in the legislature.

State Treasurer

Mrs. Agnes Baggett - Recommended Favorable due to previous cooperation.
R. A. (Bob) Davison & Carl Griffin - No public record. No recommendation.

Secretary of State

Charles Mathews - Favorable voting record in the legislature. Signed the Right to Work Repealer Bill in the Senate. Recommended Favorable.

Mrs. Anne L. Conway, Ruby Folsom Ellis, Bettye Frink, Roy T. King, and Eloise Stuart - No public record,no recommendation.

State Auditor

John Brandon - No voting record - uncooperative in past offices on appointments. Recommended Unfavorable due to his attitude toward organized labor.
Mary Texas Hurt Garner - Very cooperative with labor in her present state office. Recommended Favorable because of past cooperation & favors.

Attorney General

Richmond M. Flowers - Favorable voting record in the legislature. Recommended Favorable due to past legislative record.
MacDonald Gallion - No previous record . No recommendation.
C. W. McKay, Jr. - 1955 - Voted wrong on Marion County Bill licensing union organizers, Right to Work Repealer Bill, Right to Work Amendment, Wilcox County Bill licensing union organizers, garnishment bill. Recommended Unfavorable due to consistent opposition to labor.

Lieutenant Governor

Albert Boutwell - 1953 - Paired on Right to Work Bill. Voted for Solomon Bill. 1955 - Voted wrong on Wilcox County Bill licensing union organizers. Recommended Unfavorable due to past voting record.
Robert T. Butler - 1953 - Absent or not voting on Right to Work Bill. Voted for Solomon Bill. Recommended Unfavorable due to past voting record.
Asa Carter - No previous experience in public office. Recommended Unfavorable due to past record.
Sam M. Englehart - 1953 - Voted for Right to Work Bill & Solomon Bill. 1955 - Voted wrong on Wilcox County Bill licensing union organizers. Soliciting support of Chamber of Commerce based on his support of "Right to Work" Bill. Co-sponsor of Right to Work Bill. Recommended Unfavorable due to his past voting record.
E. W. Skidmore - 1953 - Voted against Right to Work Bill & Solomon Bill. Led filibuster against Right to Work Bill in the Senate. 1955 - Voted right on Wilcox County Bill licensing union organizers. Recommended Favorable due to his past voting record.

3/17/58

Union Council Lauds Probe of Insurance Rates

Atla. Const

A resolution supporting the legislative committee investigating the increase in insurance rates in Georgia has been adopted by the Greater Atlanta Industrial Union Council (AFL-CIO).

Roy W. Weaver Jr., council president, said officers and delegates of the council viewed with alarm the recent increase in insurance rates on fire and automobiles.

The resolution urged the committee to seek and publish the facts and to recommend remedial legislation to strengthen insurance laws to protect policyholders against exorbitant increases.

NEWS LETTER

Alabama LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

PHONE FA 4-5648 604 LYRIC BLDG. • BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

Volume II, No 11 March 17, 1958

Beginning of New Era in Politics in Alabama

In a convention which served notice to all candidates that the merged labor movement is the most politically-conscious group in Alabama today, more than 700 delegates Saturday selected the candidates for state office which labor will support. At the beginning of the convention, the delegates were told that the united labor movement in Alabama had brought to an end the retreat before the anti-labor forces, and that the time had now come to launch an offensive.

If there were a few remaining hopefuls among labor's enemies who still hoped that the merged labor movement couldn't work together, this convention forever dashed those hopes. The whole convention, from start to finish, was marked by the real unity, the fellowship, and by the determination of the delegates to keep the interests and goals of labor above partisan politics.

The delegates were addressed by Deputy Director of COPE Al Barkan, who told them that the Republican ineptitude, inaction, and lack of interest would put the Democrats back in control. That we must be willing to give our organization the tools to work with in the form of your Buck for COPE, if we are to continue to win.

Mrs. Esther Murray, Director of the Eastern Division of the Women's Activities Department, presented 100-hour pins and scrolls to 25 volunteer workers who have been leaders in our registration program. In a most impressive ceremony, scrolls and pins were awarded to the following ladies:

Birmingham: Mrs. Myrtle Bailey, Mrs. Edith Spitzer, Miss Sarah Limbrick, Mrs. Marie Pair, Miss Edna Snider, Mrs. Maxine Lawley, Mrs. Frances McAvoy, Miss Louise Nichols, Mrs. Thurza Mosley, Mrs. Frank Hatfield, Mrs. June Moore, Mrs. Ethel Lumpkin.

Decatur: Mrs. Dorothy Braswell, Mrs. Mossie Counts, Mrs. Christine Crowe, Mrs. Lizzie McCrary, Mrs. Pauline Rodgers, Mrs. Willie Foster, Mrs. Sally Wallace.

Gadsden: Mrs. Dorothy Nimon, Miss Willie Bowen.

Jasper: Mrs. Hazel Wheeler.

Mobile: Mrs. Sue Kuffskie.

Sheffield: Mrs. Genia Tidwell, Mrs. Reba Jordon.

Alabama Labor Council Convention Recommendations on Candidates for Governor

Laurie C. Battle - Recommended Unfavorable due to previous consistent voting against organized labor while in Congress. Consistently voted wrong on Taft-Hartley and other labor legislation.

John G. Crommelin - Recommended Unfavorable due to past record.

W. E. Dodd - No previous experience. Recommended Unfavorable due to failure to abide by COPE Constitution.

Sheren Elebash - No previous experience. Recommended Unfavorable due to his public support of the Right to Work Bill.

Jimmy Faulkner - Recommended Favorable due to his past voting record.

James Winston Gulatte - Recommended Unfavorable due to his support of the Right to Work Bill.

Karl Harrison - Recommended Favorable due to his past voting record.

George C. Hawkins - Recommended Favorable due to his past voting record.

C. C. (Jack) Owen - Recommended Unfavorable due to his stand for the Right to Work law.

John Patterson - Recommended Unfavorable due to his unfavorable ruling on the Solomon Act.

Ralph (Shorty) Price - Recommended Unfavorable due to his stand for the Right to Work law.

A. W. Todd - Recommended Favorable due to his past voting record.

Billy Walker - No experience - no past record. No recommendation.

George C. Wallace - Recommended Favorable due to his past voting record.

NEWS LETTER

Alabama LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

PHONE FA 4-5648 • 604 LYRIC BLDG. • BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

Volume II, No. 14 April 7, 1958

McDevitt Says Recession Demands More Union Political Action

. . . But who wants to be a worm!

The nation's economic crisis calls for redoubled effort by union members to back candidates in the primaries and general election who will support a program to put America back to work, James L. McDevitt, Director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, declared.

In a statement noting current reports of increasing unemployment, McDevitt called on working men and women and their families and friends to support candidates for office who pledge themselves to work for a program to halt the deepening recession to put the jobless millions back to work.

Steel Production Hits New Low

"Steel" Magazine reported in figures released last week that steel tonnage produced in the first quarter this year hit a twelve-year low. Steel production is still dropping. Last week the magazine said production slipped two points to 50.5% of rated capacity, lowest since July 15, 1939.

Although 2.1% less steel was produced in the fourth quarter last year, the industries net profit was estimated at $1.18 billion, 5.3% above the $1.12 billion in 1956.

Alabama Labor Council Political Fund

The Alabama Labor Council, early in February, set up a new political fund to help elect friendly legislators or to help defeat those unfriendly to organized labor. We asked local unions to contribute 80¢ per member from their treasury to establish this fund pointing out that legislators can be expected to support those who help elect them.

To date, the response has been overwhelming from some unions while others have taken no action. To date, we have received contributions from the following unions:

Anniston District
Cement Wkrs. #44

Birmingham District
B'ham Industrial Union Council
Auto Wkrs. #1155
Chemical Wkrs. #370
C.W.A. #3902
Office Employees #18
Packinghouse Wkrs. #33
Retail Wholesale #436
Retail Wholesale #745
I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O. #236

Gadsden District
Gadsden Central Labor Union
Molders #351
Painters #651
Plumbers #498

Jasper District
Walker County Building Trades Council
Textile Wkrs. #282

Mobile District
Mobile Industrial Union Council
I.B.E.W. #345
I.B.E.W. #1264
Molders #326
Pulp Sulphite #337
Pulp Sulphite #423

Montgomery District
C.W.A. #3908
Glass Bottle Blowers #196
Telegraphers #20

Talladega District
I.L.G.W.U. #566
Textile Wkrs. #163

Tuscaloosa District
Retail Wholesale #114

The election is less than one month away. If your local is not on this list, we hope you'll take action immediately!

Vote for

TOM ELLIS

for

State Senate

He is a Southern Democrat
opposed to bloc voting

Read what the Newspaper had to say about it!

Box Score on Bloc Voting in First Primary

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Tuesday Morning, June 3, 1958

Candidates Start Firing In Wake's Senate Runoff

By BILL WOMBLE.

The John Jordan-Tom Ellis run-off for Wake County's State Senate seat looms as another localized showdown [illegible] "[illegible]ral" [illegible] "cons[illegible]

Negro Vote.

Jordan and Bradshaw both ran heavily in the two predominately Negro precincts, Lucille Hunter School and Crosby-Garfield School. Jordan took one, Crosby-Garfield, by 163 to 141 for Bradshaw, while Bradshaw took the Hunter School box by 156 to 129 for Jordan. At Crosby, Ellis polled 40 and Robertson 10. At Hunter, Ellis got 29 and Robertson 17.

Observers were unanimous in predicting that Ellis would not pick up any appreciable votes in either of these precincts in the run-off, and that Jordan could count on nearly all of Bradshaw's ballots there.

Ellis said Monday that he initely co[illegible]dered t[illegible] now [illegible] "lib[illegible] c[illegible]

	Ellis	Others
Precinct 20 (Lucille Hunter School)	29	302
Precinct 26 (Crosby-Garfield School)	40	314
	69	616

A Bloc Vote Against A Southern Democrat

Committee Against Bloc Voting

P. B. Smith, Raleigh, N.C. (Union member – Seaboard R.R.)

MATERIALS SENT TO H. S. BROWN (Texas State AFL-CIO) 10/10/58

1. "Face of the South" - script and promotional materials
2. Text of President Eisenhower's statement on school integration
3. "The Easy Chair"
4. "Accent on the South", Segal
5. "In the Hearts of Men"
6. "The Southern Negro: Change and Paradox"
7. "New York Times Reprint"
8. Reprint from Atlanta Constitution, 9/22/58, "Proposals of Citizens Councils"
9. Mike Wallace-Dabbs interview
10. Shishkin, "Labor Lifts the Bar To Opportunity"
11. AFL-CIO 1955 Convention Resolution on Civil Rights
12. NEW SOUTH, July-August, September issues
13. "Next Steps in the South"
14. "Sense and Nonsense about Race"
15. "Prejudiced - How Do People Get That Way?"
16. "The Negro Voter in the South"

- : -

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Pl., S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

For your information

10/28/58

Emory Via

Emory! this was enclosed in a letter to Hch-
L

Regards
Art Levin

AFFILIATED WITH
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR-
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
AND
GEORGIA STATE AFL-CIO

ATLANTA GEORGIA LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

J. O. (JIM) MOORE, PRESIDENT
W. M. CRIM, SECRETARY

MEETS
SECOND AND FOURTH WEDNESDAYS
LABOR TEMPLE
250 TENTH STREET, N. E.
TRINITY 6-3096

VICE-PRESIDENTS

T. D. ARCHER
W. M. BAIRD
HARRY BEXLEY
W. B. HONEA
H. E. JAMES
A. G. KENNEDY
P. H. (PUG) KING
A. A. MOORE
R. B. RANDALL
R. L. STEPHENS
J. BID TILLER
CHARLIE RIGGINS
CHARLIE MATHIAS
LUCILLE GUTHAS
SALLY PONIKARSKI
J. R. WEAVER
J. B. BRYSON
JIM ALMAND
ROY W. WEAVER, JR.
R. D. STANCIL
JESSE LESTER
NELL DEADWYLER
W. L. BRADBERRY
D. W. MC RAE
LUCILLE VAUGHN
W. C. KIMBLE

TRUSTEES

LEON HAY, CHAIRMAN
ROBERT (SCOTTY) WILLIAMSON
MRS. RUBY JOHNSON
NELL DEADWYLER
W. L. BRADBERRY
D. W. MC RAE

95 MERRITTS AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA 8, GA.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
MRS. MAUDE IRELAND

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
J. F. BENTON

COUNSEL
W. E. BUCKNER
HARRY BEXLEY

FINANCE COMMITTEE
J. C. CRUTCHFIELD
MISS JULIA ELLIOTT
MRS. W. C. KENDRICK

October 23, 1958

TO: ALL AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Atlanta, Georgia Labor Council, AFL-CIO, has gone on record as endorsing the enclosed Resolution adopted by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.

We urge upon you to give this Resolution wide-spread distribution to the members of your Local Union.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

W.M. Crim

W.M. Crim
Secretary

WMC/ss
Enc.
oeiu #21 aflcio

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ATLANTA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.,
OCTOBER 16, 1958, WITH REFERENCE TO THE DYNAMITING OF
THE TEMPLE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The dynamiting of The Temple, house of worship of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, in the early morning hours of Sunday, October 12, 1958, was a hideously immoral act, as much an affront to Protestants and Catholics as it was to Jews. It was a direct attack upon the law of our land and upon all men of good will who cherish the right to worship according to the religion of their choice. Our American democracy has no place for such bigotry. We see in this violence a threat to the peace and safety of our entire Atlanta community.

We commend the President of the United States for aiding the law enforcement agencies of our city with the resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We likewise commend the Governor of Georgia, the Mayor and the Chief of Police of Atlanta, for the outstanding work they are doing to locate and expose the person or persons perpetrating this irreligious and un-American act.

We commend the clergy and religious institutions in our area for their prompt and clear statements against this horror of mad force.

We especially commend our newspapers for their proper indignation which immediately voiced the sentiments of all decent people in the entire community.

We affirm our conviction that however they may differ in religious practice, men of good will recognize they worship one God, who is the Father of all the children of men.

We call upon our churches, community organizations, civic and service clubs, labor unions, and our entire citizenry, to continue to raise their voices on behalf of law and order.

We urge all of these agencies and organizations in Atlanta, in Georgia and throughout the nation, to increase their cooperation with the educational program of The National Conference of Christians and Jews, by lending their platforms to its speakers, by showing its films, by arranging their own programs on the topic of cooperative understanding amongst all groups, to the end that such outrages may completely disappear from the American scene, and that we may live in a social order where the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice are the standards of human relationships.

Memphis Citizens Party

VOTE

AUG. 2nd

AUG. 2nd

J. Alan Hanover

for

State House of Representatives

VOTE

CITIZENS

FOR

PROGRESS

Ticket Straight

(OVER)

51

VOTE

Citizens for Progress

TICKET STRAIGHT

CLIFF DAVIS . . . . . *for U. S. Congress*

MRS. C. FRANK SCOTT
THOMAS P. (Tom) MITCHELL
J. WELDON BURROW
} *for State Senate*

J. J. (Jack) BERTUCCI — incr gug
WM. S. (Bill) COBB
JOHN DOZIER
J. ALAN HANOVER
LAWRENCE T. HUGHES
GERALD D. MURLEY
WM. (Bill) VAN HERSH
DOYLE BLACKWOOD (Floterial)
} *for State House of Representatives*

PHIL M. CANALE, JR. . . *for Attorney General*
RILEY C. GARNER . . . . *for County Trustee*
KENNETH NAZOR . . . . *for County Assessor*
ED REEVES . . . . . *for Sheriff*

New Appointments, Project in India, New Book on AFL

Recently returned from a five-weeks' tour of India's major trade union centers where they served as workers education advisors, EMORY BACON, Steelworkers' education director, and TONY LUCHEK, director of the Pennsylvania State University Labor Education Service, are now in the process of formulating their report and recommendations. During their trip, Bacon and Luchek met with trade union and government officials in each place to discuss their labor education needs and possible programs.

A report of their trip will be carried in an early issue of "Education News and Views."

* * *

LARRY ROGIN, education director of the Textile Workers Union of America since 1941, has assumed a new post as director of the labor education program jointly sponsored by the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and Wayne State University in Detroit. Rogin has been nationally known as one of the pioneers in workers education since the 1930's. For four years prior to 1941 he worked for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

BACON LUCHEK

* * *

Planning education programs which are taking place at Union Center, Cornwall, Pa., is now part of BOB REPAS' new job as education director of the Shirtworkers Union, Pennsylvania Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Center, which was formerly a private 500 acre estate, was purchased at auction by the Joint Board in 1950 and has been converted into an education and recreation center for its members.

Prior to taking this job, Repas was assistant education director of the International Chemical Workers Union and from 1951 to 1954 he directed the Labor-International Affairs Program of the American Friends Service Committee.

* * *

Just off the press is a new history of the AFL, *The AFL in the Time of Gompers*. Written by the noted historian, PHILLIP A. TAFT, it is published by Harpers.

* * *

The new director of the Department of Education of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO Labor Council brings to his job a background of experience in central labor body and international union offices since he joined the union in 1943. C. M. SHAW rose to president of his division of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Union and is also 16th international vice-president. Along with doing work in the community he succeeded to president of the Shreveport Central Trades and Labor Council.

TWO SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOLS SET

Separate basic and advanced week-long union leadership training schools have been scheduled by the Southern Labor School. Both will be held at the Penn Community Services Conference Center at Frogmore, South Carolina (on St. Helena Island).

Open to state central body officers and international union representatives in the southern states, the advanced institute will take place on August 11-16. The basic institute, to be held the following week, August 18-23, is for local central body officers. Both schools will feature a course on Southern economic and social problems and other courses and workshops.

For further information write Stanton E. Smith, president, Southern Labor School, c/o Tennessee State Labor Council, 939 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

14

How A Mock Local Union Operated at Iowa School

The 45 students attending the recent Iowa State AFL-CIO Labor School found themselves carrying out assignments which they could do in their own locals. Held at the State University of Iowa in Iowa City, the afternoons were devoted to the formation and operation of a mock local union. The results were gratifying. As one IUE member from Spencer, Iowa, said, "It's effective because

Committees reported back to the Executive Board and the local as their programs developed.

The school was under the direction of Martin Pardekooper, state AFL-CIO education director. John Cosgrove, AFL-CIO assistant education director, aided in the planning and taught at the school.

Cooperatively Sponsored Int'l Union Summer Schools Planned

A program of cooperatively sponsored union summer schools by affiliated national and international unions and AFL-CIO Department of Education is now underway.

The schools, which will take place in different parts of the country, are open to international unions in a particular area which do not have a large enough membership or resources to conduct schools on their own or do not wish to have separate schools. They will be leadership schools for training local union leaders. Four such schools have been scheduled. Others are in the planning stage.

International unions can join and sponsor any one of the schools if they can supply at least ten delegates and assign at least one staff person to teach and work at the school.

The program for each school is worked out by a planning group made up of the

NEWS

TEXAS CIO UPHOLDS CIVIL RIGHTS

Austin--Fear that labor is divided on the issue of segregation has again been laid to rest by the action of the recent Texas State CIO Convention. The report of the Texas State CIO Human Rights Committee, which was adopted by the convention, called upon the membership to support "the simple human requirement of bringing our school system into compliance with the laws of our country." It pointed out that more than 300,000 school children in over 100 local school districts in the South are studying in integrated schools without incident.

Citing the rise of "hate" organizations in the state of Texas, the resolution condemned them as contrary to the spirit in which the United States was created. It was recommended that affiliates take steps to fight these "hate" groups and their philosophies, and it was further recommended that equal job opportunities be provided for all members regardless of race, sex, religion or color.

Signing the report were representatives of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, Communications Workers, National Maritime Union, United Steel Workers, United Packing House Workers and United Paperworkers.

JLC Labor Reports

316th ANNIVERSARY OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

New York--It may come as a surprise to some people that the month of March is the 316th anniversary of the birth of religious liberty in our country. Though our nation was founded by those who came to the new world in search of freedom, it was at a public meeting held by Rhode Island settlers on March 16, 1641 that religious liberty was established. Many of these settlers had been driven out of Massachusetts because of deviations in religious belief. They decided that day Rhode Island was to have a government in which "no person shall be any wise molested, punished, disquieted or called in question for any differences in opinion in matters of religion." It was this point that marks the beginning development of that religious liberty which has become the cornerstone of a unified and dynamic America.

JLC Labor Reports

GOLD COAST BECOMES INDEPENDENT NATION

New York--American labor will be officially represented at the Independence Day Celebration of Ghana on March 6th by A. Phillip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Maida Springer, business representative of the Dressmakers Union, ILGWU. Visitors from all parts of the world will participate in the ceremonies which mark the end of colonialism in Africa south of the Sahara. On March 6th, Ghana, formerly the British Gold Coast, becomes an independent nation and part of the British Commonwealth.

Honoring this occasion, the American Committee on Africa is publishing a special Freedom Issue of AFRICA TODAY, entitled "From Gold Coast to Ghana - African Freedom on the March." Prominent statesmen and authorities on Africa are among the contributors to this special 32-page issue. Copies are available from the American Committee on Africa, Inc., 4 West 40th Street, New York 18, at 35 cents each.

JLC Labor Reports

MEMORANDUM

To : SRC Staff

From: Research Office

Re : Background information on Little Rock, Arkansas

I. Important Names

A. Public Officials:
1. Governor - Orval Faubus
2. Mayor - Woodrow W. Mann (term expires in January, 1958)
3. Police Chief - Marvin H. Potts
4. Pulaski County Sheriff - Tom Gulley

B. U. S. Officials:
1. District Court Judges:
a. Ronald Davies
b. John E. Miller
2. U. S. Attorney - Osro Cobb
3. U. S. Marshall - Beal Kidd

C. School Officials:
1. School Superintendent: Virgil T. Blossom
2. President of School Board: Doctor William G. Cooper

D. Newspapers:
1. Arkansas Democrat: K. A. Engel, Editor and Publisher
E. J. Liske, Managing Editor

2. Arkansas Gazette: Harry S. Ashmore, Executive Editor
J. N. Heiskell, Editor

E. Organizations:
1. Supporting integration
a) Arkansas Council on Human Relations, Nat Griswold, Executive Director
b) Arkansas Chapter, NAACP, Mrs. L. C. Bates, President
c) Negro Parent-Teachers Council (Little Rock), C. H. Jones, Vice-Chairman
d) Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance - President, Reverend Dunbar H. Ogden (Urged 250 fellow ministers to plead for "goodwill and understanding." Many leading ministers included this in their September 1, 1957 sermons.)

2. Opposing integration
a) Citizens Councils of Arkansas, L. D. Poynter, President
b) Capital Citizens Council - Robert E. Brown, President
c) League of Central High Mothers - Mrs. O. R. Aaron, President
(newly formed - 250 persons present at second meeting, August 27)

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d) Greater Little Rock Baptist Ministerial Alliance, Doctor Paul Goodwin, President (adopted resolution protesting board move on July 6)

F. Individuals:
1. Reverend Nolan P. Howington, pastor of First Baptist Church (condemned segregation in May sermon - church has 2,700 members)
2. Attorney Amis Guthridge - Board Member, Capital Citizens Council
3. Reverend Wesley Pruden, Broadmoor Baptist Church (Guthridge and Pruden spoke to Mothers League at August 27 meeting)

II. Statistics

A. Little Rock Area
1. Estimated Population 1956 - 228,500
2. Estimated Population 1950 - 196,685

B. Little Rock
1. Estimated Population 1956 - 117,000
2. Estimated Population 1950 - 102,213

C. Principal Manufacturers:

Clothing, cottenseed products, electrical equipment, food products, furniture, grain mill products, lumber products, metal products, steel products, watches and clocks

D. Broadcasting Stations:

Six A. M. Radio Stations, Two T. V.

E. Median Income, Little Rock-North Little Rock area, families and unrelated individuals, $2,356 (1949)

F. Pulaski County (1950)

1. Total Population - 196,685
2. Percent non-white - 24.0
3. Median income - $2,238

III. Previous Desegregation

A. Employment: A Negro, Melvin Williams of Hot Springs, is employed as an investigator for the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. The position is the highest held by a Negro in the state government since reconstruction days, except in an all-Negro agency or institution, July 1955.

B. Health and Medicine: Doctor G. W. S. Ish is elected unanimously as a delegate from the Pulaski County Medical Society to the Arkansas State Medical Society Convention, May 1955. (Ish and three other Negro doctors were elected in the Pulaski County Medical Society some months before, the first Negroes to be admitted)

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C. Transportation:

1) Buses - Officials of the Citizens Coach Company, operators of the bus system in Little Rock and North Little Rock announce that enforced segregation of passengers will end immediately; mayors of both cities say police will "pay no attention" to integrated seating, April 1956.

2) Railroads - All railroads in the state are reported to have complied with the ICC order and removed signs designating separate waiting rooms for Negroes, 1956.

D. Religion: First steps taken toward a merger of racially separate ministerial associations in Greater Little Rock area, April, 1956.

E. Organizations: Negroes join League of Women Voters, Fall 1955.

F. Other Public Facilities: The local office of the Employment Security Division abolishes separate entrances for white and Negro applicants - the last ESD office in the state to do so - April 1956.

*G. Appointive or Elective Offices: Three Negroes were appointed to the State Democratic Committee in the fall of 1954; three others were named in June 1955. (Integration N & S)

H. Colleges:

1) Public - Negroes may attend all 8 state colleges at graduate and undergraduate levels.

2) Private - Philander Smith has had white students.

IV. Negro Voter Registration

A. Pulaski County - 8,364 of a potential 28,881 non-whites of voting age are registered.

V. State Segregation Legislation**.

A. 1955: The Arkansas Senate killed a school assignment bill designed to preserve segregation in public schools. It had previously been passed by the House.

B. 1956: Adopted in November by referendum:

1. Initiated act empowering local school boards to asign pupils for reasons other than race. (Sponsored by Faubus.)
2. Constitutional amendment declaring U. S. Supreme Court decisions null and void. (Sponsored by Faubus.) Jim Johnson)
3. Resolution declaring state policy of interposition (Sponsored by Faubus)

C. 1957: Adopted by legislature in February, 1957:

1. Creates a state sovereignty commission with broad powers to investigate matters involving segregation.

IV-
*A through G from Integration-North and South

V-
**B and C quoted from Southern School News Summary, except for parenthetical statements.

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2. Requires organizations taking action in segregation matters to register with the commission.
3. Removes the requirement, if schools become integrated, that children attend school.
4. Authorizes school districts to hire legal counsel with school funds to defend them in integration suits.

VI. Pupils affected by Little Rock plan, Fall, 1957:

A. 9 Negro pupils are scheduled to become pupils at the formerly all-white Central High School. Approximately 2,053 whites are expected to attend. (20 Negro students were eligible.)

B. No Negroes are expected to enroll in Hall High (with 700 whites) in the Pulaski Heights area.

C. No whites are expected to attend the all-Negro Horace Mann High (servicing 605 Negroes).

D. The Little Rock ~~plan for gradual integration~~ school district has 19,700 pupils in 33 plants.

VII. The Little Rock plan for gradual integration:

A. Background: A private law suit was brought by Negro parents in the federal district court in Arkansas with the Little Rock school officials as defendants. The plan of gradual integration devised by the board in response to the suit was approved by the court and upheld in a NAACP suit for immediate integration. The Appelate Court upheld the plan, but ordered the Federal District Court to make sure that integration was achieved expeditiously.

B. Plan:
1. Fall, 1957, senior high schools will have some mixed classes
2. 1960, Negroes will be admitted to junior high school
3. By 1963 the elementary schools will be opened to all
4. The plan allows any student, white or Negro, whose race is in the minority in his or her school, to request a transfer, to the nearest school in which his or her race in the majority.

VIII. Chronology of Recent Events

June 27th - Segregationist leader Amis Guthridge asked the school board not to attempt compulsory integration and to provide schools for white pupils only.

July 8th - The Reverend Wesley Pruden released a list of written questions to the board concerning mixed social functions, the use of restroom and shower facilities, etc.

July 27th - The board released a policy statement appealing to all citizens "to help us solve this problem with temperate and prayerful consideration in the interest of all students." The board wrote

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(in answer to Guthridge) that maintenance of any segregated school "plainly violates U. S. court decrees." Reverend Pruden's questions were answered point by point in a public release.

July - Governor Faubus said "everyone knows that state laws can't supersede federal laws" when asked in a press conference for comment on the contention that new state laws made integration unnecessary.

August 21 - Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin addressed about 300 segregationists at a fund raising dinner for the Capital Citizens Council, outlining Georgia's private school plan. Roy Harris also spoke to the group. Griffin charged, "It is the court which flouts the law of the land, not the states nor their people."

August 24 - It was announced by Governor Faubus that the state Sovereignty Commission would meet for the first time ("probably next week") to discuss the scheduled start of integration in Little Rock high schools. He said he thought the Commission would discuss the possibility of "interposing" its authority against the federal court order.

August 27 - The League of Central High Mothers adopted a petition asking Governor Faubus "to prevent forcible integration of the Little Rock schools..." The petition was approved by a standing vote of most of the 250 men and women present at the second meeting of the League. Amis Guthridge, W. R. Hughes (a Dallas attorney, introduced as chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Citizens Council of Texas), Reverend Wesley Pruden, and Mrs. Vernon Davis (president of the Little Rock League) were speakers.

August 27 - A suit asking for a temporary injunction against the Little Rock School Board and School Superintendent, Virgil T. Blossom to prevent integration of the city's public high schools was filed in Pulaski Chancery Court. The action was brought by Mrs. Clyde Thomason, recording secretary of the Mothers League.

August 29 - Pulaski chancellor Murray O. Reed directed school authorities not to start integration when schools open. The state chancery court was told by Governor Faubus that there would be rioting and bloodshed if the city program was put into effect and that the federal government would not intervene. He urged that the school board be enjoined from going ahead with its plans.

August 30 - U. S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies nullified the chancery court order and issued a temporary injunction preventing Mrs. Thomason and the class she represents from doing anything to carry out the state court ruling.

August 31 - Governor Faubus said the federal government "is cramming integration down our throats" but is unable to help preserve order in case trouble develops over Negroes entering Central High School, and charged

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that the federal government "wants to make an object lesson out of Arkansas on integration and use us to breach the South." He revealed that the Department of Justice had delegated Arthur B. Caldwell to confer with him about what the federal government could do in case of disorder, and further stated that the Justice Department had asked him to keep the meeting with Caldwell silent. Faubus also said, "No one had asked me for any help, but when the time comes I will exercise my own judgment in the matter."

September 2 - Faubus stationed 250 national guardsmen around Central High School; the school board asked prospective Negro pupils to stay away from white schools. Faubus told a television audience that to maintain peace and order the school had to remain segregated at least for the time being.

September 3 - President Eisenhower said Attorney General Brownell is looking into the situation at Little Rock. White students attended the school, still surrounded by National Guardsmen. No Negro students were in attendance. A crowd of about 200 students and as many adults assembled during the day, but remained quiet except for minor disturbances. Members of the Capital Citizens Council distributed leaflets among the spectators.

September 3 - U. S. District Court Judge Ronald Davies ordered the Little Rock school board to "proceed forthwith with integration" after a short session with school board attorneys. The school board issued an announcement saying the judge's order restores its gradual integration plan, and Superintendent Virgil Blossom announced that Central High School would be open to Negro students on September 4. Governor Faubus stated that orders to 80 National Guardsmen remaining on duty at Central High School were a "military secret."

September 4 - Several Negro students tried to enroll at Central High, but were turned away by guardsmen. A disorderly crowd jeered the students, and one white youth lunged at a Negro boy, but was restrained by guardsmen.

September 4 - Attorney General Brownell announced that members of the FBI and of the U. S. attorney's and U. S. Marshal's Offices would carry out an investigation of events blocking integration under the direction of Judge Davies. Governor Orval Faubus revealed in a news conference called suddenly at the State Capitol that he wired President Eisenhower saying, "I am reliably informed that federal authorities in Little Rock have this day been discussing plans to take into custody by force the head of a sovereign state." National Guardsmen were placed around the governor's mansion earlier in the day. Faubus said further in the message to Eisenhower that he had "strong reasons to believe that the telephone lines to the Arkansas executive mansion have been tapped - I suspect the federal agents." He warned the President that the situation in Little Rock "grows more explosive by the hour."

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September 4 - Mayor Woodrow Mann issued a statement blasting the governor for using troops to enforce school segregation, and accused Faubus of creating tensions where none existed before by ordering out the soldiers. U. S. Marshal Beal Kidd said he had no plans to escort Negro students through the National Guard lines and that no court order had been issued authorizing him to do so.

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MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[redacted]c.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[redacted]GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

NOTE:

THIS BOOK OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS' BY LAWS IS THE OFFICIAL RECORD FOR SRC AND NONE OF THEM ARE TO BE REMOVED HEREFROM.

Frederick B. Routh

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

Ala ✓

Ark ✓

Fla

Ga ✓

Ky ✓

La

Miss ✓

NC ✓

SC ✓

Tenn

Texas

Va.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this organization is the Alabama Council on Human Relations

ARTICLE II

Purpose

This organization shall endeavor to promote in the state of Alabam the aims and purposes following, that is to say: to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particulary to maintain an organization for the improvement of ecomonic, civic, and racial conditions in the state of Alabama Through Educ. in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the state in all efforts toward state-wide and racial development; to attain through research and action programs, the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state, to reduce race tension, the basis of race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust, to develop and unify leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Members. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Alabama Council on Human Relations and residing in the state of Alabama may become a member of the Alabama Council on Human Relations upon payment of appropriate dues.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues of members shall be the amount set by the Board of Directors. Duch dues shall be paid to the Treasurer of the organization which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business , at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be ~~delivered~~ sent to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

The Board of Directors

Section 1. Powers. The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of a Board of Directors.

Section 2. Membership. The Board shall consist of not less than 15 nor more than 35 members which shall be composed of members at large and district members.

The Board shall elect the members at large for a three year term. They shall be eligible for re-election except that they may not serve more than two consecutive full terms.

Each district organization of the Alabama Council on Human Relations shall elect annually two district members to serve no more than three seccessive years.

Ex-officio members may be elected by the Board to three year terms. Ex-officio members have the privilege of the floor, but shall be without vote.

The president and one other member of the Board of Directors elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Section 3. Meetings. The Board shall meet semiannually to review the work of the organization and to conduct its affairs. Special meetings may be called by the President and shall be called upon written request of any five members of the Board.

Section 4. Quorum. The presence of any eight members shall constitute a quorum of the Board.

Section 5. The executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between membership meetings and meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of an Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of five to ten members of the Board and elected by the Board for one year terms.

Section 6. Committees. Upon authorization of the Board of Directors, the President shall appoint the following committees: A finance committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization and to exercise supervision over all fiscal matters; a Membership Committee whose duty it shall be to aid the Board in maintaining an adequate number of members of the organization; a Community Relations Committee which shall aid the Board in promoting appropriate human relations programs on the state level and in the several districts; and a Research Committee whose duty it shall be to aid the Board in compiling and analyzing factual information concerning human relations and making such information available to appropriate agencies, organizations and individuals.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a President, A Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Director, and an Associate Executive Director. These officers shall be nominated by the Board of Directors and elected annually by the membership, and shall perform duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy in any of these offices may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. No person may serve more than three successive years in the same office with the exception of the Executive Director and Associate Executive Direcor.

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE STAFF

The Executive Director and Associate Executive Director shall be selected by the Board of Directors. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Board of Directors and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be ex-officio members of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCES

Section 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the Alabama Council on Human Relations shall be signed by the Treasurer or Executive Director on order of the Executive Committee, as certified by the Secretary.

The Treasurer or the Executive Director is authorized to make payment of ordinary bills between meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be October 1, to the following September 30.

Section 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report at each meeting of the Board of Directors, and at each annual meeting of members. A copy of the annual report of the Treasirer shall be sent to the office of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the membership, by a majority of the members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided for in Article X

ARTICLE X

AFFILIATIONS

The organization is and remains an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council as long as the following are fulfilled:

By-laws of the organization and any amendments of By-laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and provisions for membership in the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or otherwise engage in any form of political activity. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

Line omitted

Dec. 2, 1954.

CONSTITUTION of
THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Division of The Southern Regional Council

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is The Arkansas Council on Human Relations an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Arkansas a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tensions; racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives".

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person or organization who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of The Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be set by the Executive Board and the Finance Committee and shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. There may be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization. Call meetings must be not less than once a year.

Section 4. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, secretary, executive director and such other employed personnel as the executive committee may designate. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive director shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen, treasurer and secretary shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of a Board of Directors. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

The first Board of Directors shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive director two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Board of Directors shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other member of the Board of Directors elected by the Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Board of Directors shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board in fund raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive director and other executive staff personnel shall be selected by the Board of Directors. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern

Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II and III and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or otherwise engaging in any form of political activity. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

This organization is the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Georgia a program in agreement withthe purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tendions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Committee may become a member of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be $5.00, which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council, The New South. Sustaining memberships shall be $10.00 or more

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Sectionl. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before themeeting. Meetings may be sectional or regional if fequested.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such a meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary, and associate executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretaries shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by theExecutive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Board, The Board shall consist of 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years. Chairmen of local groups shall also be members.

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive secretary two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Executive Board shall meet twice a year or more often as itmay determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. The fiscal year shall be from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be aksed to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and associate executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions.

They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Coumcil prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provivions of membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., as stated in Articles II and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

BY-LAWS OF THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(An affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.)

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is Kentucky Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Kentucky a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council as stated in the corporate charter of the SRC as follows: "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all the peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to co-operate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be $5.00 for an individual; $7.00 for a couple; $2.00 for a student; $10.00 or more for a contributing member; $25.00 or more for an organization. Membership shall include a subscription to the publications of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of programs in line with the organization's purpose, and with the approval of the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers and Executive Committee

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretary shall be unpaid. The chairman, the two vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board. The above named officers shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Council between meetings of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 36 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board. The Board may fill vacancies as they occur.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

One-third of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman and approved by the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive secretary shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. He shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive secretary shall be a member without vote of the Executive Board.

Clerical staff - The executive secretary shall employ such assistance as he shall need to carry out the duties of his office, subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Consultants - The executive secretary with the approval of the Executive Board, may contract the services of professionally trained consultants, who shall be available for services needed, in carrying out the program of the organization.

From time to time the services of other specialists may be employed by the executive secretary with the approval of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a majority of those present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Conditions of Affiliations with SRC

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council both conditions pertaining, as long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization andprovisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or otherwise engaging in political activities in any form. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, as much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF THE

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

NAME

This organization is the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

Section 1. Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Louisiana a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows: "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

Section 2. It shall endeavor to achieve those ideals whereby the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; whereby a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; whereby all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; whereby all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; whereby there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; whereby segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; whereby, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

ARTICLE III

STRUCTURE

Section 1. This organization shall be divided into the following areas--New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Alexandria, Monroe, and Shreveport--with the headquarters of each area to be located at the respective cities indicated.

Section 2. Each district shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer at their January meeting. The president with the approval of the other officers shall appoint committees to correspond to the standing committees of this organization.

Section 4. The president or vice-president of each district or a designated alternate shall be a delegate to the Louisiana Council and a member of the Executive Board of the Louisiana Council.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Any person who is in accord with the purposes stated in Article II may become a member of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE V

Officers

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Director, and if possible an Associate Executive Director.

Section 2. All officers except the executive directors shall be elected to office for a term of one year at the general membership convention. No officer may serve in the same office for more than two consecutive years.

ARTICLE VI

GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The administration and execution of the affairs of this organization shall be vested in an Executive Board composed of the officers, chairmen of the standing committees, and president or vice-president of each district or their designated alternate.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall meet quarterly or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the president or shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

Section 3. The president and a member appointed by the Executive Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Section 4. The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE STAFF

The executive director and associate executive director shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the districts of the Louisiana Council and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

Section 1. There shall be four standing committees--program, publicity, membership, and finance.

Section 2. The chairmen of these committees shall be appointed by the president with the recommendation of the other officers. Their term of office shall be for one year.

ARTICLE VIII (cont'd)

Section 3. The president shall have the power to appoint such permanent or temporary committees as deemed necessary by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

After amendments have been recommended by the Executive Board, this Constitution may be amended at any general meeting of the membership or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by two-thirds of the members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

AFFILIATIONS

Constitution and By-Laws of this organization and any amendments to this Constitution and/or By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council as long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II and IV; and no substantial part of the activities shall be devoted to propaganda, or to other attempts to strike influence legislation or otherwise engage in political activities. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, as much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Annual dues shall be $5.00 per individual, $7.00 per married couple, and $2.00 for students, which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

Section1. There shall be meetings of the general membership in April and October for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Board. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than twenty days before the meeting.

ARTICLE II (cont'd)

Section 2. Special Meetings: Special general meetings may be called by the president with the consent of the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall meet quarterly or more often as deemed necessary at such time and place as it may designate.

Section 4. Quorum: Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum at general membership meetings of the organization. One-third of the members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum at the executive board meeting.

Section 5. In addition to the annual January meeting, each district shall hold meetings as needed, time and place to be determined by the district executive committee.

ARTICLE III

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Opening of meeting
2. Reading of minutes
3. Report of officers
4. Report of committees
5. Correspondence
6. Old business
7. New business
8. Program
9. Adjournment

ARTICLE IV

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern the parliamentary conduct of this organization and its committees, except where otherwise provided for by this Constitution and By-Laws.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I: NAME, LOCATION

Section 1. NAME. The name of this organization shall be: Mississippi Council on Human Relations, A Mississippi Corporation.

Section 2. LOCATION. The principal office of the organization shall be located in Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi. The organization may also have offices at such other places as the Board of Directors, from time to time, may designate.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE.

Section 1. To exist and function as an educational organization for the improvement of economic, civic and cultural conditions in Mississippi.

Section 2. To advance, encourage and foster the principle of the Brotherhood of man.

Section 3. To exemplify the ideals of justice, freedom of opportunity and democracy by their practical application without respect to race, color, creed, or socio-economic standing.

Section 4. To encourage, support, coordinate and unite persons and groups of persons interested in a greater unity in the State.

Section 5. To encourage and promote frequent group assemblies, the interchange of ideas and the publication and distribution of such materials as tend to advance the purposes for which this corporation is chartered.

Section 6. To receive by gift, bequest or devise, money and property, real and personal, and to administer, invest and reinvest, use and dispose of said money and property exclusively for educational purposes, provided, however, that no substantial part of the activities of the corporation hereby created, or of the money and property thus received, shall be devoted to carrying on propaganda, or otherwise engaging in political activities of any type.

Section 7. To accomplish such general purposes and any one or more of the specific purposes herein set forth, this corporation is further authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, maintain and improve real and personal property, which may also be acquired, owned and operated for purpose of investment, so long as such ownership and operation is not in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi.

Section 8. The enumeration of specific purposes or powers shall not be deemed to limit, in any manner, the broad general powers of this nonprofit corporation and the enjoyment and exercise thereof, as conferred by the Corporate Law of the State of Mississippi.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be a minimum of $5.00 per individual, $7.00 for married couples and $2.00 for students, which shall include a subscription to the official publication of the Southern Regional Council. Additional dues and assessments may be provided by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV: MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS.

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be held on call of the president or Board of Directors, and shall be held upon the request in writing of any twenty-five (25) members. The notice of all meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed in the by-laws.

At each annual meeting members shall elect members to the Board of Directors from a list of nominees submitted by the Board. The members at any meeting may modify, amend or reverse any act of the Board of Directors or instruct it to take action not inconsistent with the by-laws or the articles of incorporation.

Section 2. Notice of the annual meeting of members shall be given not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the meeting. Notice of every special meeting shall be delivered to each member at least ten (10) days before such meeting.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the organization shall be a president, two vice presidents and a secretary-treasurer. They shall do the customary work of these officers. The officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors each year within two weeks after the election of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The president and one other member of the Board of Directors, elected by the Board of Directors, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VI: BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1. A Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five (5) members nor more than thirty (30) members and such officers and agents elected or employed by said Board shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the organization.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in September to transact its business. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the president, or upon written petition signed by two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. The first Board of Directors shall consist of the incorporators, to wit: Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatley, S. W. Miller, Rabbi Charles Mantinband,

A. L. Johnson, Rt. Reverend Joseph B. Brunini. The said five (5) incorporators shall, within a convenient time after the registration of the charter of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, elect from their number a president and two vice-presidents who shall hold office until the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The incorporators shall also elect a secretary-treasurer, who need not necessarily be a Director of the organization, and who shall hold office until the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors, and until a successor is chosen and qualified.

Section 4. At the first annual meeting of the membership there shall be elected a Board of Directors which shall consist of not more than 30 members. The members of the Board of Directors shall serve three (3) year terms, except that one-third of the first elected Board shall serve only one (1) year and one-third shall serve only two (2) years.

Section 5. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies between annual meetings. In the event of any vacancy in the Board of Directors through death, resignation, or any other cause, the remaining Directors shall by a majority vote elect a successor to fill the unexpired term.

Section 6. The Directors present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and any question coming before the Board shall be determined by a majority vote of those Directors present at said meeting, except elections held under Section 5 hereof.

Section 7. The Board of Directors may confer upon the president, or other officers, such powers in connection with the management of the affairs of the organization as may be consistent with the best interests of the organization.

Section 8. The Board of Directors shall designate a depository, or depositories, of the funds of the organization and shall designate which officers or agents of the organization shall have the power to sign checks on behalf of the organization.

Section 9. Directors of the organization shall not receive compensation for their services as such, but the organization shall provide for the payment of reasonable expenses incurred by the Directors in the performance of their duties.

Section 10. Any Director may, in writing or by telegram, designate any other Director, and only a Director, to act as his proxy at any meeting of the Board, and may instruct his proxy as to the manner of casting his vote, and his vote shall be cast in accordance with such instructions, if any.

ARTICLE VII: COMMITTEES.

The Board of Directors shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board of Directors in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the president upon authorization of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII: STAFF.

The Board of Directors shall appoint such staff members, subordinate officers and agents as the affairs of the organization may require, in which event the name of the office and the compensation, if any, shall be specified. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX: MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year of the organization shall be from October first through September thirtieth.

Section 2. CORPORATION SEAL. The seal of the corporation shall be in a circular form with the words "Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Jackson, Miss." on the circumference between two concentric circles, and the word "SEAL", in capitals, in the center thereof.

ARTICLE X: AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting called for this purpose. Due notice of any meeting called for the purpose of considering any proposed modification or amendment must be given by personal notice to each member or by stating a day thereof in the minutes of a meeting held at least thirty days preceding the date of the meeting called.

BYLAWS

of the

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(Adopted by mail ballot - January, 1955)

JUN 23 1955

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be as follows: To carry on a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council, to strive to improve educational, economic, and civic conditions in the State of North Carolina, without regard to race, creed or color; to combat the causes of racial friction and misunderstanding and to encourage interracial cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state; and to propose from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Sec. 1. Any resident of North Carolina who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Sec. 2. Annual dues shall be $5.00, which shall include a subscription to NEW SOUTH, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Sec. 1. Annual Meeting. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations shall hold annually a meeting for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing no less than thirty days before the meeting.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Committee. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meetings and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such a meeting.

Sec. 3. Quorum. Members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Sec. 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these bylaws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of this organization shall be a Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Secretary and Associate Executive Secretary. All except the executive secretaries shall be elected annually by the members and they shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy may be filled by the Executive Committee for the unexpired portion of the term. The Chairman and First Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Committee

Sec. 1. Election and Powers. The affairs of this organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Committee. This committee shall consist of from 12 to 24 members in addition to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Committee. The members shall serve three year terms except that one-third of the first board shall serve one year and one-third shall serve two years. They shall be eligible for re-election except that they may not serve more than two consecutive terms. During the intervals between meetings of members, the Executive Committee may exercise all the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. The Committee shall keep a full and fair account of its transactions, and its actions shall be reported to the members of the organization at their meetings and shall be subjected to revision and alteration by the members.

The first Executive Committee shall be elected at the first membership meeting after adoption of these bylaws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the Committee may determine. Nomination for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the Committee.

Sec. 2. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the organization, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or any five members of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. Quorum. The presence of seven members including ex-officio members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Executive Committee, the remaining members of the Committee may elect a successor to fill the vacancy, or they may authorize the Chairman to fill the vacancy by appointment. The term of a Committee member so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

Sec. 5. The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Committee elected by the Committee shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Committee shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Committee in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other committees, permanent or temporary, may be appointed by the Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the Chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and the associate executive secretary shall be elected by the Executive Committee. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state, and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Committee and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

Sec. 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the organization shall be signed by the Treasurer.

Sec. 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting and shall send a copy of the report to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These bylaws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose by a majority of the members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article XI.

ARTICLE XI

Affiliations

This organization is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

Bylaws of the organization and any amendments of bylaws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council as stated in Article II and Article III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propoganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of the dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

BY-LAWS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

Name.

This organization is the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in South Carolina, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in South Carolina in all efforts toward the development of the human resources of the state, toward community development and in the development of improved race relations; to promote a program which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in S. C., to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. This purpose is in agreement with the purpose of the Southern Regional Council as stated in its corporate charter.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person, who is in accord with the purpose, may become a member of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council. Regular membership for an individual shall be $3.50; for husband and wife $5.00; sustaining membership shall be $10.00 or over. Student membership shall be $1.00, which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council for six months.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. Meetings of members may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least two weeks before such meeting.

Section 2. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

Section 3. There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers.

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive director, and other executive staff members. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the staff members shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within thirty days after the election of the Executive Board. The old officers shall continue to serve until the new officers are elected.

ARTICLE VI.

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year, and one third shall serve only two years.

ARTICLE VI (Cont'd.)

Executive Board (Cont'd.)

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws or voted upon by mail in such manner as may be provided by the Executive committee. Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually at a membership meeting and by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the Executive Director two weeks before the membership meeting. The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Note: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director for State Organizations, SRC, in a communication dated January 5, 1955 has suggested that the last paragraph under Article VI Executive Board as given above be deleted and the following sentence substituted:

> "To insure bi-racial representation the Chairman and one other member of the Executive Board, elected by the Board, Shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc."

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the

ARTICLE VII (Cont'd.)

organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive Director and other executive staff members shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

The By-Laws may be amended at any membership meeting by a majority of members present provided a copy of the proposed amendment is sent out with notice of the meeting, or may be amended by a vote taken by mail by the majority of members who vote within a period of two weeks.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional

ARTICLE X (Cont'd.)

Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

BUDGET AS SUBMITTED TO FUND FOR REPUBLIC, March 15, 1954

Budget for first 18 months		
12 State Organizations @ 17,675.00	$ 212,100.00	
5 Assoc. Secretaries @ 10,750.00	53,750.00	
	265.850.00	
Less States to raise (12 @ $1800.)	21,600.00	
	244,250.00	
Less 35% for lapses	85,487.50	
New Amount from Fund for the Republic for first 18 months		$ 158,762.50
Central Office		
Budget for first 18 months	$ 118,575.00	
Less Central Office to raise	40,000.00	
	78,575.00	
Less 5% for lapses	3,928.75	
Net amount from Fund for Republic for 18 mos.		74,646.25
GRANT FOR FIRST 18 MONTHS FROM FUND FOR REPUBLIC		233,408.75
Budget for second year (12 months)		
12 State Organizations @ 11,860.00	$ 142,320.00	
5 Assoc. Secretaries @ 7,810.00	39,050.00	
	181,370.00	
Less States to raise (12 @ $3,500.)	42,000.00	
	139,370.00	
Less 10% for lapses	13,937.00	
Net amount from Fund for Republic for 2nd year		125,433.00
Central Office		
Budget 2nd year	$ 79,050.00	
Less Central office to raise	55,000.00	
	24,050.00	
Less 5% for lapses	1,202.50	
Net amount from Fund for Republic 2nd year		22,847.50
GRANT FOR SECOND YEAR FROM FUND FOR REPUBLIC		148,280.50
Budget for third year (12 months)		
12 State Organizations @ $11,860.00	$ 142,320.00	
5 Assoc. Secretaries @ 7610.	38,050.00	
	180,370.00	
Less States to raise	72,000.00	
	108,370.00	
Less 10% for lapses	10,837.00	
Net amount from Fund for Republic for 3rd year		97,533.00
Central Office (6 months only)		
Budget 6 months of 3rd year	39,525.00	
Less Central office to raise	27,200.00	
Net amount from Fund for Republic for 6 mos. of 3rd year		12,325.00
GRANT FOR THIRD YEAR FROM FUND FOR REPUBLIC		109,858.00
TOTAL FOR THREE PERIODS		$ 491,547.25
Williamsburg Conference		6,500.00
		$ 498,047.25

Proposed Schedule of Finance
for SRC State Divisions

State	Begins	No. Months	Associate	Amount from Fund for Republic	State to raise
Georgia	September	13	1/2 time for 13 months	$ 14,939.37	$ 1800.00
Florida	September	13	1/2 time for 13 months	14,939.37	1800.00
South Carolina	September	13	1/3 time for 12 months	13,445.52	1800.00
Louisiana	September	13	1/3 time for 11 months	13,246.05	1800.00
Virginia	October	12	1/3 time for 12 months	12,493.00	1800.00
North Carolina	October	12	1/3 time for 12 months	12,493.00	1800.00
Alabama	October	12	1/2 time for 10 months	13,090.30	1800.00
Kentucky	November	11	none	9,157.83	1800.00
Mississippi	November	11	1/3 time for 11 months	11,349.36	1800.00
Arkansas	November	11	1/3 time for 11 months	11,349.36	1800.00
Tennessee	December	10	1/2 time for 10 months	11,201.90	1800.00
Texas	December	10	Full time for 10 months	14,190.30	1800.00
				$ 151,895.36	$ 21,600.00

Breakdown on proposed budgets for individual states and Associates

First 18 months

State Secretary (@ $5,000.per year)	$7,500.00
Clerical Assistance (@ $2500. per year)	3,750.00
Social Security	225.00
Travel	2,700.00
Rent	1,500.00
Office supplies	600.00
Communications (telephone & postage, etc.)	900.00
Furniture	500.00
Total for 18 months	$ 17,675.00

Associates - 18 months

Salary (@ $5,000. per year)	$ 7,500.00
Social security	120.00
Travel	2,700.00
Communications	430.00
Total for 18 months	$ 10,750.00

Subsequent years

State Secretary	$ 5,500.00
Clerical	2,500.00
Social security	160.00
Travel	1,800.00
Rent	1,000.00
Communications	600.00
Office supplies	300.00
	$ 11,860.00

Associates -

Salary	$ 5,500.00
Social security	110.00
Travel	1,800.00
Communications	200.00
	$ 7,610.00

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

	To raise themselves	From Fund for the Republic
1st 18 months	$ 21,600.00	$ 158,762.50
2nd year	42,000.00	125,433.00
3rd year	72,000.00	97,533.00
Totals	$135,600.00	$ 381,728.50

CENTRAL OFFICE

	To raise	From Fund for the Republic
1st 18 months	$ 40,000.00	$ 74,646.25
2nd year	55,000.00	22,847.50
3rd year (6 mcs.)	27,200.00	12,325.00
(Remaining 6 mos.)	39,525.00	$ 109,818.75
	$ 161,725.00	
Grand totals	$ 297,325.00	$ 491,547.25
Williamsburg Conference		6,500.00
		$ 498,047.25

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Finance Report
November 10, 1954

Schedule of income for period 1954, 1955 and 1956 according to terms of the grant from The Fund for the Republic

CENTRAL OFFICE

	1954	1955	1956
From Fund for the Republic	$ 37,350.00	$ 43,350.00	$ 19,083.00
To be raised in order to meet commitment in grant	20,000.00	33,750.00	54,850.00

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

From Fund for the Republic	$ 39,700.00*	$ 150,600.00	$ 119,000.00
To be raised in order to meet commitment in grant	5,400.90	12 | 26,700.00	59,500.00

222
24
2700
2400

*This is based on the state organizations operating for three months in 1954, 12 months in 1955 and 12 months in 1956

13,200
1800
15,000

REPORT ON INCOME

	Actual 1953	Actual 1st 3 mos. 1954	Actual 4/1-10/31, 1954 (7 mos.)
SOURCES:			
Foundations:			
Ford Foundation	20,000.00	5,000.00	
Sidney Hillman Foundation	1,500.00		1,500.00
Field Foundation	2,500.00		1,500.00
William C. Whitney Found.	1,000.00		
Other Foundations	1,100.00	1,050.00	300.00
	$ 26,000.00	$ 6,050.00	$ 3,300.00
Labor Organizations:			
C.I.O.		1,000.00	
United Auto Workers	1,000.00		1,000.00
United Steelworkers of USA	1,000.00	1,000.00	
United Rubber Workers	200.00	200.00	
American Federation of Labor	1,000.00		1,000.00
International Ladies Garment Workers Union	500.00	500.00	
	3,700.00	2,700.00	2,000.00
Other Organizations:			
Miller & Rhoades	200.00		
Emory Univ. Brotherhood Week	141.10		
N. C. Teachers Assoc.	50.00		50.00
United Jewish Appeal		75.00	
Misc. Organizations	57.43		23.26
	448.53	75.00	73.26
Churches:			
Methodist	2,575.00	554.00	1,350.00
Episcopal	1,115.00	15.00	1,000.00
Presbyterian, U.S.A.	250.00	250.00	
Presbyterian, U.S.	200.00		200.00
Misc. Churches	50.00		20.00
	4.190.00	819.00	2,570.00
Contributions from Individuals	2,718.20	825.00	785.04
Members Dues	3,060.50	798.50	1,004.00
New South Subscriptions	534.75	129.25	321.63
Sale of literature	3,375.45	990.01	2,455.00
Honoraria	1,078.50	80.00	800.00
	$ 45,205.93	$ 12,466.76	$ 13,308.93

CENTRAL OFFICE EXPENSE

Expense - January 1 through March 31, 1954

Salaries	$6,958.28	
Rent	315.00	
Travel	448.46	
Telephone & Telegraph	304.67	
Printing	980.33	
Postage	46.38	
Office Supplies	176.23	
Audit fee	75.00	
Social Security (cost to Council)	21.12	
Books & Subscriptions	24.02	
Insurance	25.01	
Miscellaneous expense (Steno. services for Pres. etc.)	55.72	
Honorarium for manuscript	100.00	
Bank fees	.55	
Interest expense	.62	
Georgia sales tax	1.51	
Paid on 1953 debts:		
Bank loan for 1953 salaries	990.00	
Ga. Sales tax for December 1953	14.16	
Social Security for December 1953	4.67	
TOTAL		$10,541.73

Expense - April 1 through October 31, 1954

Salaries	$26,006.40	
Rent	785.00	
Travel	4,274.19	
Telephone & Telegraph	789.81	
Printing	1,675.94	
Postage	497.77	
Office supplies	1,112.20	
Office alterations	1,632.00	
Office equipment	556.72	
Social security (cost to Council)	342.35	
Audit fees	60.00	
Bank fees	5.25	
Books & Subscriptions	157.92	
Ga. sales tax	12.64	
Insurance	749.50	
Miscellaneous expense (Steno. services for Pres.,etc.)	172.86	
Honoraria for Mss. and consultants fees	997.10	
Paid on 1953 debts:		
1953 salaries	1,124.99	
1953 printing	1,571.06	
Return of funds to Tenn. Division	190.00	
TOTAL		$42,713.78

TOTAL EXPENSE FOR YEAR TO DATE $53,255.51

REPORT ON SPECIAL PROJECTS

Fellowship of the Concerned

Balance on hand, January 1, 1954		$ 561.20
Expenses		
Salary, Mrs. Tilly	$ 75.00	
Stenographic services	101.57	
Postage & supplies	7.24	
		183.81
Balance, October 13, 1954		377.39

Commission on Equal Penalties

Balance, January 1, 1954		$ 3815.93
Receipts		
Contribution	$ 25.00	
Interest earned	20.22	
		45.22
		$ 3861.15
Expenses		
Travel	$ 1791.17	
Reimbursement to Research Students	1236.66	
Taxes	14.02	
Statistical report and analysis	317.95	
Supplies	38.38	
Telephone	83.45	
Lawyer's fee	25.00	
Misc. expense	13.45	
		3520.08
Balance, October 31, 1954		$ 341.07

Report on Share of Dues to State Divisions from SRC members

	Bal. 1/54	Receipts to 10/31	Pd. to 10/31	Bal.
Alabama	$10.50	$ 158.50	$ 169.00	--
Arkansas	4.50	19.00	16.50	7.00
Florida	10.50	93.50	90.50	3.00
Kentucky	1.50	36.50	38.00	--
Louisiana	1.50	12.50	8.00	6.00
Mississippi	9.50	89.50	96.00	3.00
North Carolina	10.00	96.50	106.50	--
South Carolina	10.50	98.50	86.50	22.50
	$ 58.50	$ 604.50	$ 611.00	$ 41.50

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Covers period June 1 through October 31, 1954

Total amount of grant for State Organizations			$158,800.00
Alabama Division, SRC			
Salary, Executive Secretary	$ 416.66		
Local expenses	500.00		
		916.66	
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation			
Salary, Executive Secretary	$ 2,083.30		
Salary, clerical	312.42		
Local expenses	600.00		
		2,995.72	
Kentucky Council on Human Relations			
Local expenses	$ 500.00		
		500.00	
Louisiana Council on Human Relations			
Salary, Executive Secretary	$ 2,083.30		
Salary, clerical	100.00		
Local Expenses	600.00		
		2,783.30	
N. C. Division, SRC			
Salary, Executive Secretary	$ 416.66		
Local Expenses	600.00		
		1,016.66	
S. C. Division, SRC			
Salary, Executive Secretary	$ 416.66		
		416.66	
Social security paid for state employees		36.60	
Total expenditures to State Organizations			8,665.60
Balance, October 31, 1954			$ 150,134.40

Amounts raised by State Organization as per reports to SRC	
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation	$ 386.42
Louisiana Council on Human Relations	70.75
	$ 457.17

PROGRAM FUNCTIONS AS DEFINED IN THE STATEMENT OF POLICY AND AIMS
OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. To create in each state a representative body of white and Negro citizens, to consider in full democracy the necessary steps toward genuine integration.

2. To serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race.

3. To strive to create an atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discrimination based upon race will no longer persist.

4. To stimulate local interest to work for local solutions in full democracy, in order that legislative and judicial rulings may be translated into justice in everyday life.

5. To seek practical solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements.

6. To encourage effective functioning of enlightened citizens through the civic life of their communities, rather than becoming a mass pressure organization.

7. To further its objectives through fact-finding, conference and persuasion, and through consultation with public agencies and officials.

8. To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots and hate organizations.

9. To present the facts about the region and their implications.

ks/12/3/54

BOARD MEMBERS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE WITH ANNUAL MEETING
OF 1955

Abram, Morris B.	Atlanta, Ga.	
Coker, James L.	Hartsville, S. C.	
Christopher, Paul R.	Knoxville, Tenn.	216 Flatiron Bldg.
Clement, A. J.	Charleston, S. C.	32 Bogard St
Davidson, Herbert M.	Daytona Beach, Fla.	News-Journal
Duncan, O. D.	Stillwater, Okla.	Okla A&M College
Friedman, S. Thos.	Houston, Texas	JCRC - 1110 Bissonnet
Gomillion, C. G.	Tuskegee Inst. Ala.	
Griffin, John A.	Atlanta, Ga.	Emory Univ
Johnson, Chas. S.	Nashville, Tenn.	Fisk Univ
Lanier, R. O'H	Houston, Texas	Texas Southern
Mantinband, Chas. Rabbi	Hattiesburg, Miss.	808 Mamie St
McDowell, E. A.	Wake Forest, N. C.	Box 1068
Milner, Clyde	Guilford College, N. C.	
Parrish, Charles	Louisville, Ky.	926 So 6th St
Penick, Bishop E. A.	Raleigh, N. C.	802 Hillsboro St
Rayzor, Mrs. J.B.	Houston, Texas	3207 Groveland Lane
Richards, J. M.	Decatur, Ga.	Columbia Theo Sem
Shean, Fr. Maurice	Rock Hill, S. C.	The Oratory
Smith, J. Edwin	Houston, Texas	505 Scanlan Bldg.
Spearman, Mrs. E.H.	Columbia, S. C.	1511 Laurel St.
Sytz, Florence	New Orleans, La.	Tulane Sch of Soc Wk
Tillman, Mrs. J.F.	Lewisburg, Tenn.	
Thomas, Judge L.E.	Miami, Fla.	1035 NW Second Ave
Turnipseed, Rev. A	Montgomery, Ala.	1429 Gilmer Ave

BOARD MEMBERS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE WITH ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957

Atwood, R. B.	Frankfort, Ky.	Kentucky State
Barbare, Ralph	Rock Hill, S. C.	Winthrop College
Bates, Mrs. W. F.	Little Rock, Ark.	125 Akins Pl Little Rock
Birnie, Mrs. C.M.	Atlanta, Ga.	864 Hunter St SW
Bond, U. S.	Madison, Ark.	
Clement, R. E.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta Univ
Clingman, Bishop	Louisville, Ky.	421 So. Second St.
Hamilton, Mrs. G.T.	Atlanta, Ga.	AUL - 250 Auburn Ave NE
Johnson, G. B	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Box 652
Looby, Z. A.	Nashville, Tenn.	419 Fourth Ave North
Mays, B. E.	Atlanta, Ga.	Morehouse College
McCann, John	New Orleans	231 Baronne St
Milton, L. D.	Atlanta, Ga.	Citizens Trust
Moron, A. G.	Hampton Inst., Va.	
Palmer, E. W.	Kingsport, Tenn.	Kingsport Press
Reddix, J. L.	Jackson, Miss.	Jackson Coll
Richardson, H. V.	Atlanta, Ga.	Gammon Theo Sem
Robinson, Mrs. E.U.	Gallatin, Tenn.	675 N Waters St
Shaw, Charles	Houston, Texas	3206 Dawling St
Stroud, Mrs. Tommy	Waco, Texas	3325 Maple Ave
Weiss, Morton	Atlanta, Ga.	182 Marietta
Wheeler, John H.	Durham, N. C.	Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Wilkins, Josephine	Athens, Ga. (New York)	
Williams, Paul D.	Richmond, Va.	3320 Gloucester Rd
Young, Thos. W.	Norfolk, Va.	Journal & Guide

Rep by states

Georgia	6
Texas	6
N.C.	5
S.C.	5
Ky	3
Virginia	3
Ala.	2
Ark	2
Fla	2
La	2
Miss.	2
Okla.	1
	50

May 1, 1956

Dear Rabbi Leipziger:

"We have heard with our ears and our fathers have told us" of the noble job you have done in fetching together funds for the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations and the Louisiana Council. We are deeply grateful to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR

NOTE TO FBR: GSM WOULD LIKE YOUR ADVICE ON THE ATTACHED LTR.

Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger
1201 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

RECEIVED APR 23 1956

Touro Synagogue
ST. CHARLES AVENUE AT GENERAL PERSHING
NEW ORLEANS 15, LA.

OFFICE OF THE RABBI

FBR's

April 20, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

What I have to say needs a person to person talk and I don't want to spend the money on the telephone because there is always the tendency of hurrying.

However, what I would like to bring to your attention is that I think Milton Vigo is ill and on the verge of a nervous collapse. I may be very wrong and it would be well for you to consult someone you know and trust in the city.

I don't know whether you know, but his wife has left him along with their child and this has not added to his emotional stability.

Thirdly, I know I am not easy to work with but I find it very difficult and sometimes impossible to work with him, and it isn't his fault completely. He is the type of person that doesn't know how to get one thing done at a time and recheck and then go on to the next. Reverend Albert D'Orlando, who was President of the State last year, had a great deal of trouble working with him.

This is not to question his sensibility, willingness and integrity and his innate goodness. It is simply to inform you that it is very difficult working with him. Perhaps a new President next year will be better for him and the Organization than I have been. I drive very hard when I take on a job and I expect others to work with me at the same drive and effort.

Fourthly, I have been begging him to write you or to ask you to check up on the fact that on the membership blanks for down here it states that we are tax exempt. We are not tax exempt. The Southern Regional Council, Inc., is tax exempt but not the New Orleans Chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. He has consistently shied away from this problem and I need not tell you that certain people would love to find us vulnerable on a matter such as this. Finally I would say that I think it would be well if the next time you came here you had a talk with him and let him air his problems and give you the picture as he sees it.

I am happy to tell you that we have created a Coordinated Conference of the major organizations interested in Human Relations. As our opposition is so well organized, I have attempted this year to work with these organizations that are interested so that we may compliment and suppliment

each other and at the same time maintain our individualism.

Dr. Emil W. Leipziger has done a wonderful job of collecting money at a difficult time here in New Orleans. It is a time when in the hearts of the people is the threat of terror. He has done the job single-handed because there was no one else to help. I would appreciate your writing him a personal letter of thanks for all of us.

With all good wishes to you, I am,

Cordially,

Leo A. Bergman

RABBI LEO BERGMAN

RHA

Officers of Georgia Council on Human Relations

December 1, 1956

Dr. E. C. Peters, Chairman
Dr. B. R. Brazeal, First Vice-Chairman
Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Second Vice-Chairman
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, Secretary
Mr. L. D. Milton, Treasurer

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Executive Director
Dr. Mozell Hill, Associate Director
Mrs. Luesta Knox, Office Secretary

Executive Board

Mrs. John M. Alexander, Atlanta
Mr. Warren Cochrane, Atlanta
Mr. J. Frazer Durrett, Atlanta
Rev. William Erwin, Waycross
Dr. F. D. Funderburg, Monticello
Dr. W. L. Graham, Augusta
Dr. Marcus Hutto, Bainbridge
Rev. Judson G. Jackson, LaGrange
Dr. A. E. Manley, Atlanta
Mrs. B. E. Mays, Atlanta
Rev. H. C. McEwen, Atlanta
Dr. Harrison McMains, Atlanta
Rev. D. P. Melson, LaGrange
Mr. C. A. Scott, Atlanta
Captain Frank Spencer, Savannah
Mr. Harold Stinson, Keysville
Col. A. T. Walden, Atlanta
Dr. Herman Turner, Atlanta
Dr. A. N. Whiting, Atlanta
Rev. Samuel Williams, Atlanta
Dr. C. C. Coffee, Columbus
Rev. W. D. Kent, Statesboro
Mrs. Sylvester Phillips, Cordele
Mr. George W. Porter, Gainesville
Mr. James P. Harden, Decatur
Rev. M. L. King, Atlanta
Rev. Lamar Clements, Atlanta
Mrs. F. P. Drake, Atlanta
Dr. Monroe Swilley, Atlanta
Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, Athens
Dr. George Clary, Atlanta
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta
Mrs. Spann Milner, Atlanta
Dr. Thomas Gossett, Macon
Rev. Charles Ward, Macon
Rev. Fred Wilson, Albany

RHA

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
December 5, 1956

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

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Piney Woods
Mississippi

FBR

D R A F T

Tentative, Suggested Agenda

Conference of Agencies Working in the South

Atlanta University

January 23-24, 1957

Wednesday, January 23rd

12:30 noon - Luncheon - A. U. Dining Hall

informal, get acquainted

2:00 P.M. - Opening Session of Conference

I - Double purpose of meeting

A. Background of interest of Consultative Conference on Desegregation (C.C.D.)

B. Brief resume of Tuskegee Meeting (October 24-25, 1956)

1. Progress reports on selected communities

(a) Miami - Seymour Samet

(b) Nashville - A. C. Miller and John Hope

(c) North Carolina City - Tartt Bell

(d) Charlottesville, Va. - Fred Routh

2. Other follow-up

II - Next Steps: How to activate the passive "Liberals" and "moderates" in the South.

A. What can be done through:

1. Religious channels?

2. Economic Channels?

3. Educational channels?

4. Labor channels?

5. Governmental channels?

6. Organizations and voluntary associations?

7. The press and other media?

5:30 P.M. - Recess

Dinner - A. U. Dining Hall

Evening free for informal discussions.

Thursday, January 24th

9:00 A.M. - Second Session of Conference

Brief resume of previous day's decisions

II - Next Steps: (continued)

B. What other strategies are most promising in the present situation?

C. What kind of coordinated planning and activities by national agencies can most assist their southern field representatives?

D. What, if any, should be the continuing functions of the group here assembled?

12:30 Noon - Adjournment

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 12, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: SRC Board Members and State Affiliates

FROM: Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director

Re: SRC Staff Changes

At the Executive Committee meeting of January 29-30, certain changes in staff positions and titles were made. Attached is the chart of organization which was approved. Following is a list of the staff members and the positions they now hold:

Executive Director	-	Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director	-	Frederick B. Routh
Associate for Program Development	-	C. H. Parrish
Chief Consultant	-	John Hope II
Secretary-Treasurer	-	Mrs. Ruth House Alexander
Director of Information	-	John Constable
Director of Women's Work	-	Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Administrative Assistant	-	Paul Anthony*
Labor Consultant	-	Emory F. Via
Research Assistant	-	Miss Florence B. Irving

Secretary to Director	-	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brantley
Stenographer	-	Miss Frances Carnes
Stenographer	-	Miss Marge Manderson
Clerk-Receptionist	-	Mrs. Beverly Calhoun

*Mr. G. S. Alexander is leaving the Council on February 15th and will be succeeded in this position by Mr. Anthony on that date.

HCF/eab
Encl.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Fred Routh

SUBJ: Financial Assistance to State Organizations for 1959

At its Annual Meeting just held, the Southern Regional Council voted the following allocations to the State Organizations:

STATE ORGANIZATION	SRC ALLOCATION	STATE ORGANIZATION	SRC ALLOCATION
Alabama	$4,200	North Carolina	$4,000
Arkansas	3,600	South Carolina	3,800
Florida	3,500	Tennessee	3,500
Georgia	3,800	Texas	600*
Kentucky	2,000	Virginia	4,000
Louisiana	2,000*		

*Provisional - if required committment is made by state Councils.
Average allocation $3,181
Median allocation $3,600

In arriving at these allocations, several criteria were applied to each state group: the strategic importance of the state; general conditions in the state; past performance of state organization in program and fund raising; quality of Board and Staff; Foundation help, if any, received by state organization; amount requested; anticipated performance in 1959.

SRC's action was based on staff recommendations, which were discussed in detail by the Executive Committee and approved, and were given careful consideration by the full Council before adoption. The total budget for state aid for 1959 is $35,000, the same amount distributed this past year.

It should be noted again that SRC no longer has ear-marked funds for aid to state organizations as we did prior to 1958. The Fund for the Republic in its terminal grant to SRC chose not to continue, beyond its three year grant, ear-marked funds for state aid. Thus, all financial assistance to state organizations this past year, for 1959, and so long as it shall continue comes out of SRC's general budget. For 1959 we have to raise, from sources yet unseen, in excess of $50,000, if we are to meet all our obligations. Thus, while we wish these amounts could be larger, the funds available and in sight simply do not permit it.

PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS
TO
STATE ORGANIZATIONS
For 1959

The proposed budget for 1959 allocates $35,000 for state aid. The staff recommends the following distribution of this amount among the associated state Councils, to be disbursed quarterly on receipt of satisfactory program and financial reports.

In arriving at these recommendations, the staff applied several criteria to each state group, as follows: the strategic importance of the state; general conditions in the state; past performance of state organization in program and fund raising; quality of Board and Staff; Foundation help, if any, received by state organization; amount requested; anticipated performance in 1959.

STATE ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT REQUESTED	STAFF RECOMMENDATION	SRC ACTION
Alabama	$5,500	$4,200	_____
Arkansas	4,500	3,600	_____
Florida	4,000	3,500	_____
Georgia	4,000	3,800	_____
Kentucky	3,000	2,000	_____
Louisiana	no request	2,000*	_____
North Carolina	4,000	4,000	_____
South Carolina	4,500	3,800	_____
Tennessee	5,000	3,500	_____
Texas	request incomplete	600*	_____
Virginia	4,000	4,000	_____
TOTALS	$38,500	$35,000	

*Provisional - if required committment is made by state Councils.

Staff recommended average allocation $3,181

Staff recommended median allocation $3,600

THE BASIS FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT -- SRC

BASIS: To change behavior rather than attitudes (see statement in decree .-- "-----it should go without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them." It should be emphasized that the decrees indicate the need for increased labor rather than rejoicing or lethargy (opinion polls and attitude tests not relevant in present period). This means that efforts must be expended to create and/or modify situations which permit experience in integration.

The task ahead is no longer "the Negro's problem."

An analysis of differences within the region is essential. The differences must determine the advisable courses of action. The situations will determine advisable means.

The following is a tentative analysis of the main groupings of states within the region:

HARDCORE: Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi
Louisiana (Catholic influence)

MID-BAD: Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas

NEXT BEST: Florida, Tennessee

POSSIBLE: Kentucky, Arkansas

HARDCORE:

(1) Legal action to challenge subverting amendments and/or state legislation. (Illustration, Georgia -- prompt applications to state university units. Role of white supporters -- to endorse applicants and to find endorsees.)

(2) Continuing information and publicity re inequalities.

(3) Continuing publicity and information re problems of total society resulting from "separate and equal" principle. (Illustration -- demographic studies of communities particularly urban studies of school support problems, problems of school administration the basis of which is lack of representation in policy-making and administration.)

(4) Appeals to outside agencies particularly economic agencies re economic wastage and cost to industry by increased tax burden required for improvement of public facilities, and wasted resources.

(5) Increased effort to extend and utilize political leverage.

(6) Increased pressure on religious groups to stress moral and legal obligation.

(7) Efforts in as many communities as possible to extend community analysis re facilities, and to discover "extra-official" groups and individuals who are supporting. (Basis for communication across racial lines.)

MID-BAD: See (1) to (7) above.

(8) Favorable publicity for such local efforts toward compliance as may appear.

(9) Diagnoses of state to determine soft-spots not only in terms of public education but also in other institutionalized aspects.

(10) Emphasis upon church supported institutions and other private organizations and agencies.

NEXT BEST: (1) Exploitation of two-party political factors.

(2) Socio-economic diagnoses of state to determine areas of greatest leverage.

(3) Attention and emphasis to particular local communities.

(4) Publicity re sound efforts toward compliance.

POSSIBLE: (1) Major emphasis upon extra-legal means.

(2) Publicity upon good and bad developments.

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FOR ALL AREAS: Attention to demographic factors particularly in urban areas. Fact-finding studies re present location and adequacies of all schools followed by publicity upon advantages of compliance particularly as related to tax structure.

USE OF NATIONAL INFLUENCES: Efforts to insure protective clauses in programs of assistance to states for education and other social welfare services.

Pressure upon Federal executive agencies (health and welfare, and Commissioner of Education) for all possible aid in fact-finding re inadequacies, inequalities, and possibilities for conditional assistance.

ROLE OF NATIONAL PRIVATE AGENCIES: Encourage development of analyses of extent and need of present programs of Federal assistance to states in all categories above.

Use of national influences upon which Southern states are dependent (industry, labor and media).

ROLE OF STATE STAFF: (1) To develop and strengthen services which will encourage programs above. Indications for particular attention to information services -- legislative and administrative. Development of consultant services re sources of help and information.

(2) To encourage and develop all possible means for participation in both decision-making and administration by Negroes (official and non-official groups) as a means of developing and extending communication across racial lines.

(3) To establish effective communication and coordination between individuals, organizations and agencies interested in supporting the effort towards building an integrated society.

CONSULTANTS FOR SRC STATE ORGANIZATIONS

COMPETENCIES:

A. Required:
1. Ability to quickly establish rapport with people.
2. Technical ability and skills in field of consultation.
3. Intimate knowledge of his area of state.

B. Desirable:
1. Experience in organizational work.
2. Professional training in the broad field of social sciences.
3. High degree of verbal ability.

PERSONALITY:

A. Required:
1. Committment to democracy (non-authoritarian).
2. Mature, integrated personality structure.

FUNCTIONS:

A. Communication and Information:
1. To serve as observer-recorder-reporter for state office.
2. To interpret program of SRC to area's "spark-plugs."
3. To keep abreast of developments in South through SRC publications, Southern School News, etc, etc.

B. Process:
1. To ferret out "spark-plugs" in area and involve them in state organization. (Future Board members, etc.)
2. To consult with state Executive Director and other consultants in planning state programs.
3. To work with state Executive Secretary in programs in specific area.
4. To assist state Executive Secretary in professional interpretation of program to state Board of Directors.
5. To keep finger on the pulse of the community he serves.
6. To help build a democratic climate of opinion in his area to prevent effectiveness of demagoguery.
7. To work for an increasing commitment and understanding of democratic process by Negro and white leadership.
8. To make himself and his services known and available to local officials, particularly public school people.
9. To assist local people who desire to inaugurate integrated democratic groups.
10. To assist people in thinking in terms of problem-solving rather than "togetherness for togetherness sake."

FBR

The following are the general functions of the Southern Regional Council and a list of specific criteria for state programs, each briefly discussed:

PROGRAM FUNCTIONS AS DEFINED IN THE STATEMENT OF POLICY AND AIMS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. To create in each state a representative body of white and Negro citizens to consider in full democracy the necessary steps toward genuine integration.

2. To serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race.

3. To strive to create an atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discrimination based upon race will no longer persist.

4. To stimulate local interest to work for local solutions in full democracy, in order that legislative and judicial rulings may be translated into justice in everyday life.

5. To seek practical solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements.

6. To encourage effective functioning of enlightened citizens through the civic life of their communities, rather than becoming a mass pressure organization.

7. To further its objectives through fact-finding, conference and persuasion, and through consultation with public agencies and officials.

8. To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots and hate organizations.

9. To present the facts about the region and their implications.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM PROPOSALS
OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH SRC

I. Is the program proposed compatible with SRC's policy and aims?

See the preceding list of SRC functions as defined in the statement of policy and aims, December 1951. A leaflet reprinting the entire policy statement is enclosed.

II. Who made the plan?

See Item 1 in the list of functions. Your proposed program should reflect the combined thinking and approval of representative members of the state Board, including both races and the various religious and organizational interests represented.

III. Is the program oriented to the main challenge facing the state at this time - i.e., adjustment to the Supreme Court decision?

While it is expected that the state organizations will be broadly interested in the human relations problems and opportunities of their states, the challenge of the decision should be recognized as the focal point of action in this field. Obviously this will mean different things in different states. In some of the more advanced states, it may mean working with educational authorities, parent-teacher groups, and others on the mechanics and details of school integration as an accepted goal. In other more uncertain states, it will be necessary to aim program activities at building more acceptance for the idea of integration. In the deep South states, the work of persuasion must start on an even more elementary level and interest may have to be sought for such intermediate objectives as preserving the public school system, combatting intimidation and economic pressure on Negro and liberal white spokesmen, emphasizing church pronouncements and the importance of abiding by the law despite personal preference. However, these varying approaches all have in common the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court's decision must be an ultimate goal of our operation.

IV. How practical is the program in terms of the organization's staff and resources?

There are clearly strict limits on what one professional staff person -- or even two -- can do by way of personal contact and the influencing of opinion. The central office's concept of staff function, in the light of these limitations, should be applicable to the state organizations as well. Generally, it recognizes that we are not aiming to influence directly people in the mass. Rather, we are trying to stimulate and assist key local people. Every community has its present or potential "spark plugs" whose racial views are enlightened. They may be ministers, church women, public officials, businessmen, civic and labor leaders, newspapermen -- in short, anyone who plays an influential role in the life of the community. These are the people with whom we work. Staff time should be spent mainly in planning with and activating such key people, through personal contact, SRC materials, and correspondence. (See Item 4 in the list of functions.)

The importance of bi-racial professional staff is evident in this definition of the job to be done. We can hardly hope to persuade perceptive lo-

cal people of our good faith unless we exemplify in our own organization the principles we are advocating. Nor, in this divided society, can we bring people of the two races together unless the insights of both races are reflected both at the policy and at the staff levels. Contrary to some assumptions about human relations activity, a Negro staff member may often approach white leadership more effectively than a white staff member; and a bi-racial professional staff will increase, rather than lessen, respect for our organizations and belief in our sincerity.

The ways in which bi-racial staff can be attained -- through additional fund-raising for salaries, through employment of consultants, etc. -- have been and will be dealt with elsewhere. But this should be an ever-present consideration in program planning.

V. <u>To what extent does the program involve lay community leadership?</u>

In view of our limited staff, much of the program load must be shared by Board members and other individuals related to the state organizations. Every such person should be an active influence in his or her community, working closely with state staff, and involving other local people in the program of the state organization.

Members of the state organization's policy group should also participate in statewide program. The most effective way to accomplish this is for the Board to establish its own subgroups which will be concerned with particular phases of the organization's activity, including fund-raising. Without such lay participation, at both the community and the state level, the staff will find it virtually impossible to implement an effective program.

VI. <u>Does the program aim at developing processes which in themselves lead to the elimination of racial distinctions?</u>

Every state and every community has its own particular character and circumstances to which program must be adapted; it is for that reason that we have put emphasis on the large degree of self-determination that must be exercised by each state organization in shaping its structure and program. Given that fact, however, it can probably be said that every effective community-action program will have as its effect a process in which white and Negro citizens of comparable achievements and interests are communicating and planning together as equals. The success, then, of a state program can be evaluated in terms of its effectiveness in encouraging and assisting this process in the public and institutional life of a state. Such local planning and discussion today clearly should center on the overriding question of adjustment to the Supreme Court's decision -- gathering the facts about the local school system and reaching agreement on practical steps to be taken.

The formation of new local interracial groups is sometimes an appropriate way to achieve this, but it is by no means the only way or the best way. It is often more fruitful to explore the opportunities for sound process within existing bodies and community activities. Examples.

A. Bonafide Negro representation on school boards and other official bodies.

B. Negro participation at the policy level in such agencies as community chests and councils, YMCA's and YWCA's, hospital boards, professional

associations, and other quasi-public agencies.

C. Bi-racial participation -- preferably through integrated membership, but when necessary through liaison committees -- in such private organizations as PTA's, teachers associations, councils of church women, ministerial associations, and the like.

D. The self-survey method, in which community leaders join together across the lines of race, religion, and interest groups to gather the facts about common problems and plan remedies. This technique is amply discussed in SRC literature and should be familiar to all state personnel.

Where full participation is not thought to be immediately possible, interim steps, such as Negro advisory committees or advisory interracial groups, may be temporarily useful but great care should be taken to insure that they do not become permanent "escape hatches" for those in authority. There is no substitute for full and unqualified participation by all segments of the community.

There are many ways in which the state organization can promote the growth of democratic process. Obvious examples are: conference with community leadership or persons with access to community leadership; informing individuals and the public generally of good precedents in other communities in the state or in the South; offering technical assistance in the form of materials and consultation (for example, the self-survey).

VII. Does the program tend to strengthen the representativeness of the state organization?

This refers to the fact that careful attention should be given to involving persons who are representative of as many religious, professional, and civic interests as possible.

VIII. Does the program seek to make maximum use of SRC materials?

There is a variety of ways in which the materials of SRC and related agencies can be useful in increasing the outreach and effectiveness of the state program.

A. To disseminate through the press and other public media information that will stimulate constructive action.

B. To promote understanding of the services and methods of the organization itself.

C. To assist local people in adapting to their community techniques that have worked elsewhere.

Thus the use of materials should be regarded not as incidental, but as integral to, the program.

IX. Does the program create a basis for self support?

The broad objective of SRC's work with affiliated state groups is the formation, within a comparatively short time, of effective, independent, self-

supporting human relations services in each Southern state. The period of subsidy is short. If the goal is to be achieved, the state organization must not only raise the required supplementing funds for today, but quickly establish itself as an indispensible service to forward-looking individuals and agencies throughout the state. And this can only be accomplished by good programming that gets results. In this sense fund-raising cannot be viewed as a thing apart from program; they must be planned together.

GSM/as/rnf
12/14/54

DRAFT FOR PROGRAM COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE -- SRC

The Program Planning Committee was appointed by the Executive Committee of the SRC in December. Five meetings, including an all-day session, were held prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee on February 17th. At these meetings the Council's operations were explored with the Executive Director and other members of the staff.

PURPOSE

It was agreed that the Committee's purpose was to develop recommendations for SRC's program in order that commitments inherent in its purpose and in grants for its support could be met.

It was agreed that the sweeping nature of the Supreme Court's decision had created a situation in the region which differed from that which prevailed in 1951 when the SRC's request for Ford Foundation support was made. The moderate elements of the white South, from whom the SRC hoped to build a wider base of support, were unprepared for the negation of the "separate and equal" principle by the Court. The twilight zone of this period is characterized by politicians' assurances that "there shall never be an end to segregation" and by silence for the most part of white Southern leadership heretofore vocal on behalf of equality under the separate system. It was agreed that the environment will be changed when decrees are issued.

COMMITMENTS

The commitments of the SRC as made to the Fund for the Republic were established as follows:

(1) The establishment of "race relations agencies in twelve Southern states" strengthened by professional staff and with partial subsidy for operating costs, with the expectation that these agencies will become self-supporting after three years of assistance (amount of grant for state organizations' first year's operation, $158,000).

(2) Maintaining the functions of the Central Office of the SRC as follows:

Overall program development evaluation and organizational administration.

Liaison with Board and Executive Committee.

Organization and assistance to State groups.

Information services including publication of New South.

Liaison with other organizations and agencies.

Fiscal management.

(3) Raising $40,000 for the support of SRC Central Office through enlarged Southern sources during the first grant period: $55,000 during the second year and $67,000 during the third.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

It was agreed that communities in all Southern states stand in need of "a service," defined as "the SRC method for dealing with problems." This is essentially efforts to assure "communication" between citizens of both racial groups on a basis of equality in regard to matters of concern to the total community. It was agreed that the development of this service required clarification of the purpose and function of state groups; support and counsel of a responsible group of citizens of both races considering together on a basis of equality what is advisable and what is possible. It was agreed that the objective of "a mass membership organization" with fundraising as a first and isolated objective, and annual membership meetings as a primary way of work, could not provide the services needed. It was agreed that the concept of democratic functional groups focusing on specific problems was required, to replace the emphasis upon interracial association in general which was the characteristic of the Interracial Commission of an earlier date.

The necessity for interracial staff contacts from the SRC office to state groups, and the importance of Negro and white staff of equal professional status in state groups was emphasized. It was suggested that in recruiting lay leadership for the SRC at either the state or regional level, the approach of white persons to Negroes and Negroes to white persons might be the most useful technique, as one means of eliminating the "lingering paternalism."

CENTRAL OFFICE

Consideration was given to the adequacy of funds allocated to the Central Office in view of the changes in the regional climate following the Supreme Court's decision. It appeared to be unfeasible to request reconsideration of the allocations agreed upon as between Central Office operations and state organizations. It was recommended, however, that costs for travel required to organize and activate state groups was a legitimate charge against the account of state organizations.

It was agreed that the responsibilities of the Central Office required increased participation by the Board and Executive Committee. It was agreed that the provision for liaison with these groups was a prime responsibility of the Central Office. It was agreed that the extent of participation in policy determination, as well as in fundraising, would determine the extent to which the SRC's commitments could be met.

FUNDRAISING

The record of funds raised in recent years by the SRC and their sources were reviewed. It was recommended that a lay treasurer for the SRC be chosen, a Finance Committee organized, and plans developed for fundraising. It was recommended that any plan for solicitation within states be undertaken with the consent and cooperation of the state agencies and that a plan for sharing the proceeds be developed.

It was suggested that program planning for 1955-1956 should be limited by and based upon firm estimates of future income.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The developments within the region indicate that the SRC must continue to function outside of and without the support of "the power structure."

Recognition of this requires consideration of means to increase the distribution of SRC materials; consideration of effective use of media influencing public opinion; and the cultivation of relationships with groups public and private whose purposes relate to those of the SRC.

The conditions of the grant emphasize the necessity for increasing participation by members of the SRC Board and Executive Committee in policy formulation, program planning and fundraising. Development of the processes and channels through which this participation can occur meaningfully is the responsibility of the Central Office administration.

The binding conditions of the grant require consideration of all possible means during 1955 to strengthen the organization and program of the state agencies for which the great proportion of the funds were secured.

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM OF PROPOSALS FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS

For consideration by the Program Planning Committee, the Executive Committee and the Executive Director of SRC

From: Grace T. Hamilton, Assistant for Program Development

This memorandum is concerned with proposals for program development of state organizations, and is based on the commitment of the SRC made to the FFR that $158,000 of its initial grant to the SRC would be devoted to establishing and strengthening state race relations agencies in twelve Southern states. This effort was undertaken with the understanding that the state agencies would attempt to raise $1800 each towards a minimum operating budget of $15,000 per state. The understanding was that during the two succeeding years that the FFR would assist the SRC, the subsidy to state agencies would decrease and the self-support would increase. As shown below:

	Total Subsidy	Per State	To Raise per State
1st. yr.	$ 158,000	$ 13,200	$ 1,800
2nd. yr.	126,000	10,500	3,500
3rd. yr.	97,600	8.000	6,000
	$ 382,400		

All states were advised that salaries would be paid from the Central Office, in the interest of simplifying social security and withholding accounting. All states were advised that the total amount of subsidy permitted the employment of an executive director ($5000), half of an associate director's salary ($2500) and an office secretary's salary ($2500). In other words, the subsidy to states from the FFR provided in the first year $10,000 for salaries and $3200 towards operating costs. Each state was expected to secure the remaining $1800 needed towards a minimum operating budget of $5000 excluding salaries. It was suggested that states might increase their fund raising goal by $2500 in order to make possible the employment of a full-time associate.

By April 1955 steps towards establishing state agencies have been taken in all twelve states. Executive directors have been employed in nine of these, and

in the other three organizational procedures are looking towards the employment of staff and the development of a program of work. Of the professional staff employed, eight executive directors are white and one is Negro; one state has employed a half-time Negro associate, and one has devised a plan of work which uses a group of five white and five Negro highly qualified "consultants on a very part-time basis" to "establish communication across racial lines" in the school districts of the state.* Due to many circumstances the dates, when state agencies have been in an organizational condition which permitted the employment of staff, have varied.

The philosophy and background of state staff members is also varied. In many cases staff (executives) have been employed before the directing bodies (boards) were organized and prepared to assume policy-making program planning functions. As a result policy and program in many cases has been largely determined by the states' employed staff.

An evaluation of the present situation in state organizations suggests a major need for development of leadership -- both lay and professional. There is an obvious need for clearer concepts of the realities in the present situation, which affect race relations and a clearer understanding of advisable and possible functions of race relations agencies in the South during this period. (See Program Planning Report - Re: "State Organizations.")

On April 1, 1955, the end of half the first years grant period, there was an

*From minutes of Annual Meeting SRC Board, November 10, 1954: RESOLVED that the Council in annual session hereby urge the several state organizations or committees which are affiliated with the Council to give careful and thoughtful consideration to the statement made by the Executive Director in his Memoranda Six of September 23, 1954 having to do with the matter of bi-racial staff for state organizations, believing that only by this means may the maximum be achieved both to effective development of program and formal support. The full text of the statement follows:

"We have recognized that the 'effective human relations service" which state organizations will be establishing in the months ahead requires

unexpended balance in the account for state agencies of the SRC in the amount of $123,800. According to the Secretary-Treasurer, the balance at the end of the grant period in the account for state organizations cannot be less than $69,000. There is considerable likelihood that a large unused balance designated for this part of the SRC program may be deducted from the amount of grant proposed for the second year's operation of state organizations.

It would seem to be advisable that all possible means be used to strengthen the program and organization of state agencies during the remainder of the first grant period. This is necessary not only because of the probable effect of a surplus on the grant for the second period, but also because of the lessened possibility of assistance to states from the Central Office during the second year.

The proposed allocation from the FFR for the second and third years operations of the Central Office andthe greatly enlarged responsibility for fund-raising on the part of the Central Office, for its work, would seem to lessen the ability to provide program assistance to state organizations by the Central Office (see below).

FFR Grant		Per Month	To Raise	Monthly Operating Cost Central Office First Quarter, 1955
1st. yr. (18 mos.)	$74,700	$4,150	$40,000	
2nd. yr.	24,000	2,000	55,000	
3rd. yr.	12,400	1,037	67,000	$ 7,111
	$111,100		$162,000	

The basis for these proposals is the obligation to use available resources designated for state organizations to develop agencies that will contribute bene-

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the assistance of both white and Negro professional staff members. This is necessary in order that the staff of state organizations provide evidence in their makeup of a working relationship of equals in behalf of the common welfare, and for perhaps the even more important reasons, that the insights of both Negro and white staff members are needed in the task of extending the areas of communication across racial lines throughout the state -- a basic purpose of our state organizations."

RESOLVED ALSO that the central staff is hereby requested to see that this policy is implemented on the regional level and to offer its assistance and encouragement towards its implementation on the state level.

ficially to the adjustments required by the Supreme Court's decree. This has been a large justification for the support of state organizations. Each proposal which follows has as its purpose to encourage the development of useful, "independent, self-sustaining" state race relations agencies.

PROPOSALS

I. Transfer to each state agency having an elected treasurer and chairman, the balance of its allocation for one full years operation, excluding amount reserved for salaries.

This would encourage the development of independent status; and might make possible increased program activity and fund raising, since it would be normal to expect certain expenses involved in "promotion and interpretation" to be larger in a first year of operation.

Officers of a state agency would be expected to submit an audited financial report at the end of the last half of the first grant period (before September 30, 1955) and it would be regarded as proper for any unused amounts to be carried over towards the second years operating budget of the state. This would mean that each state would be assured the $3200 toward a first year of operation over and above salaries.

The amount of the balance for "operating costs" of state agencies not yet distributed is $22,670.

II. Reserve $30,000 ($2500 per state) toward the salaries of associates. This with a like amount (already allocated for this purpose) during the second year of operation would make possible a full year's salary for an associate director in each state.

(The second year of subsidy of $10,500 per state will provide $500 towards the costs of operations other than salaries.)

Allow $10,000 towards associate executive salaries for the last three months of this years operation (July-August-September). This would enable every state to have a bi-racial professional staff of two people on a full-time basis for the last four months during 1955, and during the entire year of 1955-56.

III. Plan and arrange for a LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE for board and professional leadership from each state.

The conference would be concerned with THE FUNCTIONS OF VOLUNTARY STATE RACE RELATIONS AGENCIES IN THE SOUTH DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD FOLLOWING THE SUPREME COURT'S DECREES.

Possible consultants: Irene Osborne, Harry Ashmore, Dr. Charles Johnson.

Costs would involve: Honoraria for leadership, travel and living for conference personnel, funds for at least one planning meeting. Conference directors supported by clerical assistance would be needed, and a conference report should be printed to be available for use by voluntary and professional personnel in the states following the conference.

Date suggested: Early to mid-July (allows time for adequate planning and scheduling of leadership). Decrees will probably have been issued.

Possible place: Mammoth Cave, Ky. - Blue Ridge Conference Grounds.

Estimated cost: $7000. (includes honoraria for conference directors and supplemented staff.)

There is a growing body of relevant information regarding community processes which are necessary to implement successful desegregation. It would be highly desirable for the lay and professional leadership of state agencies to be exposed to this material, and to have an opportunity to consider it in the light of the SRC purpose and the tasks of each state.

The conference might deal with the following questions:

(1) What are the dynamics of our society which influence and determine race relations?

(2) What are the needs? Which of these needs are ones which can be met by a voluntary state race relations agency in Southern states during the period of transition?

Since the planning and execution of such a leadership conference could not be carried by the central office staff of the SRC in addition to their present responsibility and commitments, it is suggested that:

(1) Conference directors outside of the SRC staff should be secured on an honoraria basis (one white, one Negro). The administrative responsibility for the preliminary work, the conference itself and the follow-up preparation of the report would be divided between these two directors.

(2) A "sponsoring committee" composed of twelve lay representatives from each state would be organized. There should be equal racial representation in this group.

(3) The estimated cost could be pro-rated to each state in order that full participation would be assured.

IV. STAFF WORKSHOP In the late summer or early fall a staff workshop of two or three weeks should be held. Experienced personnel, with skills and access to resources for developing professional leadership, are available at Atlanta University in the Department of Social Sciences and in the Professional School of Social Work.

The subject matter for consideration would be COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION -- THE OBJECTIVE OF HUMAN RELATIONS AGENCIES IN THE SOUTHERN REGION. What is possible? How to begin. Supporting resources of other agencies -- organizations -- public -- private. The relation of fact-finding to social action. The realities of communication.

In order to make this workshop possible the following suggestions are made:

(1)Contract with Atlanta University for the conduct of the workshop.

(2) The sponsoring committee should be composed of a committee of twelve representing the employed professional staff of the state organization. (Bi-racial, each state represented.)

(3) The estimated cost would be pro-rated to each state to cover travel, tuition fees and living costs.

(4) The planning or steering committee could include representatives from the SRC Central Office staff and the faculties of the institutions involved.

(5) The city of Atlanta would be used and regarded as the laboratory for the workshop group during the period.

(6) The materials prepared for each state for use during and following the workshop would be of value in the following years work in each state.

Indirect values would accrue from the experiences of living together as a student body for the workshop period.

Time suggested: Early September.

Estimated cost: $5000.

V. Any program activity of the SRC which is conducted in states with the knowledge and cooperation of a state organization would tend to strengthen the influence of the state organization. It would seem to be consistent with the commitment to the FFR to designate $2000 ($200 per state) for meetings of church women in each state which to date has not held a meeting. In order for these funds to be available during 1955-56 (the second grant period) it would seem desirable for it to be allocated to the "Fellowship of the Concerned" account. This would enable planning for such meetings as it might be possible to arrange during the five remaining months of the first grant period.

The potential influence of the church in this period of transition is widely recognized -- and the SRC's channels for work with church women should be fully utilized.

VI. Proposals II, III and IV depend upon increased assistance to the Boards and Personnel Committees of state agencies by Dr. Parrish and Mr. Routh (Assistant Directors for State Organizations) in order that acceptance of bi-racial professional leadership may be developed; and in order that appropriate candidates may be secured; and in order that the Boards may become more representative and responsible integrated bodies. It is assumed that the budget of the Central Office can arrange for this extra staff assistance to be made available to the states which require it during the months of June, July and August.

To: All State Affiliates
From: Fred Routh

FUND ANNOUNCES $10,000 PRIZE

AMERICAN TRADITIONS PROJECT

Establishment of an American Traditions Project, which will award $10,000 for true stories of Americans whose actions "have advanced the cause of freedom and justice in their communities" was announced today by Robert M. Hutchins, President of The Fund for the Republic.

First, second, and third prizes of $2,500, $1,000, and $500 will be given for the best letter which bring to light recent incidents illustrating how groups or individuals have "successfully stood up for the rights to think and read freely and to follow the dictates of conscience in the face of considerations of 'expediency'." Ten prizes of $100 each will also be awarded.

In each case an amount equal to the prize will be donated in the prize-winner's name to any tax-exempt charitable, philanthropic, educational or religious organization which he designates.

The American Traditions prize-winners will be selected by a panel which includes:

James Carey, President, International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO

General William F. Dean

Mildred McAfee Horton, former President, Wellesley College

Mr. Henry L. Nunn, former President, Nunn-Bush Company

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Presiding Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman

Most Rev. John J. Wright, Catholic Bishop of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Hutchins said that the purpose of the American Traditions Project is to call attention to some of the "countless ways in which Americans are strengthening the tradition of fair play in their daily lives, particularly in conflicts or disputes which may never have reached the headlines."

Letters should be restricted to 1,000 words in length, should deal with events having taken place within the past 5 years, and should be postmarked before midnight, November 14, 1956

The writers may supply supporting documents, newspaper clippings, photostats, etc. These will become the property of the American Traditions Project, which shall have the right to make such use of them, including publication, as it may wish. Letters should be addressed to the American Traditions Project, Box 1803, Grand Central Station, New York 17, New York.

Mr. Hutchins asked the following questions which might be helpful to prospective letter-writers:

Is there a reporter, a lawyer, an editor, a judge in your town who saw to it that a man charged with a crime, and subjected to public pressure or prejudice, got a fair chance and a fair trial?

Do you know of a minister, a priest, a rabbi, who came to the defense of someone of another faith in a community where bigotry was on the rise?

Do you know of someone who prevented Communists from taking over an organization by un-American tactics and techniques?

Do you know of a school teacher, or principal, or Board of Turstees who refused to let outside groups interfere with free thought and free discussion in education?

Do you know of a businessman who refused to take advantage of false or malicious rumors about a competitor?

Do you know of a candidate for office who defended his opponent against lies, calumny, an unjustified smear campaign?

Do you know of a union man who defended an employer or foreman unjustly accused or condemned? Or of a businessman who defended a union organizer's rights?

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one full four-year term, consecutively.) Chairmen of affiliated state organizations shall hold ex-officio membership in the corporation as long as they are chairmen of affiliated State organizations, and ex-officio members elected by their affiliated State organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms or portions thereof."

C. - Section omitted which read: "The members elected at the meeting at which these by-laws are adopted shall be divided by lot in such a way that the terms of one-half shall expire at the time of the annual meeting in 1955, and the remainder at the annual meeting in 1957."

Substitute C.

Line 5 - Section omitted which read: "provided that in such elections the executive director and the assistant directors shall not be entitled to vote."

U nderscored section added: "...of such vacancy; except that, in intervals between annual meetings, the Executive Committee shall be empowered to fill vacancies in the membership of the Council."

ARTICLE II, Section 2. Notice of Meetings and Membership Rights.

B. Section 5. Annual Meetings.

Line 5 - Previously read: "...or at such other place and such other time within sixty days as may be designated by the Executive Committee..."

Substitution: "...or at such other place and such other time as may be designated by the Executive Committee,..."

ARTICLE V. Section 4. Nominating Committee.

Line 4 - Section omitted which read: "and one of these shall be an 'ex-officio' member of the Council from an affiliated State organization."

ARTICLE VI, Section 1. Executive Officers.

Line 3 - Previously read: "...exceed four; an executive director; assistant directors,..."

Substitution: "...exceed four; an executive director; one or more assistant directors,..."

(UNDERSCORED SECTION ADDED)

October 15, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

RE: COORDINATION OF CONTACTS WITH STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Obviously, we are going to have a problem on the contacts that various of us on the staff must and do make from time to time as to the state organizations.

A file has been established for each organization.

All documentary material relating to arrangements between this office and state organizations, or commitments made one way or another, or generally defining or illuminating our relationship with any state organization, should have copies made and deposited in that file. Verbal contacts, whether by telephone or in personal visits, must be recorded also. Each person having such contacts should as soon thereafter as practicable dictate a memo for the files describing in good detail the person seen, the date, the arrangements made, etc. If the visit or the conversation concerns progress of the organization, a summary sentence or two should be used as to the general progress stated.

Coordination on these matters is as yet hardly a problem, but clearly it would be a severe one unless we can prepare against that contingency. Admitted that this procedure is tedious, but for the time being, it would seem necessary.

HCF ✓
KS ✓
FR ✓
AH
GTH ✓
CP –
MET
MAW ✓ mailed 10/20/54

GSM.

WORK SHEET

— Progress report —

For GSM
From FBR
12/27/54

Alabama

State Chairman -- Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, First Methodist Church, Sylacauga, Alabama. (Well-known liberal clergyman.)

Executive Secretary -- Rev. Robert E. Hughes (Methodist minister assigned to this job by his Bishop).

The Alabama Division has changed its name to the Alabama Council on Human Relations and are now operating under new bylaws approved by SRC. The Executive Secretary has been traveling about the state familiarizing himself with the problems and resources of the area. The central office has been rented in Montgomery, Alabama. Organizational plans include dividing the state into seven areas and seeking to increase representation on the Board from each of these areas. It is also planned to build membership throughout the state as a basis for continuing interest and work in the field. The annual meeting for the membership has been set for February 8th, 1955, in Montgomery.

The Alabama group is built largely out of the Methodist Church and Negro educational institutions. There is an increasing need to widen the representativeness of the organization. The group itself has considerable insight into the problems that exist in the state and with proper assistance from their own Executive Secretary and from the central office good things may be expected in Alabama. The recent formation of so-called "Citizens' Councils" in Alabama is being investigated at the present time by the Executive Secretary. The work in Alabama toward integration will procede slowly but there is deep commitment on the part of this group to carry it forward.

Arkansas

State Chairman -- Mr. Fred Darragh, Little Rock (Mr. Darragh is part owner of the Darragh Corporation, manufacturing feed supplies and building supplies. ~~He is progressive in his thinking~~.)

The Arkansas group came together on December 2, 1954 and reconstituted the state organization, adopting new bylaws approved by SRC. They appeared to be a thoughtful, cosmopolitan group evidencing considerable understanding in this field and considerable competency in organizational matters. The group was representative of the many facets of the population. They worked together in democratic proceedures with complete ease. The group is enthusiastic about what can be done toward eliminating segregation in the public schools and about working toward a fully democratic society in all aspects of living. A considerable strength in the Arkansas area is Harry Ashmore, editor of the Arkansas Gazzette. The group has appointed a Membership Committee to seek to broaden the base of membership and increase interest in the organization. They have appointed a Personnel Committee to consider applicants for the job of Executive Secretary. They have appointed a Program Committee to outline goals and methods of attaining these goals in a broad framework. The group enjoys a friendly working relationship with the Little Rock Urban League and the Arkansas NAACP but plays a distinct role of its own. Arkansas may well be one of our "pilot" states to which we may point to give other states encouragement.

Florida

State Chairman -- Mr. Davisson Dunlap, Jacksonville. (Mr. Dunlap is an attorney, a partner in a prominent law firm, has been active in politics, is well-known and respected in the state.)

The Florida Division held a planning meeting on December 20, 1954, in which it was decided that the state should be divided into four areas; that the state office should

be located in Orlando; that the name of the organization should be changed to the Florida Council for Human Relations; that new bylaws should be submitted at the next annual meeting. The group is planning to have the annual meeting on Saturday and Sunday, January 15 and 16, in Jacksonville. A Nominating Committee has been appointed to present a slate of officers and prospective Board members to the Annual meeting.

The state of Florida is not as far along in organization as one might hope. Part of this can be accounted for because of the inertia that exists in the state itself, part can be accounted for by the relatively small leadership group in the old SRC membership. The group recognizes and is going out to strengthen its membership on a more representative basis. There is a need to pull people in from the various areas of the state rather than have the leadership concentrated in the hands of a few in Jacksonville. Progress is being shown by the group in their thinking and in their approach to the problems that face the state. Florida itself is a state of highly divergent attitudes and practices and the state group recognizes the need for a flexible program.

Georgia

State Chairman -- Rev. G.E. Clary (Dr. Clary is a well-known Savannah Methodist clergyman ~~from the Methodist Church. He is well respected in the community.~~) now stationed in Atlanta

Executive Secretary -- Dr. Guy H. Wells, Atlanta. (Well-known Georgia educator, former college president) ~~elder statesman.)~~ Agency

The Executive Secretary has been traveling about the state of Georgia talking to groups of educators, civic groups, fraternal organizations, and PTA's, etc. Negotiations are underway to hire a Negro Associate Director for the state and should be completed in the very early part of the year.

The group in Georgia grew out of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation which was always autonomous. It has retained much of its autonomy and continues to operate along lines long established and under the old bylaws. There is here, too, a recognized need to broaden the representative basis of the Board of Directors.

Georgia is an extremely difficult state in which to work. Its Governor has become the outstanding spokesman for the pro-segregation forces. Its Governor-Elect ran on a pro-segregation platform. The people of the state voted a constitutional amendment to "give" the public schools away as a last resort. The people with the Georgia group, however, are dedicated to the cause but must work within the limited framework outlined above.

Kentucky

State Chairman -- Dr. Hugh A. Brimm (Minister Southern Baptist; Carver School of Missions and Social Work, Louisville.)

Consultant -- Dr. C.H. Parrish (University of Louisville sociologist)

The Kentucky group has come up with a rather unique plan under its new set of bylaws approved by the SRC. Rather than hire an Executive Secretary the group is hiring a high-type secretarial-clerical person who will run the central office. The actual field work will be done by ten consultants, five of them Negro and five of them white, who are located on various college campuses in the state of Kentucky and all of whom have special competencies in the field of human relations. The central office considers the Kentucky plan as a sort of "pilot" project which may be of considerable significance for the other states in strengthening their program and broadening the contacts and abilities of the state staff. The state Board of Directors consider themselves to be a working group as well as a policy making body. Most of the members of the Board have had experience and professional training in the broad field of social science.

Kentucky itself, being a border state, has potentialities of not-too-difficult social transition to an integrated school system. The Governor of Kentucky at the Southern Governors' Conference refused to sign the pro-segregation stand of some Southern governors. There is a spirit of cooperation between Negroes and whites and desire to work out solutions to the social problems raised by the Court decision.

The Kentucky group has adopted the name of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

Louisiana

State Chairman -- Rev. Albert D'Orlando (Liberal Unitarian clergyman, New Orleans; well respected in the community.)

Executive Secretary -- Milton C. Vigo (Young, vigorous, Catholic, former school teacher. Well liked, well supported by community groups.)

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

The Louisiana group is operating under its new set of bylaws approved by SRC. The state has been divided into seven areas so that special emphasis may be given to the particular problems of a given area in the state. The strongest group by far in the state is centered around New Orleans and one of the problems in the state is relating the program to up-state Louisiana which is more comparable to Mississippi. The Executive Secretary has been traveling about the state making contacts with key people and familiarizing himself with local problems and resources.

The Louisiana Council is planning a Program Workshop for the sixth of January. Staff members from the central office have been invited to participate and have accepted. The Workshop will be for the professional staff and the Board members. The Board in Louisiana considers itself a working group as well as a policy making body. Strong support for a good program in human relations is coming from the Catholic Church. In all probability work in Louisiana will procede fairly rapidly in the New Orleans Parrish and relatively slowly in up-state areas. The people in Louisiana voted for an amendment which will place the schools in case of "emergency" under the police power of the state government.

Mississippi

State Chairman -- Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Hattiesburg. (Although fairly new in Mississippi, the Rabbi is well accepted and respected; he is a Southerner from Virginia; fully dedicated to a democratic society.)

Executive Secretaries -- Rev. N.A. Dickson, Union City (White, Methodist clergyman, interested in race relations, experienced in fundraising and dealing with people, dedicated to a democratic society, native Mississippian.)

Mrs. M.S. Lyells, Jackson. (Negro lady, well-known and respected in the community, holder of several state governmental positions in the past, experienced in race relations, widely traveled.)

McCulloch W.R.

The Mississippi group has adopted the name of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. At a meeting of the Executive Committee on December 13th, they decided that because of the tense situation in Mississippi to employ two Southern staff members, one Negro and one white, and pledge themselves to raise the necessary funds to insure equal salaries for both directors.

The situation in Mississippi is probably the most difficult in the South. It is in this state that the "Citizens' Councils" referred to by the Montgomery Advertiser in its editorial of December 1 as "economic Kluxers" first began. The Negro community is also organizing to take preventive measures to protect ~~and~~ their economic interests from such groups. Great care and skill will be needed in the state to prevent violence when the actual implementation of the Supreme Court decision is undertaken.

The people on the Board and the two Executive Secretaries are courageous people who are realistically facing the problems which confront them. They recognize that progress will be slow and difficult but they are not "gradualists" in the negative sense of the word nor are they apologists. They recognize the time element involved in the Mississippi area and the central office staff is fully aware of the difficulties they face.

North Carolina

State Chairman -- Rev. Leon Russell, Rocky Mount (Prominent Methodist clergyman, liberal in his outlook, dedicated to a fully democratic society.)

Executive Secretary -- Harry S. Jones, Charlotte (Former Director North Carolina Division National Conference of Christians and Jews. Skilled worker in the field of human relations, good relationship with local people both Negro and white.)

The North Carolina group has submitted for approval a new set of bylaws in which they have adopted the name of the North Carolina Conncil on Human Relations. The first big task facing the Executive Secretary is the strengthening of the representativeness of the Board of Directors. The Board is relatively small and is not fully representative of all facets of the state's population or its geographical distribution. The Executive Secretary enjoys an enviable relationship with the directors of several municipal United Appeals and in all probability the North Carolina Council will in the near future receive funds from these groups further identifying itself with various communities across the state. The Executive Secretary has submitted to the central office a program plan for the coming year and it envisions a membership drive in the early spring and the contacting of key people by the Executive Secretary all across the state.

The Executive Secretary has been traveling about the state renewing acquaintances with key people and "spark plugs" and getting to know other key people in the areas of race relations.

The North Carolina group enjoys a good reputation in the state and North Carolina has long been one of the most progressive Southern states in the field of human relations and it should be expected to provide leadership in the social transition which the South faces for the other states.

South Carolina

State Chairman -- Mr. Richard J. Foster, Greenville (Prominent attorney, Juvenile Court judge, Colonel in the Army Reserve, well respected in South Carolina, ~~dedicated to a democratic society.~~)

Executive Secretary -- Mrs. E.H. Spearman, Columbia (Prominent Baptist laywoman, former member of the Board of SRC, long time worker in the field of race relations, well accepted in both Negro and white community.)

The first big problem facing the South Carolina group is the broadening of the repesentativeness of the Board of Directors. There are several operating local interracial groups in the state and their leadership may be utilized on the Board. The Executive ~~Secretary~~ Committee ~~meeting~~ met November 21st and decided to seek a more representative Board. They further appointed an interim Executive Committee with two whites and two Negroes from the Greenville area, the Columbia area and the Charleston area. The South Carolina division still operates under the old bylaws and uses the name South Carolina Division of the SRC. An annual meeting, the date for which has not yet been set up, is being planned and new bylaws will be submitted to the group at this time for their approval.

South Carolina is a state with several different communities of interest and attitudes. The little Mountain corner and Piedmont strip are far more liberal than the Black Belt and sea coast area. The Governor of the state, James Byrnes, has been one of the strong spokesmen for the pro-segregation forces of the South. The up-state people, however, do not agree with their Governor and when the implementation decision from the Court is handed down we may expect progress in this area. The Executive Secretary has been traveling about the state finding out what the attitudes of the leadership is in the various areas and has been working to bring new blood and life into the state organization. The central office in Atlanta is well aware of the difficulties faced in South Carolina and will work closely with the state group in its program.

Tennessee

State Chairman -- Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Knoxville (Vigorous, old TVAer, liberal, well respected in his community, fully dedicated to a democratic society.)

The Tennessee group has adopted a new set of bylaws approved by SRC and operates under the name of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The Board of Directors has been considerably broadened to increase its representativeness and is looking forward to doing considerable work in the field. They consider themselves to be a working group as well as a policy making body. They have not yet selected an Executive Secretary and are looking with interest at what the Kentucky group is doing to see if it has application for Tennessee. They have divided the state into three areas -- East Tennessee, Middle Tennessee, and West Tennessee -- and recognize that a different program will have to be offered in each area.

UNO?

Tennessee is one of the more progressive states of the South in its attitude on race relations and tends to be more liberal in the entire realm of social living. The Governor of the state refused to sign the Southern Governors' statement on segregation. It is a state which runs from considerable liberalism in the East to considerable conservatism in the West. The Tennessee Council, in submitting its plan of work for the year ahead, sees the necessity of finding key people and "spark plugs" in the many communities of the state and utilizing their talents in meeting the problem which faces the people.

Texas

State Chairman -- Mrs. James S. Crate, Houston (Well known ~~Methodist~~ church layleader, ~~motherly,~~ capable, ~~elderly.~~)

Executive Secretary -- Thomas S. Sutherland, Austin (Native Texan, formerly director of Texas Good Neighbor Commission, skilled professional in the field of human relations, well respected in the state)

The first big task facing the Texas group at this time is the reorganization of the Board of Directors to broaden its representativeness. There are many good people now on the Board but a better geographic and a more representative group of the various facets of the state's population are needed.

The Executive Secretary knows Texas well and spent his entire life there. He has been traveling about the state talking with the various local interracial groups which make up the Texas Commission on Race Relations. The group is operating under the old set of bylaws but has a Constitutional Committee which is considering new bylaws which will be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the Commission. They are considering changing the name to the Texas Commission on Community Relations. There is a strong flavor of independence of the Texas group that can effectively be used to build a self-sustaining, on-going organization. There is also a strong sense of independence on the part of the various local interracial commissions. The relationship of these

people in general is a "family" one as they have worked together over a long period of time. The plan of work for the coming year includes a conference of educators in Texas on the problem of handling news regarding race and in particular the question of implementing the Supreme Court decision. Texas has just gone through a rather bitter gubernatorial campaign ordeal in which the racial issue was strongly used, particularly by the victor. Inspite of this Texas is nearly as much Western in its attitude as it is Southern and in vast areas the percentage of Negro population is small. Texas will not, in all probability, integrate as a unit but in a piecemeal fashion and the state group is preparing to assist those counties in which it will be possible to integrate in the relatively near future.

Virginia

Organized

Georgia
Ala
S C
N C
La.
Miss
Texas

½ org.

Kentucky
Tennessee

Sink back

Fla
Ark.
Virginia

First Two Quarters
1962

Ala –	31.65
Ark –	19.00
Fla –	24.74
Ga –	61.99
N.C. –	50.42
S.C –	30.85
Tenn –	28.97
Va –	83.45
	(Houston 3,912.08)
	340.07 T

Ala –	27.65
Ark –	35.00
Fla –	28.36
Ga –	37.69
N.C. –	42.34
S.C.	26.78
Tenn –	27.18
Va –	50.54
	275.54 T

First Two Q., 1961

February 4, 1955
URGENT

AIRMAIL

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF FBR TO:

THOMAS SUTHERLAND
ROBERT HUGHES
FRED DARRAGH
DAVISSON DUNLAP
GUY WELLS
MRS. LYELLS
HARRY JONES
ALICE SPEARMAN

The executive Committee of SRC is going to meet on February 17th, and we wish to review with them the status of our state organizations. We have most of the information we need.

We need the following information from you:

1. List of your officers (their addresses)
2. List of your Executive Committee (their addresses)
3. List of your Board of Directors; please indicate committee memberships if any (their addresses)

Enclosed is a stamped self-addressed envelope for your convenience. Please reply as quickly as possible.

Warmly,

Encl: Airmail stamped self-addressed envelope

Rae

February 15, 1955

MEMORANDUM

FROM: George S. Mitchell

TO: Grace T. Hamilton
Frederick B. Routh
Katherine Stoney

I am considering writing a letter to each field employed person, professional in level, including Dagen in Kentucky, and suggesting that they join NAIRO.

I have learned from NAIRO officials that it is frequent for agency staffs to join NAIRO out of agency funds. It costs $10.00 a year.

My letter, unless I am advised to the contrary, would say that we see nothing wrong with their joining NAIRO out of their agency budget.

In my view it is desirable for Southern staff in this field to be linked to the national professional show.

What do people say?

Encl.

April 19, 1955

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

I hope Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Tilly, Miss Stoney, and you, will explore the desirability and feasibility of a kind of review-on-the-spot state by state of the progress and need of the various state organizations.

gsm

cc: GTH
MET
KS

eab/

NAIRO BOARD MEETING
April 22-23, 1955

NAIRO Board Meeting in Washington took place on April 22-23 and FBR, as chairman of the Southern Division, attended. The plans for the annual meeting to be held in Milwaukee, November 30-December 1 and 2, were firmed up.

Considerable interest was expressed in that fact that our state directors were joining and that this gave more widespread representation from the South than NAIRO has had prior to this time.

I reported on the work of our state organizations and of the central office to the group and out of this came a request for an article on the changing South for the NAIRO REPORTER. This I shall proceed to do.

The overall effect of the meeting was good. There was a harmonious and democratic relationship among the members present and it is to the advantage of SRC to have representation on the Board and to have our state people as members.

Frederick B. Routh

FBR:rmf

May 2, 1955

TO: Robert E. Hughes

Am sending you the enclosed proposed statute for the permanent files of your state organization.

While it may be some time before such legislation is probable in the Southern states, and while our organization may not engage in the advocacy of legislation, it is important to have a working knowledge of what such legislation might include.

FBR

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

Enclosure:

CLSA Reports - Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress

Sent to:

Alabama: Hughes
Arkansas: Griswold
Florida: Finner
Georgia: Wells
Kentucky: Dagen
Louisiana: Vigo
Mississippi: Lyells
North Carolina: Jones
South Carolina: Spearman
Tennessee: Beckman
Texas: Sutherland
Virginia: Smith

July 15, 1955

STAFF-MEMORANDUM

15 July 55

From: C.H. Parrish

Subject: Biracial staffing for state organizations.

This is to confirm the policy agreed upon in staff meeting, Monday July 11, 55. At that time, it was brought out that our major concern in the staffing of state organizations was that they be integrated in so far as it is possible, but that there was no intention of setting up a purely artificial or symbolic bi-racial arrangement in which the state operation would attempt to proceed with two persons of equal and perhaps conflicting authority at the head.

In Alabama, the executive committee put the problem of selecting additional staff into the hands of a small committee; instructions were given to this committee that they seek to build an integrated staff by securing the best available persons, either a full time associate director or a half time director with or without additional consultants.

It is my understanding that the present policy with respect to the staffing of the state organizations is about as follows: every effort should be made by state boards to find a qualified person of a different race than the present state director to receive equal salary and to have comparable status with the incumbent director. If such a person cannot be found quickly, the state may set up an alternative arrangement for building an integrated staff, provided that the arrangement is first submitted to the central office for approval.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Check "State file"

May 15, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Directors

FROM: G. S. Alexander, Administrative Assistant

It has been brought to our attention that most State Organizations have not been supplied with the current list of SRC Board members.

For your information we are enclosing an alphabetized list as well as a list broken down by States.

GSA:mef

May 15, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: FER

FROM: GSN

Approximately at the end of March, when six months of this fiscal year will elapse, I expressed the hope that you would fetch together a report circularable to the state organizations as to their success at the end of the six months period in their own money-raising efforts. And as to their growth in membership.

It is now seven and one-half months.

Progress?

cab/

MEMO

TO: Fred Routh

FROM: C. H. Parrish

RE: The Rating of State Operations

Since I talked to you last, I have not been able to find the time to work out the ideas which I talked over with you and Harold. I suppose, really, what I have is a "feeling" about the operation in certain states which cannot be put into quantitative terms. I think the suggestion which we came up with, to do three separate ratings instead of one composite rating, is a good one. In my opinion, the third one we mentioned is by far the most important: "The extent to which the Program of the state is geared to our objectives, and is carried out cooperatively as an integrated project." I am not sure but what this criterion itself may be sub-divided into two parts: 1. Is the program of the state geared to our objectives? and 2. Is it carried out cooperatively as an integrated project? To these questions my answer will be given in the following table:

State	I Is the program geared to our objectives?					II Is the program carried out cooperatively as an integrated project?				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
Alabama										
Arkansas										
Florida										
Georgia										
Kentucky										
Louisiana										
Mississippi										
No. Carolina										
So. Carolina										
Tennessee										
Texas										
Virginia										

You will recognize that this becomes almost an impressionistic rating, and perhaps I would have difficulty in justifying it, but I send it along for whatever it may be worth. In my thinking about question 1, my major concern is whether or not the people who comprise the policy making group are completely convinced of the importance of working for an integrated society. I would like to be sure, too, that there are no effective, lingering residuals of paternalistic attitudes of the past. I use the word "effective" because it is likely that there is some paternalism present in every State situation, but not in every one is there any great determination of policy on the basis of this attitude. Since we have discussed many aspects of the second question already, there is perhaps, no great need to restate my position here.

Considering the wide differences among states, it may be desirable to work out appropriate types of activities, using, to a great extent, the analysis made by Bob Johnson. I have two reservations, however, with respect to Bob's memorandum on this point: 1. It is applicable primarily, to the local community and does not take into account the necessity of working on the State level, or, at times, devoting some effort into counteracting propaganda and getting the true story out. 2. For the most part, the propositions Bob presents are difficult to implement in the small town or a rural community. Adjustments on these points may be easily worked out for particular situations.

The judgment of the State's program then to be passed on are:

1. The ability to recognize what the situation calls for.
2. The selection of appropriate techniques.
3. Learning not to try to do everything at once.
4. Calculating in advance what the proposed effort is expected to achieve.
5. Perhaps the most important virtue for a State to possess is flexibility, not in principle, but in implementing procedure.

EVALUATIVE CRITERIA FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

There is a lot of talk about working at the "grass-roots" level but we have little evidence state by state of the effectiveness of this approach or of where specifically within the state it has been tried. It has been my conviction that with few exceptions the programs of state organizations have been too grandiose in conception and too "hit-or-miss" in implementation. Often, "working at the grass-roots" has been interpreted to mean the setting up of a local group without direction as to procedure or concrete objectives. Sometimes one person with insight and understanding can accomplish more than such a group.

Among the general principles to which not enough attention has been paid are:

1) Work in a local community should be based on a realistic appraisal of community human relations resources;
2) It is necessary to know the nature of the local power structure;
3) It is important to broaden support in the community by involving new people;
4) There are various levels of involvement and it is necessary to start with people where you find them. (It is unwise to push new people into unfamiliar roles or expect contributions from them which are incompatible with their normal activities);
5) Where possible other well-established organizations in the local community whose goals are broadly consistent with ours should be encouraged to take appropriate action within their spheres of interest;
6) If there is a local council established it should avoid a cult-like status in the community;
7) Concentration on "ends" should not obscure the importance of "means" --- PROCESS is quite as significant as achievement.

It is much easier to talk in abstract terms about principles and goals than it is to measure ~~in~~ objectively a State's adherence to principles or its progress toward avowed goals. The questions listed below may suggest an approach to this problem of measurement.

What has been learned about the State or particular communities within the state during the past year? Where specifically are the "soft spots"?

What are the other organizations with similar purpose operating in the state? Where are their offices? Who are the people connected with them? Has any attempt been made to get their cooperation?

Who are the persons added to the Board during the year? What 'losses' has the Board suffered through resignations? For what reasons?

Are there "silent friends" of influence available? Who are they? What can they be depended on to do? What contributions have these persons made recently?

What is the quality of Negro Board members? What program ideas are traceable to them? Are they just "window dressing" or do they share actively in policy decisions?

What precisely is the relationship of the State organization to the NAACP?

What does the State organization list as achievements? Which of these achievements are considered most important?

What, if any, public pronouncements have been made by the organization? What were the occasions? What was the reaction to them?

Was an annual membership meeting held during the year? For what purpose? What was the attendance? Geographical representation? What was the public reaction to the annual meeting?

What are individual members asked to do besides pay dues and get new members?

Has attendance at board meetings increased or declined during the year?

Have "incidents" been documented? Has the "story" been gotten out?

FILE COPY August 22, 1956

SRC State Organization Professional Personnel Data Form sent to the following:

ALABAMA

Rev. Robert E. Hughes

ARKANSAS

Mr. Nat Griswold
Mr. Christopher Mercer

FLORIDA

Mr. William K. Williams
Mr. Howard D. Roberts

GEORGIA

Dr. Wells
Mr. Mozell C. Hill

KENTUCKY

Mr. Galen A. Martin

LOUISIANA

Mr. Milton C. Vigo

MISSISSIPPI

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Harry S. Jones

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Mr. J. T. McCain

TENNESSEE

TEXAS

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Mr. Kenneth Holbert

VIRGINIA

Rev. John H. Marion
Mr. William Cooper

GEORGIA CONSULTANTS

Dr. B. R. Brazeal
Dr. Richard Henderson
Rev. Lucius Pitts
Dr. E. K. Weaver
Mr. Whitney Young

TENNESSEE CONSULTANTS

Mr. L. L. Campbell
Mr. Jack Conrad
Mr. Louis Dotson
Mr. Joseph T. Drake
Mr. Joseph R. Ellis
Mr. Richard A. Gibboney
Mr. W. W. Gibson
Mr. A. M. Leatherwood
Mr. C. W. Lindsey
Mr. Herman H. Long
Mr. Francis Manis
Mr. Gordon F. Vars
Mr. John L. Wall, Jr.

KENTUCKY CONSULTANTS

Mr. Joseph A. Carroll
Dr. Lee Coleman
Dr. L. C. Kesselman
Mr. Howitt C. Mathis
Mr. Milburn Maupin
Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Mr. C. V. Snapp
Dr. Willis Sutton
Dr. Tom C. Venable
Dr. G. D. Wilson
Mr. William M. Wood

Southern Reg

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 22, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Professional Staff of State Affiliated Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director for State Organizations

The professional personnel files of the Southern Regional Council need to be brought up to date and systematized. Enclosed is a personnel data sheet. Please fill it out and return it in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

We would like to complete this modernization of our personnel files as soon as possible. Your speedy cooperation will be much appreciated.

Thank you for your cooperation.

SRC State Organization Professional Personnel Data

_____ (State Organization) _____ (date)

Name _____ Social Security No. _____

Position _____ Date of Employment _____

Home Address _____

_____

Birth Place _____ Birth Date _____ Marital Status ____

Education:

High School _____ Yr. of Graduation _____

College _____ Degree _____ Year _____

College _____ Degree _____ Year _____

Work Experience:

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

Other Related Experience:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Armed Forces _____
(Branch, rank, and period of service)

References _____
(Name, address, relationship)

_____

_____

_____

Articles Published: _____

_____

_____

Professional Societies, Honorary Societies, Honors Received, etc.: _____

(List on Reverse Side)

September 20, 1956
(Dictated 9/19/56)

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

You and Fred Routh have brought up the question of possible carry-over into the coming fiscal year of bits of this year's money for a couple of the state organizations. Specifically Tennessee and Virginia. We will have left over at the close of this fiscal year approximately $10,000. I suggest that half of this carry-over be made available to the support of the central office in fiscal 1956-57, and the other half, being specifically $5,000, be available within the discretion of the Executive Director for emergency and special tailor-made assistance in fiscal 1956-57 to this or that state.

The Executive Director would, in this matter, be principally guided by the guidance of the Assistant Directors for State Organizations.

GSM/eab

cc: FBR

9/21/56

FBR:

NOTE FOR NEWSLETTER

George Mitchell went to a meeting, mostly of church groups, in Washington in mid-September. The agreement was reached that quite a lot of effort would go into urging Southern local bi-racial discussions and study, and planning groups, as a means of getting compliance with the Supreme Court's decision. Everybody concerned would be happy for all state organizations to pick up a coordinating role as to such locality meeting-habits.

States - General

INTEGRATION IN THE ARMED SERVICES

by James C. Evans and David A. Lane, Jr.

forwarded to all state offices including Mississippi

March 21, 1957.

Materials sent to State Affiliates on May 10, 1957

33 Copies of THE LAW OF THE LAND

20 Copies of THE LOUISVILLE STORY --TOLD BY CARMICAHEL

25 COPIES of ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION

Sent to: All exec. directors of state affiliates except, Ga, Tenn & Miss.

27 May 57

MEMORANDUM

To: State Executive Directors

From: Fred Routh

Subject: NEW SOUTH for January, 1957

We have exhausted our supply of New South for January 1957, yet requests for this issue still come from lay people.

We send each state organization ten (10) extra copies of each issue of New South and it would be of considerable help to us if you would return to us as many of the January issue as you can spare.

Please give this your prompt attention.

Copy to all state directors except Miss. + Tenn.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 12, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Staff

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

A number of state organizations have done a splendid job of recruiting candidates for the Encampment for Citizenship.

We believe that the future of a democratic society in the South is dependent upon a trained, informed, democratic leadership, and the Encampment is helping to provide it.

I therefore urge all of you to renewed effort in the recruiting of qualified candidates for the Encampment. Correspondence should now be directed to William G. Shannon, at the same address you formerly wrote Alex Brooks.

It's not yet too late. Press on!

FBR:mm

August 7, 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: Directors of State Organizations

From: John Constable, Director of Information

Subj.: Films

Southern Regional Council now owns two copies of the film The Face of the South. These films plus two copies of Desegregation in Baltimore are being distributed for the Council by the Anti-Defamation League through the Atlanta office. Future inquires concerning the films should be addressed to the Anti-Defamation League, Kemper Building, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia

JC:lec

State Organizations c. W. ...?

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

30 Sept 57
11 45 am

To: RHA

Tomorrow, Oct 1st, begins a new phase in our relationship with State Organizations.

Negotiations have been completed with Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina & South Carolina.

They should be sent their 1st quarterly check today. Checks should be made out to the State organization and sent to the Executive Director.

We are holding up payment to Tenn, Texas and Virginia pending further developments.

FR

September 30, 1957

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors of State Organizations

FROM: John Constable, Director of Information

SUBJECT: Prejudice and Your Child

Sometime ago each of you was sent a copy of the book, Prejudice and Your Child, by Kenneth Clark. It again has been suggested that this book can be extremely helpful to those of you working in the community on this particular problem. And so this is just to remind you that this particular book contains concrete suggestions for program action.

This includes:

"What Can Schools Do?"

"What Can Social Agencies Do?"

"What Can the Churches Do?"

"What Can Parents Do?"

We hope you will take another look at this book and recommend its use by positive elements in your community.

States - General

Same letter sent to Exec. Dir's in:

Ark - (2)
Fla
Ga
Ky
NC
SC
Tex
Va.

October 1, 1957

Rev. Robert Hughes
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
1218 Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Bob:

This date marks the beginning of a new relationship between your state organization and the Southern Regional Council.

For the past three years we have had official affiliation between your state organization, others like it in the Southern states, and the Southern Regional Council. I have valued the good work you have done; I have appreciated your cooperation; I have cherished your friendship.

I pledge you that in the months and years which lie ahead you shall have our cooperation and our friendship - both officially and personally. For, affiliated we are in concern for our region, in hope for a more democratic society, and in the common cause of working sensibly to bring it about.

My sincere thanks for past efforts and my best wishes for an increasingly bright future.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

CONFIDENTIAL

November 13, 1957

To: Ed Kloppe

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Subject: Violence prevention and mob control

Recent experiences in newly desegregating communities would seem to indicate that police forces either are not aware of established principles of mob control or failed to utilise fully what knowledge they possessed.

Way back in November 1955, I sent you a memo containing a resume of the best thinking on this topic. I suggest you dig it out of the files and re-read it.

I am sending you, separately, the manual of the Louisville Police Department which is used at the Southern Police Institute. It is an excellent manual and deserved careful study.

Several of the communities in your state are newly in the process of desegregation or face the probabilities of desegregation within the foreseeable future. We recommend that you pay a personal visit to the Chiefs of Police in such communities and lend them this book for, say, a two week period.

Only you can decide how applicable this is to the situations in the communities of your state and only you can decide the priority in which you will see each of the Chiefs involved.

File Copy

States-general

CONFIDENTIAL

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
RM. 432, 63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 21, 1957

To: Selected state Executive Directors

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Subject: Violence prevention and mob control

Recent experiences in newly desegregating communities would seem to indicate that police forces either are not aware of established principles of mob control or failed to utilize fully what knowledge they possessed.

Way back in November 1955, I sent you a memo containing a resume of the best thinking on this topic. I suggest you dig it out of the files and re-read it.

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Several of the communities in your state are newly in the process of desegregation or face the probabilities of desegregation within the foreseeable future. We recommend that you pay a personal visit to the Chiefs of Police in such communities and lend them this book for, say, a two week period.

Only you can decide how applicable this is to the situations in the communities of your state and only you can decide the priority in which you will see each of the Chiefs involved.

Copy of this memo sent to:

Executive Director, Virginia — Despatched Manual 10/21/57
North Carolina — " " "
Florida — " " "
Texas — Manual held. Despatched Nov. 13th with new memo.
Tennessee (via John Hope) — Despatched Manual 10/21/57

October 21, 1957

Mr. John Hope II
Fisk University
Nashville 8
Tennessee

Dear John:

I am sending you the enclosed memo because there is no Executive Director of the Tennessee Council. I suggest that you talk over the Nashville situation with the Executive Committee of either the Tennessee Council or the Nashville Conference to determine whether it would be profitable to talk with the Nashville Chief of Police. After you have used the book it might be helpful to forward it and the memo to Galen Martin for use in the Knoxville situation.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosures

FBR:fcl

Copies also sent to: Robert E. Hughes, Alabama
Nat Griswold, Arkansas
William K. Williams, Florida
Guy H. Wells, Georgia
Hugh Brimm, Kentucky
Harry S. Jones, North Carolina
Mrs. Alice Spearman, South Carolina
Dr. A. C. Miller, Tennessee
Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe, Texas
Dr. John H. Marion, Virginia

December 6, 1957

Mr. Robert E. Hughes
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Room 1218, Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Enclosed you will find a copy of our most recent Newsletter. We are not sending a copy to each of the Board members as we ordinarily would since our state Board lists are not up to date. However, under separate cover we are sending you thirty copies of the Newsletter, which we would like you to distribute to them.

As soon as we have your most recent Board list, which I believe Fred Routh has requested, we will circulate the Newsletter from this office as in the past.

If there are persons other than Board members who you would like to have receive the Newsletter please let us know.

Sincerely,

Machion S. Garrison, Jr.
Intern

Enclosure.

MSG:fcl

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

Check Stone File

18 Dec 57

To: HCF

Pursuant to your wishes, I sent a copy of the attached to Marse Joe Haas for comments, etc. It was accompanied by a briefly-covering letter.

das es alles.

FR

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Local chapters of the _____ Council on Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter-organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Like-minded organizations, or groups organized by the state council in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the _____ Council on Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization bu-law provisions for purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organizations' by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President and First Vice-President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Same letter sent to:
Mr. William K. Williams, Florida Council
Dr. Guy H. Wells, Georgia Council
Rev. Hugh Brimm, Kentucky Council
Rev. Harry S. Jones, North Carolina Council
Mrs. E. H. Spearman, South Carolina Council
Dr. A. C. Miller, Tennessee Council
Dr. John H. Marion, Virginia Council

December 31, 1957

Mr. Nat Griswold, Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

We have read your Quarterly Report with much interest. It has made us more aware of the good work your state organization is performing. In the near future we will write you an evaluative critique; we will also send a synopsis of all state organizations' Quarterly Reports.

On the basis of the progress shown in your report we are sending you the enclosed check for the Second Quarter of the current fiscal year.

May the coming year see continued progress in your state toward our shared goal of a more just and democratic society.

With every good wish.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:lec
Encl. (check)

PR

REVISED - OCTOBER 7, 1959

TOKEN DESEGREGATION
VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND TENNESSEE

VIRGINIA	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Alexandria	-	9	9
Arlington	-	4	23
Charlottesville	-	-	12
Norfolk	-	17	22
Warren County	-	21	20
	-	51	86

TENNESSEE			
Nashville	19 registered (11 completed)	34 registered (28 completed)	41 registered ~~[illegible]~~
Smyrna	-	-	16
State Total (includes Clinton, Oak Ridge)		82	121

NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte	4 *	4	1
Durham (Durham County)	-	-	7
Greensboro	6	5	6
Goldsboro (Wayne County)	-	1	14
High Point-Guilford	-	-	2
Havelock (Cherry Point, Craven County)	-	-	17
Winston Salem	1	4	7
Total	11	14	54

* One withdrew after harassment

Total, 3 areas **	30 (registered)	148 (registered)	261 (registered)

** Total includes Clinton and Oak Ridge, Tenn., although they are not listed in the breakdown.

SELECTED ACTIVITIES OF STATE COUNCILS, 1959

Alabama

1. Organized inter-agency committee concerned with human relations in Birmingham. Involved are AFL-CIO, A.D.L., and others.

2. Arranged community conference between businessmen, ministers and public officials on race relations in Gordo, Alabama.

3. Investigated KKK flogging of Negroes in Pickens County. Contact with and counseling of families involved.

4. Formally protested to the Governor and other officials the raising of KKK signs on highways leading to major cities of the state.

5. Organized and sponsored annual conference of state inter-racial ministerial group concerned with the role of the church in human relations.

6. Organized a state inter-racial group of college students.

7. Plans for 1960. New emphasis on voting rights. The Council will work to develop specific factfinding and complaints concerning voting, in cooperation with the Civil Rights Commission.

Arkansas

1. Helped plan and promote a "summit conference" of Negro leaders of Little Rock and Arkansas to coordinate plans and action. Sixty leaders took part in this effort.

2. Conducted a survey of the impact of the Negro customer on the business of Little Rock. Followed up with meetings with downtown businessmen to consider the survey.

3. Helped organize and assist Negro leadership in Pine Bluff during the Dollarway school crisis.

4. Cooperated with a group of classroom teachers in drafting an outline of principles and procedures for opening Little Rock schools in September. The recommendations were presented to the local school board and other civic leaders.

5. Worked to establish more effective contact between the local school board in Little Rock and the Negro community.

6. Officers and members of the Council were involved in organizing and assisting local committees to reopen the public schools. These include the Womens' Emergency Committee to Open the Schools and the Citizens' Committee for Peaceful Operation of Free Public Schools.

Florida

1. Organized inter-agency group concerned with human relations in Dade County (Miami).

2. Convened representatives of youth-serving agencies to discuss the role of these groups.

3. Assisted in the desegregation process in Miami. The director and a leading Negro officer of the group worked directly with the police to ease the tensions of opening day.

4. Assisted Negro girl applying for position as airlines hostess.

5. Co-sponsored workshop on human relations for teachers at the College of Education, University of Florida.

6. Arranged a Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations.

7. Arranged annual conference for new clergymen in Dade County. Emphasis on human relations situation and resources of inter-group agencies.

Kentucky

1. Surveyed employment discrimination in Louisville. An effort was undertaken to place Negro high school graduates in jobs non-traditional for Negroes. Conferences with major employers resulted in some agreements to change policies and extend Negro employment.

2. A similar effort was carried forward in Lexington.

3. A special effort has been undertaken to encourage the advance of teacher integration in Louisville.

North Carolina

1. Carried out an information-education-mail project. This involved special mailings of educational material to educators and public officials throughout the state. Material was mailed out each month.

2. Conducted an intensive merit employment program in Durham. Conferences with employers produced some substantive changes in employment policies. A merit employment effort in Charlotte also achieved some success.

3. Stimulated ministerial groups to discuss human relations in Wilson, Shelby, and Rocky Mount.

4. Waged an extensive campaign, so far unsuccessful, for the desegregation of Charlotte Junior College. The campaign has involved letters to the editor, public statements, and appearances before public authorities.

Georgia

1. Led successful effort to desegregate the main branch of the Atlanta public library.

2. Enabled two students to attend the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

3. Organized new local council groups in Marietta and in Augusta.

4. In cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, presented a series of TV programs in an effort to help prepare Atlanta for probable school desegregation order. The superintendents from Baltimore, Washington, and Louisville were interviewed on separate thirty minute programs on the problems of desegregation.

South Carolina

1. Sponsored a series of workshops involving inter-racial representation from various areas of the state.

2. Efforts to locate and develop Negro leadership in rural areas through existing groups and special field efforts.

3. Organized an adult education council to coordinate the efforts of various state-wide Negro groups.

4. Cooperated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on charges of discrimination on the part of Agriculture agencies operating in Clarenden County. The charges were sustained.

5. Assisted the Civil Rights Commission in efforts to form a South Carolina advisory committee.

Tennessee

1. Transmitted to the Civil Rights Commission charges of refusal of registration rights to Negroes in Haywood County. The charges were heard by the state advisory committee.

2. Completed a state-wide survey on discrimination in the area of recreation.

3. Sponsored throughout the state the drama "Cry the Beloved Country," staged by the Bishop's Company of Santa Barbara, California. The play was staged before integrated audiences in six Tennessee communities.

Virginia

1. The Council director served as the major agent of communication between Negro leadership, white moderates, and public officials in

Front Royal.

2. Worked directly with Negro leadership in Prince Edward County, encouraging morale and assisting in efforts to provide for the education of some of the Negro children out of school.

3. Organized local, inter-racial committees in three Virginia communities.

4. Made survey of employment discrimination in Charlottsville, Virginia.

5. Published a brochure on the Norfolk desegregation experience.

6. Completed a public opinion survey on school desegregation in Prince William County.

7. Sponsored a state workshop on program techniques for officers and board members of local council groups.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS - FUNDS REQUESTED 1959 & RELATED INFORMATION

State	Amount Requested	Total Proposed Budget '59	Amount from SRC - '58	Total Disbursements 1958 - or last 12 months	Funds raised 54-55	Funds raised 55-56	Funds Raised 56-57	Funds Raised 57-58	Other Information
Ala.	$5,500	$12,148.78	$4,000	$10,221.06	$4,709.85	$3,849.24	$5,371.00	$4,358.72	
Ark.	4,500	20,170.00	4,500	no financial information supplied with request.					$8,000 per year from RBF
Fla.	4,000	27,255.00	4,000	13,862.00	not active	5,300.00	7,641.00	9,862.00	57-58 income includes 2,500
Ga.	4,000	17,000.00	4,000	8,099.42	4,981.67	4,372.72	5,006.00	3,700.00	
Ky.	no formal request received - no financial information supplied								
N.C.	4,000	13,000.00	4,000	11,033.12	1,808.50	4,488.55	4,617.07	10,828.33	57-58 includes 5,000 New World
S. C.	4,000	10,500.00	4,500	9,544.59	4,337.84	3,751.03	4,490.16	4,623.61	
Tenn.	no formal request received - no financial information supplied								
Texas	625	no financial information supplied with request							
Va. &	4,000	12,000.00	4,000	10,944.17	1,792.00	5,299.17	5,674.80	7,871.93	

Grants in Aid

MEMORANDUM -- PROGRAM REPORT ON ACTIVITIES SINCE MAY 1, 1960
Paul Rilling, Field Director

A. Noteworthy State Council Developments

1. Fund-raising. State fund-raising, spurred by the special matching grant, is running considerably ahead of last year. During 1959 the state Councils raised a total of $33,324 from local sources. During the first six months of 1960 these groups have already raised a total of $32,400. Five state Councils raised more money during the first two quarters of this year than they raised during all of 1959.

2. State Council activities in relation to the sit-ins.
   a. The race relations discussion group in Williamsburg, Va. was directly involved in contacts with business men leading to the desegregation of local drug stores, Woolworth, and Howard Johnson's in Williamsburg.
   b. The Richmond Area Council on Human Relations in Virginia called on the cities of Richmond and Petersburg to appoint bi-racial negotiating committees. Such a committee has been appointed by the City Council of Richmond.
   c. Human relations councils in Northern Virginia were closely involved in the successful desegregation of lunch counters in that area of Virginia. The groups issued public statements and letters and directly negotiated withedrug and department store managers.
   d. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations issued a series of bulletins and reports on the student protest movement in that state through the month of May. The Council also presented a report on the matter to the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.
   e. The executive committee of the North Carolina Council sent letters to all store managers affected by the sit-in efforts. The director of the NCCHR worked closely with the chairman of the Mayor's committee in Charlotte, a long-time member of the Council.
   f. In Nashville, Tennessee, the Nashville Community Relations Conference published several analyses of the sit-in incidents at strategic times and sponsored a workshop on related problems. The local group made the original request to the Mayor for the appointment of a negotiating committee. Dr. James Glasse, president of the Tenn. Council, was involved as an advisor to the Negro negotiating committee and was one of the Vanderbilt professors who originally resigned in protest against the expulsion of James Lawson from the Divinity School.

3. Tax-exempt status. The lack of tax-exemption by most state Councils was a serious problem last fall. All but one of the cooperating groups now have tax-exempt status. The Florida Council has an application pending and is the one exception to the above statement.

4. The Bob Hughes situation, current.

5. In Richmond, Virginia, an intercollegiate youth council has been organised under the sponsorship of the Virginia Council.

II.

6. The Kentucky Council on Human Relations cooperated with the University of Louisville in the sponsorship of a two-week workshop in human relations for the teachers of social science core subjects in the integrated junior high schools of Louisville. Paul Anthony of the Council took part in these discussions.

7. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations cooperated this summer in an effort to explain to parents of Negro children the Arkansas Pupil Placement Law and the procedures necessary to apply for transfer to other schools. John Walker, associate director of the ACHR, was in charge of this effort which was partly responsible for a considerable increase in the number of applications for transfers by Negro students.

8. The Arkansas Council established a biracial discussion group at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. This group is now one of the few sources of strength for community stability as Pine Bluff moves towards desegregation this month.

B. Consultant Service Program

1. John Hope, chief consultant, was heavily involved as a consultant in the Nashville situation throughout the summer. He held a number of planning meetings with white and Negro groups and with public officials.

2. In June, three consultants went to Oklahoma City at the request of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations of Oklahoma. These consultants advised on the techniques of negotiating restaurant desegregation. As a result of this consultation, a Mayor's committee was appointed in Oklahoma City.

3. The CSP provided funds for several consultants to participate in a series of four minister's workshops sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations in various parts of the state of Virginia. These were in May.

4. On April 22, 23, the CSP provided consultants for a two-day community conference on employment opportunity at Fisk University in Nashville. Although this occurred near the end of April, I do not believe it was reported at the May 3rd meeting. 75 persons participated, representing a good cross-section of the Negro community. Consultants were Dr. Henry David, executive director of the National Manpower Commission of Columbia University and Dr. V. W. Henderson, chairman of the Economics Dept. of Fisk.

5. On April 25,26, the CSP conducted a consultation with college administrators of predominantly Negro institutions of higher learning in South Carolina. The meeting brought together presidents, deans, and guidance personnel from five colleges and two junior colleges. The purpose of the consultation was to consider the curriculum needed to prepare Negro students for emerging opportunities. Dr. Horace Mann Bond of the school of education of Atlanta University and John Hope participated.

III.

C. Other Activities

1. A four-day visit to the state of Mississippi during May for the purpose of renewing contacts with friends of the Council in that area and to explore possibilities of further action.

2. Speech to the student body of Talladega College on the anniversary of the Supreme Court decision on May 17.

3. Chairmanship of an interagency consultation on human relations programming in South Carolina, sponsored by the Penn Community Center. Chaired consultations in May and in August in relation to this effort.

4. In July, participated in the annual Labor School of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, delivering a lecture on the state of race and community relations in the South.

5. Spoke on the status and future of public school desegregation in the South at a public meeting in Williamsburg, Va., sponsored by the local race relations discussion group.

6. In August, participated in the National Student Association Summer Seminar in Minnesota. Delivered several talks to that student group.

7. The New Orleans project.

from Research

7-20-60

P.R.

Winston-Salem Goodwill Committee: (10 Negroes, 10 whites)

White- 1. Gordon Hanes, president of Hanes Hosiery Mills
2. Joe S. Rice, president of Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.
3. J. Ernest Yarbrough, secretary of Retail Merchants Asso. and member of the City-County Planning Board
4. James G. Hanes, formerly head of Hanes Hosiery Mills and formerly a County Commissioner for three decades
5. Dr. Clarence H. Patrick, Chairman of department of Sociology of Wake Forest College
6. Paul Essex, assistant superintendent of public relations at Western Electric
7. Irving Carlyle, member of the legal firm of Womble, Carlyle, Sandridge, and Rice, city attorney, and former State Senator
8. James A. Gray, publisher of the Journal & Sentinel
9. E. S. Heefner, Jr., Judge of Forsyth County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
10. Dr. Mark Depp, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church

Negro-11. The Rev. Kenneth Williams, professor at Winston-Salem Teachers College and former City Alderman
12. Curtis Todd, attorney
13. The Rev. Jerry Drayton, pastor of New Bethel Baptist Church
14. The Rev. David R. Hedgley, pastor of the First Baptist Church
15. A. H. Anderson, principal of Atkins High School
16. Sam Harvey, executive director of Winston-Salem Urban League
17. Edward E. Hill, president of Winston Mutual Life Insurance Co.
18. C. I. Sawyer, teacher at Paisley Junior High School
19. Dr. E. L. Davis, chief of medical staff of Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital
20. The Rev. H. W. Wiley, pastor of Second Mount Zion Baptist Church

St. Petersburg, Florida: (3 whites, 2 Negroes)

White- 1. Dr. Earl B. Edington (chairman), pastor First Baptist Church
2. Robert M. King, president-treasurer Rutland's Dept. Store
3. Adrian S. Bacon, attorney

Negro- 4. William M. Lattimore, employee Sears, Roebuck
5. Louis D. Brown, principal Wildwood Elementary School

Lynchburg, Virginia: (4 white, 4 Negro)

White- 1. Henry E. McWane, co-chairman
2. Fred L. Showalter
3. Harry G. Green
4. Clarence K. Garrard

(City Manager Robert D. Morrison will serve as executive secretary of the group.)

Negro- 5. William E. Gordon, co-chairman
6. M. C. Allen
7. M. W. Thornhill, Jr.
8. Henry P. Weeden

Greensboro, North Carolina: Mayor's Advisory Committee on Community Relations (8 white, 1 Negro)

White- 1. E. R. Zane, chairman (City Councilman)
2. Bland W. Worley
3. David Schenck (City Councilman)
4. Arnold Schiffman
5. O. L. Fryman
6. Howard Holderness
7. James A. Doggett
8. W. M. York
Negro- 9. Waldo Falkener (City Councilman)

(3 of the unidentified are from Chamber of Commerce, 3 are members of Merchants Association)

Nashville, Tennessee: The Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee (5 white, 2 Negro)

White- 1. Dr. C. Madison Sarratt, Chairman
" 2. George E. Barrett
" 3. Lipscomb Davis
Negro 4. W. S. Davis, President, Tennessee A. & I.
White 5. B. B. Gullett
" 6. Donald Hart
Negro- 7. Stephen J. Wright, Secretary (President Fisk University)

Houston, Texas: Citizens Relations Committee - 41 members (At least 26 whites and at least 11 Negroes; race of 4 appointed later unknown)

Executive Committee

White- 1. J. P. Hamblen (Chairman), board chairman of Southern Electric Supply Co.
2. David C. Bintliff, president of real estate, insurance and investment agency
3. N. E. Coward, executive secretary of Houston Labor and Trades Council
4. Palmer Hutcheson, attorney
5. Leon Jaworski, attorney and president of Houston Chamber of Commerce
6. Felix Tijerina, restaurant operator
7. Jack Valenti, public relations
8. W. J. Wallace, secretary-manager Retail Merchants Association
9. W. M. Wheless, oil operator

Negro-10. Charles Lee, student Texas Southern University
11. Hobard Taylor, president Negro taxi company
12. A. E. Warner, president Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce
13. Aloysius M. Wickliff, attorney and president Harris County Council of organizations

(continued)

Houston, Texas, continued,
Alternates

White- 14. Eugene Brady, attorney
15. Charles Hamilton, vice president and trust officer National Bank of Commerce
16. Rabbi Hymon J. Schachtel, leader of Congregation Beth Israel
17. Mrs. Malcolm F. Sher, president Houston League of Women Voters
18. Donald Peters, attorney and state commander American Legion

Negro- 19. Dr. A. W. Beal, physician
20. Dr. N. S. Nabritt, president Texas Southern University
21. The Rev. L. H. Simpson, pastor Pleasant Hill Baptist Church

Others named

White- 22. W. R. (Bill)Avery, retired manager W. T. Grant downtown store
23. C. W. Calhoun, insurance executive
24. George E. Dentler, operator Pier 21 and president Houston Restaurant Association
25. Richard Gemmer, president Houston/Chamber of Commerce Jr.
26. Billy B. Goldberg, attorney
27. Dr. Lewis McAdow, president Association of Ministers of Greater Houston
28. Dave Morris, general manager of Radio Station KNUZ
29. James C. Richdale, Jr., vice president and general manager KHOU-TV
30. Bob Stephanson, announcer KTRK-TV
31. Howard Tellepsen, chairman Houston Port Commission
32. Mrs. Kate York, East End civic leader and furniture dealer
33. Monsignor John J. Roach, pastor Sacred Heart Catholic Church

Negro- 34. Dr. Ian A. Bolton, dean of women at TSU
35. The Rev. John B. Moore, pastor Pilgrim Congregational Church
36. Deanna Lott, student TSU
37. L. H. Spivey, operator printing company

Four additions: (race not known)

38. Dr. Robert A. Johnston
39. Rice University Student
40. University of Houston Student
41. ?

Florida, statewide Commission

White- Cody Fowler, chairman, Tampa; former president ABA
(Don Genung (Sheriff, Pinellas County) resigned, replaced by
L. Grant (Jack) Peeples, state beverage director
Mrs. C. D. Johnson (Quincy; chairman Florida Children's Commission)
John B. Turner, Miami, businessman

Negro-Perry C. Harvey, Sr., Tampa; International Longshoremen's official
The Rev. E. C. Tillman, Daytona Beach
(continued)

Florida, continued,

Committee announced advisory committee on religious affairs in May; it is composed of five white and one Negro members:

Canon William Hargrave, Orlando
Dr. Irving Lehrmen, Miami
The Rev. Wittal Hunter, Crestview
The Rev. Cyrus A. Weaver, Jacksonville (Negro)
Msgr. George T. Rockett, Miami Beach
The Venerable Harry B. Doublas, Jr., Tallahassee

Miami

Nestor Morales, chairman

Galveston, Texas: (all white; 11 members)

3 lawyers
owner of a radio-television station
clothing merchant
wife of a cotton broker
owner of a furniture store
4 ministers, representing the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths

Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Harold J. Dudley, chairman
Rev. Arthur J. Calloway
Dr. Wilmoth Carter
R. Lee Covington
Dr. W. L. Green
Earl Johnson
James C. Little, Jr.
Howard E. Manning
Dr. W. C. Pressly
Dr. Howard P. Powell
J. J. Sanson, Jr.
Dan E. Stewart
M. B. Thomas
The Rev. C. W. Ware
Paul H. Johnson

Durham, N. C.:

The Rev. Warren Carr, chairman

Knoxville, Tennessee (Incomplete)

Negro- 1. Rev. W. T. Crutcher
2. Dr. James W. Colston, president Knoxville College
3. The Rev. R. E. James
4. The Rev. Carroll Felton
5. Mrs. Perry (Martin Mill Pike)
6. Ralph Martin
7. The Rev. Frank Gordon
8. L. A. Lee, Cansler YMCA
9. Dr. O. B. Taylor, MD

White-10. Charles Herd, Executive secretary Chamber of Commerce
11. Dr. Charles Trentham, Baptist
12. Dr. Joseph Copeland, Second Presbyterian
13. Aubrey Couch, downtown Knoxville Association
14. Hugh Sanford, Jr. " " "

Dallas, Texas: (7 whites, 7 Negroes)

San Antonio:

Chairman, executive director of the Community Welfare Council

Montgomery County, Maryland: 7 members, not named

Representatives of the Catholic Church
" the County's Ministerial Association
" the Board of Babbis
" County trade and commerce associations
" the two political parties, central committees
" the Urban League

PERSONS ATTENDING FELLOWSHIP OF CONCERNED MEETING IN ATL. Nov. 60.

ARKANSAS

Mrs. J. W. Rainwater
433 Adams
Fayetteville, Ark.

Mrs. C. G. Washington
1216 N. 8th
Ft. Smith, Arkansas

PERSONS ATTENDING FELLOWSHIP OF CONCERNED MEETING IN ATL. NOV. 60

Florida

Mrs. G. H. Martin
1611 S. E. Second Street
Ft. Lauderdale

Mrs. D. R. Thurman
2712 Hilola St.
Miami

Mrs. David Cathcart
127 E. Maxwell Street
Lakeland, Florida

Mrs. Alfred Lexow
610 N. 19th Avenue
Hollywood, Fla.

Mrs. J. B. Epperson
1401 Grunthal St.
Jacksonville 9, Fla.

Mrs. Stanley Biedron
513 Myorca Avenue
Coral Gables

PERSONS ATTENDING FELLOWSHIP OF CONCERNED MEETING IN ATL., NOV. 60

Georgia

Mrs. Elliott J. Berman
4199 Conway Valley Rd.
Atlanta

Mrs. A. L. Cohen
3230 N. Wood Valley Rd, NW
Atlanta

Mrs. N.E. Freeman
"Meadowoods," Route 3
Conyers

Mrs. E. G. Mackey
775 Clifton Way, N.E.
Atlanta

Mrs. Seymour R. Haber
1769 Noble Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 6

Mrs. Leon Goldstein
2888 Sequoyah Dr., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Philip Perling
1365 Moore's Mill Rd., N.W.
Atlanta

Hattie Droll
Nat'l Bd. YWCA
41 Exchange Pl.

Mrs. Neva J. Dennis
115 Church Street
Elberton

Mrs. Muhail Kraft
2010 Lenox Rd, N.E.
Atlanta

Mrs. Sidney Kogan
1647 Mifflin Rd, N.E.
Atlanta,

Mrs. Haskell Harris
1174 Lenox Circle, NE
Atlanta

Mrs. Joseph Massee
869 Lullwater Parkway,NE
Atlanta 7

Miss Elizabeth Lollar
341-A Ponce de Leon Ave, N.E.
(Presby. Center)
Atlanta

Mrs. John W. McQueen
815 N. Cleveland
Albany

Mrs. E. Clayton Calhoun
1235 Fifteenth St.
Paine College
Augusta

Mrs. Leon R. Anderson
1823 Tiger Flower Dr., NW
Atlanta

Mrs. Jake C. Harris
118 Wilton Drive
Decatur

Mrs. Cynthia Polychrone
70 - 10th Street, N.W.
Atlanta

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
859½ Hunter St., N.W.
Atlanta

Miss Kathleen Eidson
2410 Sewell Rd.
Atlanta

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
512 Clairmont Ave.
Decatur, Ga.

Mrs. B. E. Mays
820 Fair Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. G. A. Sewell
74 Ashby St., S.W.
Atlanta

Mrs. L. Glen Parham
812 Cardova Dr., N.E.
Atlanta

Mrs. Arthur Styron
262 Peachtree Hills Ave,
Atlanta 5

Mrs. W. R. Bragg
1206 N. Madison Avenue
Albany

Mrs. C. C. Sapp
519 Pine Avenue
Albany

Mrs. Edward L. Askren
170 Laurel Forest Circle
Atlanta

Mrs. L. J. Dennison
455 Mt. Paran Rd.
Atlanta

Mrs. Fred Patterson
2959 Andrews Drive, N.W.
Atlanta

Mrs. A. H. Sterne
132 Westminster Dr., NE
Atlanta

Mrs. J. G. Walsh
341-S Ponce de Leon,NE
Atlanta

Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell
3986 Club Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 19

Mrs. Phil B. Narmore
680 Montana Road, N.W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Kieve Landesberg
2782 Marg. Mitchell Dr.
Atlanta 5

Mrs. M. M. Titon
820 Moores Mill Rd.,NW
Atlanta

Mrs. Philip Hammer
3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW
Atlanta

Mrs. J.W.E. Bowen
1197 Fountain Dr., SW
Atlanta,

Mrs. Dan Burge
3979 Pinehill Pl, N.W.
Atlanta

Mrs. Walter Paschall
1957 Westminster WayNE
Atlanta

Evelyn L. Green
341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. George T. Douglas
2545 Potomac Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Helen Mason
140 Lake Ferrest Lane
Atlanta

Mrs. S. R. Greenblatt
1920 West Paces Ferry Rd, N.W.
Atlanta

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
Thomaston,

Mrs. Stanley Rawn
4574 Stella Drive, N.W.
Atlanta

Mrs. C. M. Weston
2400 Edinburg Terrace, N.E.
Atlanta

Mrs. I Wilen
915 Berkshire Rd, N.E.
Atl. 9

Mrs. Howard Aronin
5517 Kay Lane, N.E.
Atlanta

Mrs. John Patton
1745 W. Wesley Rd, N.W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

MR Ruby Berkley
Bethlehem Center
Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Jack W. Patterson
2850 Ridgewood Rd, NW
Atlanta

Mrs. Arthur Poliakoff
1619 Anita Pl, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONS ATTENDING FELLOWSHIP OF CONCERNED MEETING, NOVEMBER 60

North Carolina

Mrs. Paul Fligel
132 Cottage Pl
Charlotte, N.C.

Mrs. F. G. McGill
2424 Statesville Ave.
Charlotte

Mrs. T. S. Newbold
304 Charlote St.
Rocky Mount, N.C.

Mrs. J. T. Stanley
P. O. Box 957
Greensboro, N.C.

Mrs. V. W. Webb
Drawer "A"
Sodalia, N. C.

Mrs. Ruth C. Wilson
1121 Hawey St.
Raleigh

Margaret Hodkins
2705 Baltimore Ave.
Charlotte

MXXXXXXXXXXT

PERSONS ATTENDING FELLOWSHIP OF CONCERNED MEETING
NOVEMBER 60; South Carolina

Mrs. H. S. Howie
110 Argonne Drive
Greenville, South Carolina

PERSONS ATTENDING FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED MEETING, NOVEMBER 1960

TENNESSEE

Mrs. H. O. Troy
3209 Mayfield
Knoxville 18

Mrs. Harry Strauss
2001 Emoriland Blvd.
Knoxville

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 S. 17th St.
Knoxville,

Mrs. Jamye H. Coleman
339 - 21st Avenue, N
Nashville

Mrs. Thelma Andersen Wills
1709 Villa Place
Nashville

Mrs. Robt. L. Wilcox
(Christian Social Relations)
2205 Old Knoxville Highway
Maryville

Mrs. Horace Williams
1903 Lombardy Lane
Nashville

Miss Mary Ellen Bender
1417 Charlotte Aven.
Nashville

Mrs. Milton Randolph
Dept. of Family Worship
The Upper Room
1908 Grand Avenue
Nashville 5

PERSONS ATTENDING FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED MEETING, NOV. 60

VIRGINIA

Mrs. James Hudley
Rt. 2, Box 238
Chase City

Mrs. E. V. Ennis
1536 Holland Aven
Norfolk

Mrs. Carl L. Moser
Rt. 2, Box 46-3
Manassas

Mrs. Helena Jenkins
2410 Barre St.
Norfolk 4, Va.

Mrs. Herbert Thatcher
3049 Quincy St.
Arlington

Mrs. George W. Bain
29 Howerton Ave.
Fairfax

Mrs. F. Levenberg
7408 Normandy Dr.
Richmond

PR

TOKEN DESEGREGATION
VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

VIRGINIA	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Alexandria	-	9	9
Arlington	-	4	16
Charlottesville	-	-	12
Norfolk	-	17	22
Warren County	-	21	21
Total		51	80

TENNESSEE			
Rutherford			
Nashville	19 registered 11 completed	34 registered 28 completed	41 registered

NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte	4 *	4	1
Durham	-	-	6
Greensboro	6	5	6
Goldsboro (Wayne County)	-	1	12
High Point	-	-	2
Havelock (Cherry Point, Craven County)	-	-	17
Winston Salem	1	4	7
Total	11	14	51

* One withdrew after harassment

Total, 3 areas	30 (registered)	~~[illegible]~~ 99 (registered)	~~179~~ 172 (registered)

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE FIELD DEPARTMENT, THE CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM, AND OF COOPERATING STATE COUNCILS

January, 1961

The fund-raising efforts of the state Councils during 1960 demonstrated the effectiveness of the matching fund, incentive plan used by SRC in handling state assistance. During 1960 these groups raised locally a total of $51,793. This is the greatest self-support effort since these groups were organized and represents an increase of 54.5% over the $33,324 raised during 1959. Of the ten groups, eight raised more funds during 1960 than in 1959.

The Florida Council on Human Relations received notice of federal tax-exempt status near the end of 1959. All of the state Councils have now been so classified.

Two state Councils, Alabama and Georgia, have been looking for new professional staff. The Alabama Council is seeking a replacement for Bob Hughes, now training for missionary service in Africa. The Georgia Council is planning to move from a part-time to a full-time operation. Both groups plan to announce the appointment of new directors within the next few weeks.

During the last months of 1960, new cooperating groups of state Councils were established in Memphis, Tennessee; in Norfolk and Fredericksburg, Virginia; in Raleigh, North Carolina; and in several Alabama communities. The membership of the Virginia Council on Human Relations was increased by the end of 1960 to a total of 2,500.

Last fall the board of the Southern Regional Council approved a conditional grant of assistance of $1,500 to the Houston Council on Human Relations provided that the Houston Council raise a total of $3,000 in local funds by January 1, 1961. This condition has been met. This promising community council has opened an office, employed staff, and has launched a constructive program.

Consultant Service Program. John Hope II, chief consultant, has been active since the last meeting of the executive committee, meeting with members of state advisory committees to the Civil Rights Commission in four states, conferring with a citizens committee in Beaufort, South Carolina on a possible community self-survey, conducting a workshop in Louisville, Kentucky, for consultants of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations who plan to work on merit employment problems in several Kentucky communities. As a result of John's consultations with members of state civil rights advisory committees, several of these groups are planning statewide merit employment surveys.

Activities of the Field Director. Since last September, the field director has made trips to the following places: New Orleans, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Columbus, Georgia; Charlotte, Miami, Daytona Beach, Birmingham, Montgomery, Talladega; Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia; Houston and Austin, Texas; Little Rock, Arkansas.

Program Activities of State Council Groups during the last three months have included:

1. A retreat of ministers in the Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Arkansas area, led by Kyle Haselden and Dr. Thomas Pettigrew.

2. A partially successful effort to desegregate Brownie Girl Scout groups in Nashville, Tennessee.

3. Planning of a state-wide interracial, college student workshop in South Carolina, to be held February 5.

4. Successful efforts to gain the employment of a Negro nurse in the Veterans Hospital, Columbia, South Carolina.

5. Consultations with school officials and white and Negro parents to encourage smooth implementation of school desegregation rulings in Chattanooga, Tennessee and in Atlanta, Georgia.

6. A statement by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations to the state advisory committee to the Civil Rights Commission protesting tokenism and the Piersall Plan in the state.

7. Organization of an informal, ad hoc committee of leadership calibre to consider settlement of the sit-ins in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

8. Establishment of a cultural opportunities study and action group in Richmond, Virginia.

9. Sponsorship by the Virginia Council of a speaking tour throughout the state by Bob Hughes of Alabama.

10. Release of a summary of the state of human relations in Virginia by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

NOTE: Reports on the Southern Leadership Project will be delivered verbally by Mr. Muse and Mr. Brewbaker at the time of the Executive Committee meeting.

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL:
TRINITY 5-7331
DISTRICT SALES OFFICE:
TRINITY 5-8811

EASTERN AIR LINES

INCORPORATED
MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
522 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

March 17, 1961

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

You will find enclosed the following North American Air Travel Cards issued to subsidiary accounts of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.:

Ga. Council on Human Relations
EA Q 081872 N EA 131326 - Mrs. Frances Pauley

Fla. Council on Human Relations
EA Q 081873 N EA131327 - William K. Williams

Va. Council on Human Relations
EA Q 081875 N EA 131329 - Daniel Bowers

Ark. Council on Human Relations
EA Q 081874 N EA 131328 - Nathaniel Griswold

S. C. Council on Human Relations
EA Q 081871 N EA 131325 - Mrs. Alice Spearman

Please call on me at any time I may be of assistance to you in your air travels.

Yours very truly,

D A Taylor

D. A. Taylor
Sales Representative

dat:de

Enc.

THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR EASTERN'S EXPERIENCE

Same ltr sent to:

Frances Pauley (Ga. Council)	Travel Card	#EAq081872nEA131326
Bill Williams (Fla. Council)	# "	#EAQ081873nEA131327
Dan Bowers (Va. Council)	" "	#EAq081875nEA131329
Nat Griswold (Ark. Council)	" "	#EAq081874nEA131328

March 21, 1961

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is your air travel card -- good for all airlines in North America. Your monthly bill will be sent directly to you. SRC will not receive any record of these transactions unless the account is overdue.

Please note the number of the card where you can always get to it. In the event the card is lost or stolen, notify Eastern immediately. You are responsible for any use of the card -- whether in your possession or not -- until the account can be stopped.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - (Air Travel Card #EAq081871nEA131325)

MEMORANDUM April 5, 1961

To: Directors of Southeastern Region

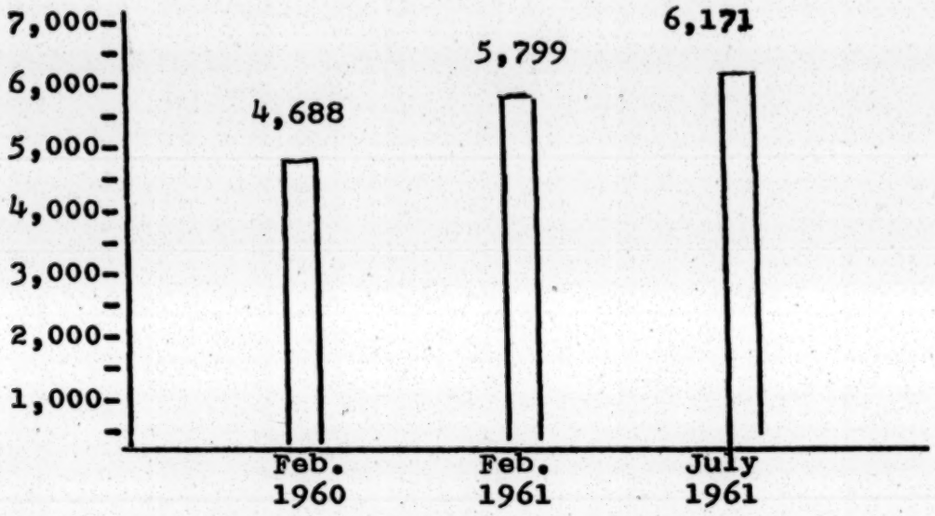
From: Paul Rilling

I am enclosing some fliers announcing a conference of religious leaders which might be of interest to some of your members. They are stressing the need for lay church leaders as well as clerics to become involved. They are particularly anxious to have a respectable number of white persons so that the conference may have a significant interracial flavor. Although no funds are available to pay anyone's expenses to the conference, it seems to me that it is a fairly significant event. The program will be outstanding and I would hope that each SE state could be represented by two to five people.

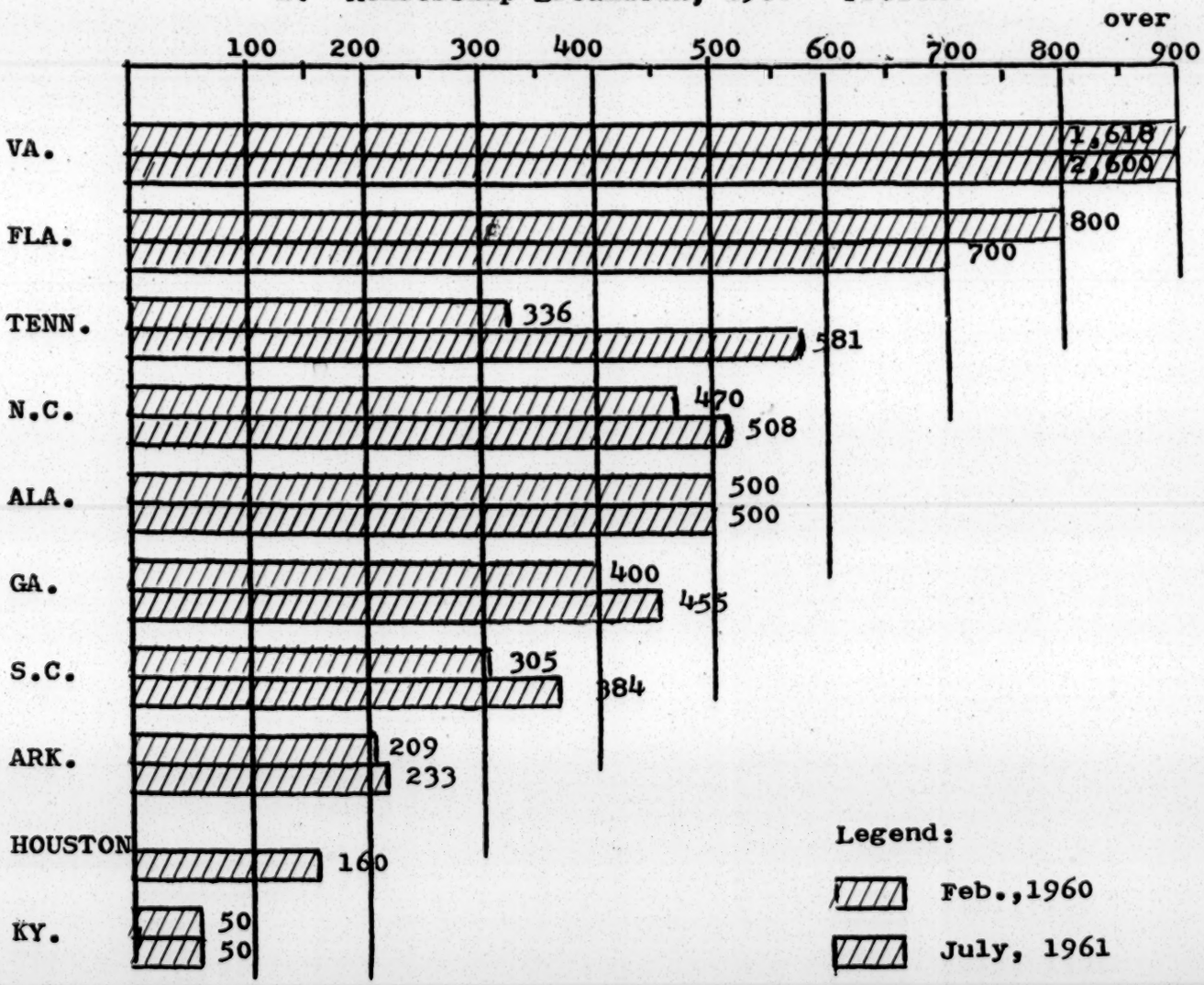
PMR/sm
Enc.

STATE AND LOCAL COUNCILS

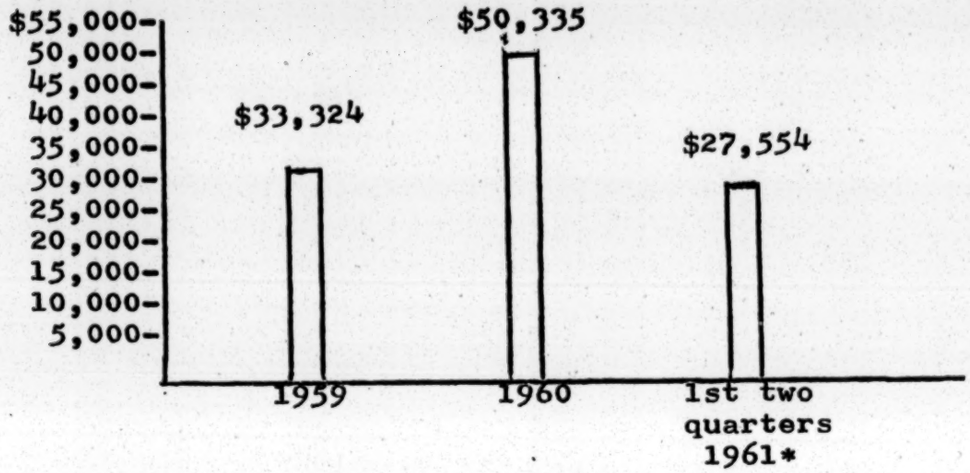
1. Total Membership, 1960 - Present



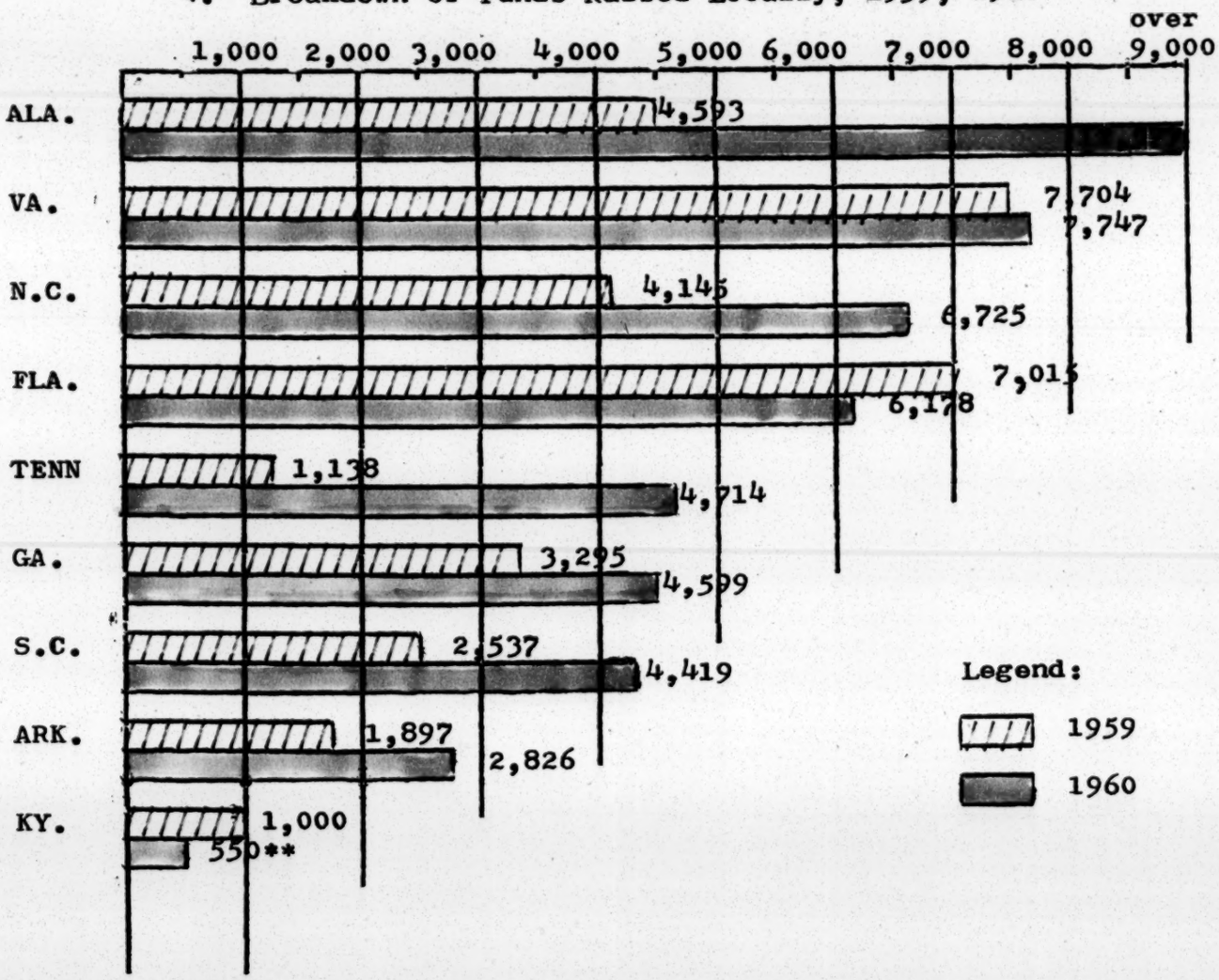
2. Membership Breakdown, 1960 - Present



3. Total Funds Raised Locally, 1959, 1960, 1961



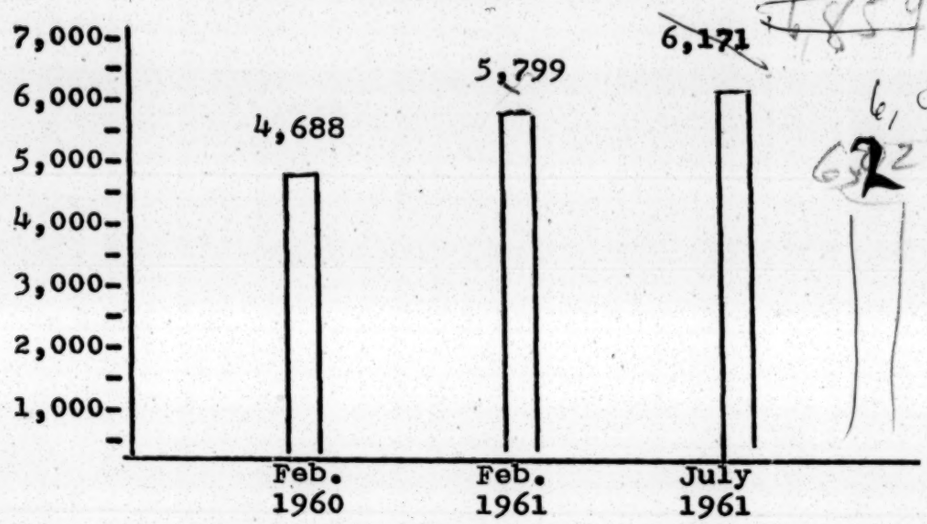
4. Breakdown of Funds Raised Locally, 1959, 1960



* Total omits Kentucky; includes first two quarters plus two months in the case of Arkansas.

** First three quarters only

1. Total Membership, 1960 - Present



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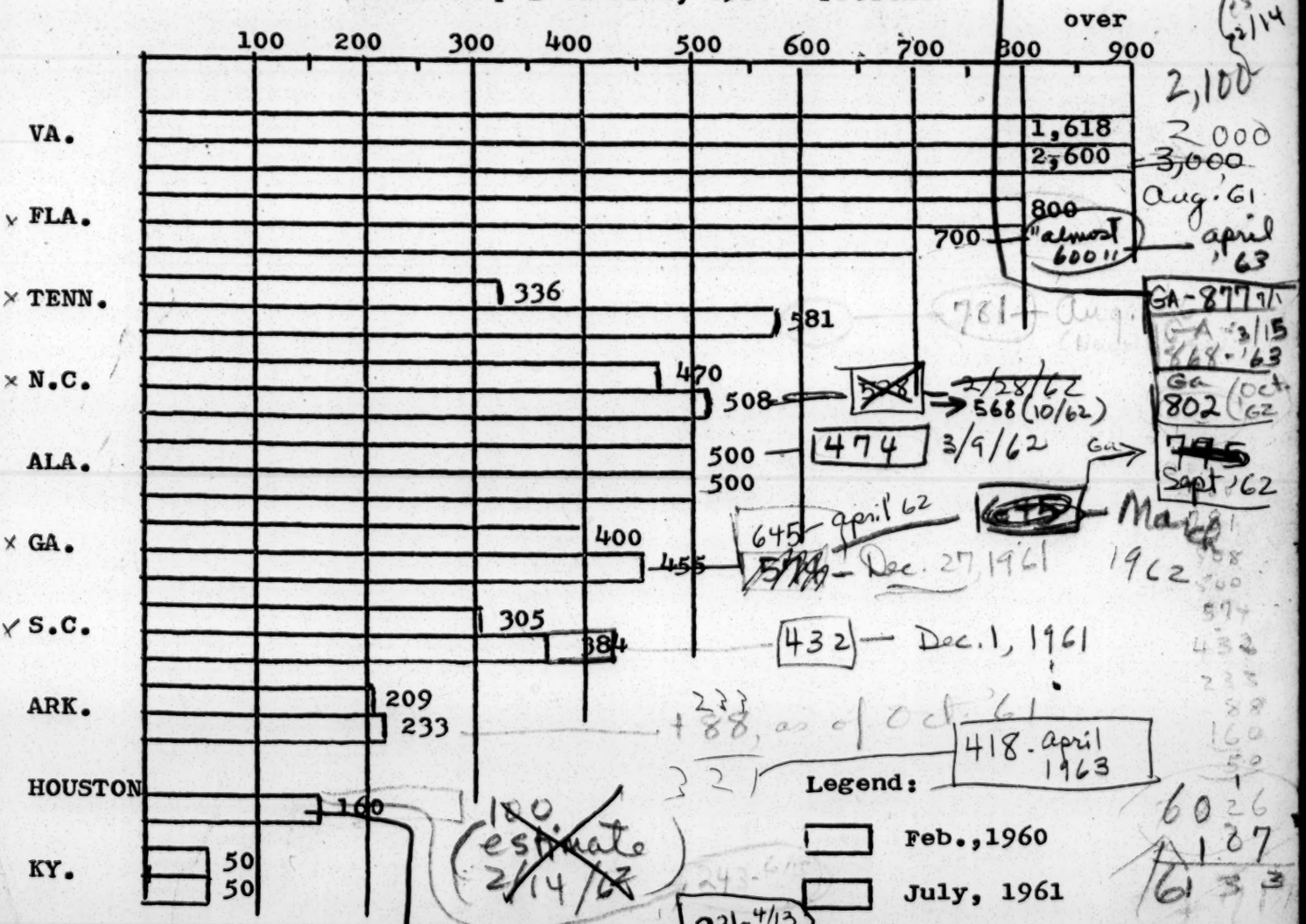

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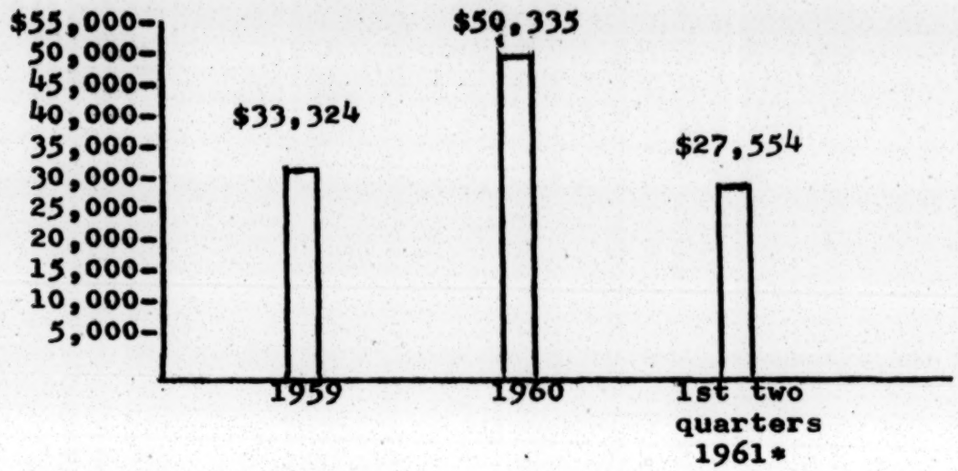

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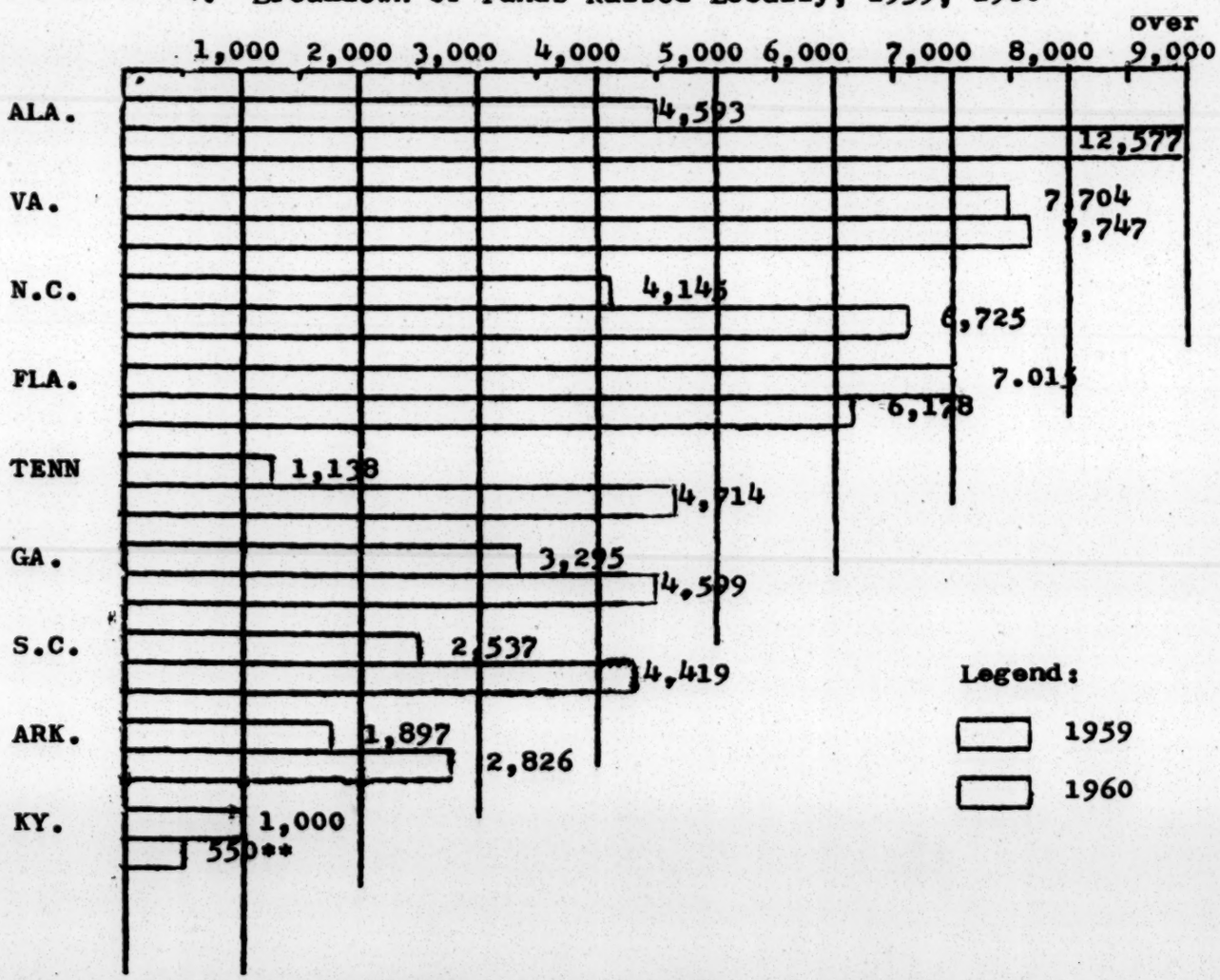

* Total omits Kentucky; includes first two quarters plus two months in the case of Arkansas.

** First three quarters only

5. Number of Local Affiliated or Cooperating Groups

	Feb., 1960	Feb., 1961	July, 1961	Jan., 1962
ALABAMA	10	8	8	
ARKANSAS	1	1	1	
GEORGIA	4	4	5	6 Rome
FLORIDA	11	12	11	
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	
NORTH CAROLINA	1	3	3	
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	5	5	
TENNESSEE	3	6	6	7 - Jan 1963 (Bristol)
VIRGINIA	10	11	14	16 (August, '61) 17 (October '61) 18 July '62
AUSTIN, HOUSTON	-	-	2	
TOTALS	44	50	~~55~~ 57	

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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

ML
JM
P AV

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date September 29, 1961

To: LWD From: MM

Subject: Suggestions for Time-Life Film Company

Paul Rilling asked me to fill you in on a request he is filling from Time-Life Film Company, in the event that you or other staff members are contacted by their representative during his absence. Time-Life asked Paul to suggest persons who might be suitable subjects for a documentary film (TV) they are planning, for showing ~~in~~ about a year from now. They ~~wanted~~ plan to film the show around the contributions of one man to better race relations in the South, one unsung, good native white man, who has through the years (not just in crisis situations) made significant efforts toward improving race relations and eliminating discrimination. They do not want a professional human relations man, nor do they want a minister.

Paul and ~~I~~ some of the state council people came up with the suggestions on the attached pages. Dr. Hugh Morgan, from Nashville (page 2), seems to Paul to be the perfect candidate. If you have further suggestions, please add them. (Please return the attachment to me.)

1. Captain Frank W. Spencer, Savannah, Georgia.

Dramatic, colorful person. A Negro school has recently been dedicated to him. Has for years and years worked to improve race relations. On school board for 20 years; successfully obtained equal pay for Negro teachers for the first time in Georgia while member of the Savannah school board. Has launched voter registration campaigns, and gotten them financed. Worked closely with NAACP. Has for years entertained interracial groups in his home. Occupation: General Manager and Treasurer of Atlantic Towing Company, Savannah; South Atlantic Regional Representative, American Pilots Association, Washington, D. C.. Is a poet, fluent speaker. Is real "Old Savannah." Loves the city. He's used to publicity as a result of his interracial activities. Is currently Chairman of the Education Committee of the Savannah Council on Human Relations.

2. Dr. Carroll Long, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Prominent Methodist layman. Member city school board. Practicing physician. Played significant role in desegregation of Johnson City schools this year. Has contributed to spirit of cooperation and emerging trust between the races over the years.

3. Mr. Herbert Silvers, Greenville, Tennessee.

Prominent citizen and city attorney. Has been a force for understanding and progress in this difficult West Tennessee area. Has had strong influence in the improvement of police handling of Negroes involved in race cases.

4. Mr. Nat Welch, Auburn, Alabama.

Businessman and civic leader who maintains his leadership role despite his outspoken views in favor of desegregation. Has organized interracial study group in Auburn. Is a member of state board of Alabama Council on Human Relations. Is politically active on a statewide basis.

5. Mr. Jack Nelson, New Orleans, La.

Prominent, outspoken attorney. Catholic layman. As liberal candidate for school board, ran a strong race some years ago. Has defended in such controversial cases as the Goldfinch case; defended some of the Freedom Riders. Is handling the legal work for Negroes attempting to break racial barriers at Tulane. Vice-President, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; Vice-Chairman and one of the organizers of local Catholic Human Relations Council. His community leadership role considerably pre-dates the recent New Orleans crisis.

6. Mr. Edward Bromfield, Front Royal, Virginia.

Editor, Warren County Sentinel, weekly newspaper. As an editor and as a citizen, Mr. Bromfield has been a persistent influence for reason and understanding in this rural Virginia community close to the homeland of the Byrd machine. During the school crisis of '58 he was a major channel of negotiation between Negro and white citizens, between the pro-public school forces, etc. (Not sure he's a native Southerner.)

7. Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Charlotte, N.C.

Physician and civic leader. Member of board, Southern Regional Council. Former state chairman, North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Has played a key role in a number of steps forward in the community. Has the trust of the power structure and of Negro leadership. Has been a valuable conciliating and negotiating channel. Is or has been member of Mayor's negotiating committee (?).

8. Dr. Hugh Morgan, Nashville, Tennessee.

Physician. Is seriously ill now (probably fatally ill) but is continuing his activities from his bed. Has made tremendous contributions throughout the years. Was recently honored by Nashville Community Relations Conference for his contributions. On Vanderbilt staff; taught at Meharry (Negro medical college) as well all through the years when this just wasn't done by whites. (Negro doctor, active in seeking improved hospital facilities for Negroes, was quoted by our informant as stating, when Morgan's name was mentioned: "Oh, yes. I know him well. He was one of us when there were so few.") Old Southern family, upper-crust. Peer group can't understand this "quirk" which has motivated him to work so hard in this direction. Gave strong public support to a push for a forthright plan for

desegregation of Nashville public schools, a decidedly minority view, which caused Morgan to be derided by most of city. He took a tremendous beating at this time, according to our informant. Although ill, actively fought to have expelled ~~Vanderbilt~~ Tenn. A+I students reinstated following sit-ins.

9. Walter Sharp, Nashville, Tennessee.

Impeccable social standing. For some years has given time to bettering race relations. Southern Regional Council Board member. Former president, Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

STAFF REPORTS

January - May 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

RESEARCH

General:

Albany - Howard Zinn - January 8, 1962
The Unequal Badge - Elliott Rudwick - January, 1962
Executive Support of Civil Rights - March 13, 1962

Employment Studies:

Chattanooga: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South. The second of a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities. - February, 1962.
Atlanta: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South. The third of a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities. - May, 1962.

L-Reports:

L-31 - A reprint from the Wall St. Journal - "Slipping Segregation: Negroes Win Lowering of More Barriers in South." - February, 1962
L-32 - A refutation of Carleton Putnam's book, "Race and Reason: A Yankee View." - March 9, 1962
L-33 - A Statement of Recommended Police Policy Resulting from the New York University Graduate School of Public Administration Conference on: "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive." - March 9, 1962

Miscellaneous:

An employment study of opportunities for the Negro in Miami. Mimeographed without SRC imprint for the Florida Council. Revision of same material also to appear in New South, May, 1962.

Reprint from Fortune - "The City and the Negro" - March, 1962.

Surveys have been made of desegregation of
Hospitals
Hotels
Cultural Facilities
For the hospital survey, questionnaires were sent to every hospital with an intern program connected with medical training centers in the South - 64 hospitals.

For the hotel survey, questionnaires were sent to 11

State Councils
Gen

hotel chains, 30 hotel associations, and contacts (either a Council on Human Relations, Urban League chapter, or NAACP chapter) in the same cities.

For the survey of cultural facilities, questionnaires were sent to the mayors and contacts in 20 southern cities - these cities selected because they represent the major population centers.

A tabulation of the results of the hospital survey was given the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations to assist it in its efforts to desegregate Grady Hospital.

The survey on cultural facilities is scheduled for publication in a forthcoming issue of New South.

Publications and/or Reports in Progress:

The Negro and Crime
State Commissions on Human Relations (Ben Muse)
Desegregation of Schools: Atlanta, Memphis, and Dallas (Newsom)
Desegregation of Catholic parochial schools (L-Report - B. Patterson)

Studies Committed:

Economic Status of Negroes in South (V. Henderson)
Agricultural Aid Programs and Voting Participation in South Carolina (Ira Kaye)

Other Activities Completed:

A conference on voting research was held in the SRC offices on May 1 and 2, 1962, attended by 14 academic men prominent in the field of voting research in the South.

James Moss

FIELD ACTIVITIES

The state Councils on Human Relations continue to show growth and increased vitality and effectiveness. These factors are due both to improving climates in many of the states and to sound and dedicated leadership. As of May 15 the total membership of the state Councils stood at 6,338. This compares with a total of 6,171 in July, 1961. During the last 12 months six of the state Councils have shown substantial improvement.

The largest is Virginia, with a membership of 2,100. The second largest is now Tennessee, which has grown from 581 to 781 during the last year, followed by Florida with a membership of 700.

During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the state Councils have raised $19,541.00. This compares with $14,224.00 raised during the comparable period a year ago.

In addition, three of the state Councils have received special foundation grants this year. Last fall the Georgia Council received a grant from the Field Foundation to make

possible the employment of a second staff member. The Rev. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., formerly president of the Savannah Council, is currently serving ably in this capacity and giving the Georgia Council benefit of biracial professional staff. The Tennessee Council also received a small grant from the Field Foundation to strengthen its work for the next two years. In May, the Virginia Council was notified that the William C. Whitney Foundation had determined to grant $3,500 for each of the three years beginning with 1962. The VCHR plans to employ a Negro professional staff member as associate director for the coming year and hopes that sufficient funds will be found to continue the position into the future.

On May 3 some 55 persons from throughout Mississippi gathered on the Tougaloo College campus in Jackson to organize a new Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Although the group was harassed by adverse press and TV publicity and by agents of the State Sovereignty Commission and White Citizens Council, it determined to move ahead and raise a standard of constructive progress in Mississippi. Selected as chairman was Dr. Dan Beittel, President of Tougaloo College and SRC board member. Elected as vice-chairmen were Rabbi Charles Mantinband of Hattiesburg, SRC board member, and Dr. D. I. Horn, Jr., President of Mary Holmes Junior College at West Point, Mississippi. The group authorized the appointment of a constitutional committee and plans to move ahead with local activity in all parts of the state, looking toward another and larger meeting in the fall.

New local interracial groups have been organized in recent months, particularly in Georgia and Virginia. Since last fall the Virginia Council has organized local affiliated groups in Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, and in Bluefield, West Virginia, right across the border from Virginia. The Georgia Council has recently organized in Rome, Brunswick, and Albany.

Other notable activities of the state Councils include:

1. The involvement of both Georgia staff members in the critical Albany situation. At two points during the crisis the director of the Georgia Council was able to arrange new negotiations.

2. The presentation of able and prominent speakers. Carl Rowan, Assistant to the Secretary of State for Public Affairs, has spoken to the Georgia and Arkansas Councils. Berl Bernhard, Staff Director of the Commission on Civil Rights, has spoken to the Tennessee and Virginia Councils. Secretary of Labor Goldberg has agreed to speak to the Tennessee Council in the near future. Ralph McGill spoke recently to the North Carolina Council. Dr. Ralph Bunche is scheduled to address the Richmond Council and Dean Rusk has tentatively agreed to speak to the Richmond group in the near future.

3. The North Carolina Council has met several times recently with the Governor to press for progress beyond tokenism and for the employment of more Negroes in state departments. The NCCHR also made a public statement in behalf of broader school desegregation which received wide publicity.

4. The Virginia Council has organized a state inter-agency meeting involving some 75 organizations and agencies with some human relations concern. The group will meet periodically. John Feild, Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, will address the meeting in late May.

5. The Houston Council sponsored a seminar for 50 selected high school students representing various ethnic, racial, and religious groups.

6. The Florida Council was able to play a helpful role in advising and negotiating in Cocoa, Fla., where a tense situation concerning recreational facilities was solved with the appointment of a Mayor's biracial committee, which recommended the complete desegregation of the facilities.

7. The Atlanta Council published a survey of the first year of school desegregation in Atlanta. The document received widespread notice and was recently quoted in the New York Times.

8. The director of the Alabama Council has been extremely active in the current crisis situation in Birmingham and is one of the few persons in the city with access to Negro leadership and white persons in the business and civic leadership of the city.

Activities of SRC Field staff since January have included:

1. Several trips to Albany, Georgia, at the request of the Georgia Council to assist and supplement activities of the Georgia Council there.

2. A trip to Pensacola, Florida, to advise a citizens group there concerning preparation for peaceful desegregation. This trip involved also meetings with the school superintendent and school principals, white and Negro.

3. Several trips to New Orleans to offer suggestions to groups there preparing for desegregation next fall and to explore the flickerings of interest in the organization of an interracial council in the city.

4. A trip to Charleston to consult with white and Negro leaders concerning the boycott situation and to explore ways of strengthening interracial cooperation there. This trip was at the request of the SCCHR, which does not have a local organization in Charleston.

5. The planning and direction of the annual State Staff Meeting, which was held at SRC February 15 and 16.

6. Several trips to Birmingham to advise with the director of the Alabama Council concerning the constructive steps that might be made in that situation.

7. Supervision of a pilot project to attempt to reach Black Belt areas through radio in conjunction with the Friendly World Broadcasting Company and Mr. Edwin Randall.

8. Participation for SRC in the regional meeting of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta April 27 and 28.

9. Assistance to the organizing committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and participation in the organizing meeting on May 3.

10. A series of speeches to six political science and sociology classes at Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., May 2.

Paul Rilling

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

While awaiting approval of Internal Revenue on our request for tax exemption, contact was established with various federal agencies, private foundations, organizations, and others interested in voter registration in the South. In a letter dated March 22, 1962, SRC was informed by Internal Revenue Service that if we "operate the project strictly in accordance with the representations made . . . the activity will not adversely affect your present exemption from Federal income tax . . ." News of the tax ruling came while Leslie Dunbar and Wiley Branton were in New York for conferences with participating agencies, and the group agreed to a March 29 news release.

Grants have been received from Taconic Foundation of $250,000 for a two year period; $75,000 from Field Foundation for one year; and $124,000 total for a two year period from the Edgar Stern Family Fund. This gives VEP $262,000 for the first year's operation.

Proposals for a two year campaign have been submitted by NAACP, CORE, SCLC, SNCC, and NUL, and representatives from each met with VEP in Atlanta on April 17. SRC Research and VEP held a conference in Atlanta on May 1 and 2 to discuss research problems involving the voter project, which was attended by a dozen or so political scientists and other scholars from over the South. All in attendance promised continuing cooperation to the Project research.

VEP decided to launch Ninety Day Programs in states where registration deadlines could still be met for summer primaries and made the following grants: CORE - $8,625.00; SCLC - $11,500.00; SNCC - $5,750.00; NAACP - $17,250.00; and NUL - $5,750.00. CORE will be working in Baton Rouge, La., Jackson, Miss., and in the 6th Congressional District and in Clarendon, Sumter, and York Counties, South Carolina.

NAACP will work in Jackson, Miss.; Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, and Monroe, La.; High Point, Fayetteville, Charlotte, Rocky Mount, Wilmington and Edenton, North Carolina; Beaufort, Columbia, Greenville, and Charleston, South Carolina; and Memphis, Fayette County, Haywood County, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Clarksville, Tennessee.

National Urban League will be working in Winston-Salem and Richmond.

SCLC will work in Shreveport, La.; Chowan County and Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina;

Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tennessee; and in the 4th Congressional District of Virginia.

SNCC will work in Orangeburg County, South Carolina and in Jackson, Hattiesburg, Marshall County and the old 3rd and 4th Congressional Districts of Mississippi.

The first VEP grant was made to the Atlanta All Citizens Registration Committee on April 12 in the amount of $2,000.00, with a supplemental grant on May 15 in the amount of $1,600.00. A grant was also made to the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs on April 27 in the sum of $2,500.00

VEP requires participating agencies to deposit the proceeds of our grants in a separate bank account and to make disbursements from same only when supported by vouchers. Agencies are required to coordinate their registration efforts where more than one agency is working in the same area. Plans are now being formulated for a long range program in 11 Deep South states. Immediate attention is being given to "crash programs" in New Orleans and Nashville.

Wiley A. Branton

SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP PROJECT

Short Statement of SLP Activities since January 1, 1962

The activities of the Southern Leadership Project followed a somewhat more selective pattern of travel but continued in the main along the lines of previous efforts. I have personally concentrated on South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia; Mr. Brewbaker has visited school authorities in the more critical situations.

Mr. Brewbaker took part in a workshop on desegregation problems in Chattanooga January 16 and attended the annual meeting of Virginia school superintendents April 16. He was invited to the latter by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He has conferred with school authorities in Spartanburg and Greenville, S.C.; Atlanta and Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La.; Tallahassee and Pensacola, Fla.; and Raleigh, N.C.

I have given somewhat more time to desk work and counseling with my colleagues in Atlanta on general SRC problems. I have collaborated with the newly active Catholic human relations movement, visiting three Catholic bishops and conferring with a group of advisers to Archbishop Rummel in New Orleans. I have also cooperated increasingly with the Department of Justice and the Commission on Civil Rights.

I have been especially concerned in recent months with the need for emboldening the Southern clergy to witness

forthrightly for the Christian attitude in race relations. After much discussion of the problem with Dr. Dunbar and Rev. Will Campbell, of the National Council of Churches, it has been decided to engage a minister consultant who would be identified as a representative of the National Council of Churches, but who would be financed from this project. Such a minister would be expected to travel in the South visiting and talking with Protestant ministers, especially in the rural districts.

Benjamin Muse

INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

We've had 36 foreign visitors since Jan. 1, for stays ranging from two to seven days and have arranged about 44 full days' programs for them, including an increasing number of home dinners with the help of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations. The 36 do not include drop-in visitors we talk to, show around the office and mail or give publications to, nor 24 Ohio students with whom we conferred and for whom we arranged appointments.

I've made nine speeches (or will have by May 22) - at Oberlin College, Daytona Beach, the Indiana Civil Liberties Union and two womens clubs and the Senior Citizens Club in Atlanta.

New South promotions have been mailed to five lists of possible subscribers, with little return.

We are rather pleased with our New South book section, when we have room for it. Jan wrote to a lot of publishers asking for review copies and we've had books from Random House, Norton, Dial, Harcourt Brace, Simon and Schuster, University of North Carolina Press, Charles C. Thomas, Houghton-Mifflin, Louisiana State University Press and maybe some others.

We've cast about for some distinguished and authoritative writing for New South and wangled some good pieces from names like Lillian Smith, Louis Lomax and Nedra Tyre. We don't count Mr. Dabbs and Mr. Wright, because they have to do for us, anyway. New South lately seems to take more editing and letter-writing as we're getting in manuscripts and even poetry to be considered and usually rejected.

I did a little literary consultation and editing for fellow laborers in the vineyard, SNCC and SCLC, which may have been more offensive than helpful, because I haven't heard thanks or you're crazy or pea turkey from them since.

I spend about every fifth day cleaning up my well-ordered mess in search of some mysterious document you seem to think I'm sitting on, a highly constructive activity which is,

however, perhaps not too susceptible to appraisal and value judgement.

We had a great literary tea for Lillian Smith March 31 at the Biltmore Hotel, a gladsome mingling attended by some 600 of all colors. We sold 110 books and Miss Lil figured she autographed over 200. The Ku Klux Klan came and picketed. We think this was good for the town, us, the Georgia and Atlanta Councils, and Miss Lil.

Margaret Long

DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK

The 'rolling chair' has traveled many miles to doctors' offices, clinics, and meetings.

February:

The Atlanta Fellowship of the Concerned had a program at the Atlanta Library during Brotherhood Week, with about 200 present.

March:

Attended the Annual Meeting of North Georgia Women's Society of Christian Service, Augusta, Georgia.

April:

Attended the Spring Student Conference at Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, which lasted three days, and spoke to the student body.

Spoke to the Augusta Council on Human Relations.

May:

Spent the week of May 14, as a Special Guest of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, in its 6th Assembly of Methodist Women, in Atlantic City. Over 10,000 women were in attendance.

I have been to Washington, D.C. twice - once for the Board Meeting of the ADA, and later to attend the annual meeting. The biggest job I have had is to make a comparative study of the social action program of the Methodist Church and the present civil rights action of the Federal Government.

In addition to the above, I taught a district-wide class - Atlanta West District Woman's Society of Christian Service, Fair Oaks, Marietta, Community Bible Study each month, a Forum class of young people.

I have met four times with executive committees of

the United Church Women as we planned a day on "The Family," held at a private home in Lithonia, Georgia, and planning for the fall meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, which is to be held on October 30-31.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

August 17, 1962

Alabama: $1,571.36 of a possible $2,700.00 earned. $1,240.00 total Pledges not counted. (8/15)
Base Point: $3,000
Total Raised: $4,571.36

Arkansas: $200.00 of a possible $2,200.00 earned. $260.00 total pledges not counted. (June 23)
Base Point: $1,700
Total Raised: $1,900

Florida: None earned on the basis of reports received. ~~(Dec., Jan., and February.)~~ (through Feb.)
Base Point: $3,700 — 2,000
Total Raided: $1,517.65

Georgia: Matching funds, including supplemental, paid.

North Carolina: Matching funds, including supplemental, paid.

South Carolina: $2,358.33 of a possible $2,600 earned. $2,058.33 of this amount paid. (through July)
Base Point: $2,000
Total Raised: $4,358.33

Tennessee: $597.95 of a possible $2,500 earned.
Base Point: $2,300 (through May)
Total Raised: $2,897.95

Virginia: Matching funds, including supplemental, paid.

Houston: $1,242.55 of a possible $2,500.00 earned. $968.83 of this amount paid. (through July)
Base Point: $3,500
Total Raised: $4,742.55

DABBS, PRESIDENT
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Southern R Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A ORGIA
-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date September 4, 1962

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: Funds raised by state Councils, first two quarters

Funds raised locally by state Councils during the first two quarters of the current fiscal year are shown below, together with figures for the comparative period last year.

	1st 2 Q., 1962	3rd Q 1962	1st 2 Q., 1961
Alabama	3,165.	+ 2,152.73	2,765.
Arkansas	1,900.	+ 1,022.55	335,800.
Florida	2,474.	+ 164.50	2,836.
Georgia	6,199.	+ 1,008.00	3,769.
North Carolina	5,942.	+ 1,320.06	4,234.
South Carolina	3,085.		2,678.
Tennessee	2,897.	+ 747.50	2,718.
Virginia	8,345.	+ 742.50	5,054.
Houston	3,912.	+ 595.00	3,000.
TOTAL:	$37,919.		TOTAL: $30,554.

Jan - Oct. 1962

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[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date October 23, 1962

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: Activities of S tate Councils on Human Relations ~~During~~ 1962.

Highlights

1. The Alabama Council.

The Rev. Norman Jimerson has completed his first year as the new director of the Alabama Council. During that time he has taken hold of the potentialities of the position and has proven himself to be an energetic and able tactician in the field of human relations. He has had impressive success in moving back and forth across the chasm that divides white and Negro communities in the troubled city of Birmingham. ~~Not only does Mr. Jimerson have the confidence of top Negro leadership and of white liberals, but he has established friendly communications with a number of the top industrialists who are involved in various moderate efforts to avoid an upheaval in the city.~~ Mr. Jimerson certainly deserves some share of the credit for the interracial discussions now going on at the highest level in Birmingham and for the fact that various crises ~~past~~ passed within the city during the year without the kind of major ~~trouble~~ trouble that could so easily have happened. Jimerson has also spoken to a number of white church groups and civic clubs in Alabama, speaking opportunities of the sort which have generally been closed to those who hold liberal views on race relations.

The Alabama Council itself has showed a modest growth during this period and has tightened its organizational procedures. The Rev. Powers McCloud, of Auburn, Alabama, has proved to be a most conscientious and effective state chairman, despite pressures that were brought to bear upon him within his own church and community because of his leadership.

2. The Arkansas Council.

The Arkansas Council has continued to be of ongoing and constructive service to forces for progress within the state.

The Council has been particularly active in the Little Rock-Pine Bluff area. The group sponsored several small workshops in the areas of merit employment and interchurch cooperation, and an interracial, interfaith ministers' group has been meeting on a regular basis in Pine Bluff under the leadership of Nat Griswold, Director of the Council. During August and September the Arkansas Council cooperated with the Little Rock Urban League in the sponsorship of a voter registration campaign in Greater Little Rock. The effort showed substantial results.

During the month of September, the Arkansas Council sponsored "Project: Bridges Across the Barriers," an effort to link white families of Little Rock with colored families with children in desegregated schools. Over 30 white families are involved in this communications effort and the Negro students have expressed considerable appreciation and benefit from the project. The white families remain in continuing contact with the Negro students, interest themselves in the school careers of the students, and in other respects attempt to be helpful and to emphasize the general community interest in the process of transition.

3. The Florida Council.

The Florida Council is presently without staff and somewhat uncertain about its future. The Rev. William K. Williams, who served as Executive Director since the founding of FCHR, resigned in last Spring to accept a position with the Illinois Commission on Human Rights. Dr. Ralph Dreger, professor of psychology at Jacksonville University, is serving as acting director, without pay, during the interim. Dr. Dreger is doing a capable job of keeping the organization together and maintaining contact with the various local committees.

The Florida Council is presently without sufficient resources to employ a new executive director. The Florida people are working hard to raise the necessary funds and hope to employ a professional director by Spring of 1963.

Delete

4. The Georgia Council.

Several years ago the Georgia Council was the least active of the state organizations. It is now one of the most active. Under the dynamic and tireless leadership of its new executive director, Mrs. Frances Pauley, the Georgia Council has doubled its membership in the last year, has organized new local interracial groups in Rome, Albany, and Brunswick, and has achieved some notable program successes.

Two years ago there was one part-time staff member associated with the Georgia Council. There are now two full time professionals working with the GCHR and two others working directly for the Atlanta Council on Human Relations. The associate director of the ~~Council~~ Georgia Council is the Rev. Oliver Wendall Holmes, a Negro minister who formerly served with

distinction in Savannah and made a notable contribution to the health of human relations there. The two staff members of the Atlanta Council are made possible through an agreement between that group and the Unitarian Service Committee.

Mrs. Pauley and Mr. Holmes have spent much time in the confused and tragic Albany situation. An interracial committee has been formed there and Mrs. Pauley has been of frequent service as mediator between the Albany movement and various concerned white groups. ~~On at least one occasion she was primarily responsible for the initiation of efforts to negotiate outstanding issues. Unfortunately, the negotiations were not fruitful.~~ The new Council in Rome has been successful in accomplishing without fanfare the removal of segregation signs in the court house and other public places. The new Brunswick group was instrumental in the desegregation in that deep southern community.

5. The North Carolina Council.

The North Carolina Council has concentrated during the year on the problems of moving beyond tokenism in Charlotte, Raleigh, and other communities of the state. A group of members of the executive committee has met several times with Governor Terry Sanford, and with the Governor's blessing, the North Carolina Council is drawing up plans for a statewide conference in the area of full employment. The NCCHR issued a public statement calling for more honest implementation of school desegregation. This statement received wide publicity throughout the state and led to discussions with six school superintendents in different sections of the state.

A committee of the Council has been actively carrying on discussions with Negro leaders and businessmen looking toward the desegregation of restaurants, hotels, and theatres in the city of Charlotte. The committee has not attained its objectives, but is hopeful about the future.

6. The South Carolina Council.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations expanded its staff during the year and has been working in a number of areas. Mr. Gil Roland, newspaper man from Greenville, has become a full time staff member of the Council with the particular responsibility of liaison with white community leadership throughout the state. Mr. Roland has frequent contacts with businessmen, public officials, and journalists as he moves around the state. He attempts to gauge their attitudes and passes on constructive experiences from one community to another. A young, Negro student leader joined the Council staff as an intern during the summer. He worked in several communities with the primary objective of stiumlating voter registration.

Other projects of the SCCHR during recent months have included workshops on merit employment and the preparation of a conference on The Church and Human Relations, which will involve church leaders on an interfaith and interracial basis. ~~Seventeen~~

~~church leaders have participated in the planning sessions.~~

7. The Tennessee Council.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of the TCHR during 1962 was the opening of state parks to all citizens. This change in state policy occurred as a result of a series of discussions between a committee of the Tennessee Council and the park commissioner and members of his staff. ~~The parks are now completely~~ open except for swimming facilities and park facilities have been successfully used by interracial groups. This use has included the dining rooms and sleeping facilities at Montgomery Bell State Park.

Delete

Other activities of the TCHR have included merit employment workshops in four Tennessee communities, the presentation of testimony at hearings of ~~these/harrassed/harassed/~~ the harassed Commission in Memphis, activation of an affiliated council in Memphis, and efforts to negotiate ~~t~~ a conflict situation in Lebanon.

Miss Katherine Jones, Director of the Tennessee Council, has been almost the only human relations staff professional active in the very tense Lebanon crisis. She has represented the concern of this statewide organization to the embattled Negro group and has met individually with a number of white persons in an effort to build some support or sentiment for the negotiation of the problems underlying the demonstrations.

Delete

8. The Virginia Council.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations continues to be the largest, best financed, and probably the most effective of the state councils. Under the vigorous direction of the Rev. Heslip Lee, Executive Director, the VCHR has organized five new local councils during 1962. One of these is in the ~~Southside~~ Southside community of Danville, Virginia. The VCHR has doubled its space and added modern office ~~equi~~ equipment and is currently seeking a full-time associate director.

The Richmond Council on Human ~~Real~~ Relations has sponsored an ambitious public forum for the general community. Speakers have included Mr. John Feild, Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Mr. Berl Bernhard, Director of the Civil Rights Commission. Dr. Ralph Bunche is ~~c~~ scheduled to speak to the group in February.

The VCHR recently convened a ~~consultatio~~ consultation on the problems of Prince Edward County, Virginia, involving some federal representatives, top Negro leadership, and leaders of concerned ~~wht~~ white and interracial groups. Committees of the Council have also met with officials of Neighborhood Theatres, Inc., and the C & T Telephone Company seeking ~~th~~ desegregation of theatre facilities and a more open employment policy by both groups. These discussions are continuing.

In cooperation with Bluefield State College, the VCHR sponsored a Human Relations Workshop for the community of Bluefield, West Virginia, one of the member local councils of VCHR. A number of top authorities in the field were brought to Bluefield for the occasion and some of these participated in local television forums.

Delete

9. The Mississippi Council.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations was reactivated last spring and immediately came under heavy fire from the Jackson press, the White Citizens Council, and the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission. The group plans to maintain a public identity and issue public statements but to conduct its meetings and business primarily in "closed" sessions.

The Mississippi Council is without staff. At the moment it plans to hold approximately three statewide meetings a year and a number of regional meetings and to pursue a program of mailings of constructive materials to members and to community leadership in various parts of the state. The President of the MCHR is Dr. Dan Beittel, President of Tougaloo College on the outskirts of Jackson, Mississippi.

Delete

10. The Houston Council.

The Houston Council is the only- local Council on Human Relations with full-time professional staff ~~and is~~ directly assisted by the Southern Regional Council. The budget and membership of the Council compare favorably with several of the smaller s-tate Councils on Human Relations.

The Houston Council has concentrated this year on educational activities and on the broadening of opportunities for interracial contact and cooperation. A series of eight weekly public forums was sponsored, focusing on such problems as juvenile delinquency, health, recreation, etc.. From fifty to eighty-five persons attended these meetings. A special Youth Seminar was sponsored in the meeting room of a newly desegregated department store which brought together a selected number of high school students representing various racial and ethnic groups. ~~The Seminar~~ focused on ~~the contribution~~ of all groups and on ~~the value~~ of mutual appreciation and understanding. Outstanding resource persons led these various meetings from ~~the Houston~~ Community and from outside.

Delete

The Houston Council worked to desegregate the "Junior Olympic Track Meet," a publicly sponsored local activity. This effort was almost successful, but fell through at the last minute. The group was involved in discussions leading to the desegregation of hotels in Houston, and also the desegregation of seating at baseball games.

The Executive Committee of the Houston Council met with the Mayor, the Police Chief, and, separately, with various other public officials to examine the state of Human relations in the community and to make informal suggestions.

Delete

11. The New Orleans Community Relations Council.

In September of 1962 some 75 white and Negro leaders in the city of New Orleans organized a Community Relations Council which they hope will be a coordinating channel for human relations activities in the city and an effective agency for peaceful change. Involved in the organizing effort were staff directors and lay leaders of the New Orleans Urban League, the NAACP, SOS, and other groups.

The group is underway and is working on several projects but is still in the preliminary stages of development.

November 12, 1962

LWD PR

Funds raised locally by state councils, Houston Council, first three quarters, 1962 (compared with ~~1961~~ full four quarters, 1961).

	4 quarters 1961	First 3 quarters 1962
ALA.	$7,712	$5,317
ARK.	3,481	2,922
FLA.	5,585	2,638*
GA.	9,116	7,207
N.C.	6,468	7,262
S.C.	5,128	4,010
TENN.	4,687	3,644
VA.	10,499	9,087
HOUSTON	3,500	4,507
Total, 1961:	$56,176	Total, 3 quar. '62: $46,594

* Fla C. has been w/o prof. staff & normal ofc. operations since May, 1952.

112
528
3252
46 92

5,317
4,952
10,269

November 12, 1962

LWD PR

Funds raised locally by state councils, Houston Council, first three quarters, 1962 (compared with ~~1961~~ full four quarters, 1961).

	4 quarters 1961	First 3 quarters 1962	4th Q 1962 (approx)	Total, 1962
ALA.	$7,712	$5,317	4,952	10,269
ARK.	3,481	2,922	1,098.00	4,020.00
FLA.	5,585	2,638		4,692.00
GA.	9,116	7,207	1,971.00	9,178.00
N.C.	6,468	7,262	1,788	9,050.00
S.C.	5,128	4,010	431.00	4,441.00
TENN.	4,687	3,644	656.75	4,300.00
VA.	10,499	9,087	1081	10,168.00
HOUSTON	3,500	4,507	639 (approx)	5,146.00 approx
Total, 1961:	$56,176	Total, 3 quar. '62: $46,594		

Total 1962, $61,264 (approx

1,027
629
112
20
1,788

3,644
656
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7,207
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9,178

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ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AV[illegible] ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date November 12, 1962

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: Funds raised locally by state councils, Houston Council, first three quarters, 1962 (compared with ~~1961~~ full four quarters, 1961).

	4 quarters 1961	First 3 quarters 1962
ALA.	$7,712	$5,317
ARK.	3,481	2,922
FLA.	5,585	2,638 *
GA.	9,116	7,207
N.C.	6,468	7,262
S.C.	5,128	4,010
TENN.	4,687	3,644
VA.	10,499	9,087
HOUSTON	3,500	4,507
Total, 1961:	$56,176	Total, 3 quar. '62: $46,594

*The Florida Council ~~is without~~ has been without professional staff or normal office operations since May, 1962.

Funds Raised Locally

	1962	1961	1960
Ala.	10,269	7,712	12,577
Ark.	4,020.00	3,481	2,826
Fla.	4,692.00	5,585	6,178
Ga.	9,178.00	9,116	4,599
N.C.	9,050.00	6,468	6,725
S.C.	4,441.00	5,128	4,419
Tenn.	4,300.00	4,687	4,714
Va.	10,168.00	10,499	7,747
Houston	approx. 5,146.00	3,500	—

Membership -

	Feb. 1960	July, 1961	Latest #	Date
Ala.	est. 500	est. 500	474	March '62
Ariz.	209	233	321	1962
Fla.	estimate 800	estimate 900	— ?	
Ga.	400	455	868	March '63
N.C.	470	508	568	Oct, '62
S.C.	305	384	432	Dec. '61
Tenn.	336	581	781	Aug. '61
Va.	1,618	estimate 2,000	2,100	Feb. '62
Houston	—	160	243	June '62

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

	58	59	60	1st 3 quarters 61	All (+) 9/61
Ala -	4,358	4,593	12,577	5,418	7,712
Ark -		1,897	2,826	2,857	3,481 ✓
Fla -	7,862	7,015	6,178	5,009	5,585
Ga -	3,100	3,295	4,599	5,086	9,116 ✓
Ky -		1,000	550	450	-0
N C -	5,828	4,145	6,725	5,499	6,468
S C -	4,623	2,537	4,419	4,439	5,128 ✓
Tenn -		1,138	4,714	3,419	4,687
Va -	7,812	7,104	7,741	7,929	10,499 ✓
Hsth.				3,500	3,500
					56,626
	35,243		40 50%		~~$56,626, excluding Ky's Houston~~
	~~34,143~~	33,334	50,335	~~$3,106~~	↑ INCludes (40,316)

Fla -

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Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

	'62 This year 1st Quar	'61 Last year 1st Quar
Ala -	$1,533.07	1,873.41
Ark -	984.25	470.28
Fla	1,517.65	1,286.45
Ga -	3,595.66	1,645.00
N.C. -	2,433.00	1,554.95
S.C. -	1,042.04	534.50
Tenn -	1,551.28	1,692.74
Va -	4,528.49	3,667.00
Total:	$17,185.44	12,724.33
	2356	1500
Houston:	19,541	14224
~~Total~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~

1st 3 quarters 1960 - $40,376 (Inc. Ky.) No Houston

" 1961 - 43,106 → (Inc. Ky., and Houston)

" 1962 46,594 (No Ky., Does inc. Houston)

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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date _____

To: _____ From: _____

Subject: _____

1. Self support figures past three years:
   1959 $33,324
   1960 $50,335
   1961 $56,176

2. First three quarters:

   1959 First two quarters: $44.804
   1960 $40,376
   1961 $43,106
   1962 $46,594

3. Membership past three years:

   1960 4,688
   1961 ~~6,171~~ 5,100
   1962 6,~~221~~ ~~[illegible]~~ 6,396

   (breakdown available)

MM

NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the race problems now troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

January 1963 Editor: Eileen Eddy, 931-3172

GREETINGS for the New Year which is also the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. The amount of emancipation from racial injustice occurring in Alexandria this year depends on your giving a shove.

SPECIAL EVENT TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5 at 8:15 pm (be prompt.) SPECIAL EVENT

what: The Alexandria Council of Churches sponsors a discussion on minority housing -- to which we are all earnestly invited

who: star-studded cast: Mayor Mann; Mr. David Haddock of the Housing Authority; Mr. Guy Ridgely, president of the Alexandria National Bank; Mr. Randall Hicks, past president of Northern Virginia Real Estate Association; our own Col. Johnson; H.G.Moeller as general inquisitor.

where: Fellowship Hall of Old Presbyterian Meeting house - 316 S. Royal St.

This is a significant event. Encourage your minister to publicize the announcement he will have from the Council of Churches. Bring some social action friends from your church. Let these influential panelists see your shining and determined face. Tell and bring assorted friends.

- -

SCHOOLS: Vocational opportunities in our high schools was the subject of our Nov. meeting. A hazy lack of definition of terms, specific facts and well-developed goals hangs over those in Alexandria. Clear-cut, however, is the program at Luther-Jackson in Fairfax where 22 students study and work under the Industrial Cooperative Training Program and many specific vocational courses are offerred. Overemphasis on college, lack of adequate equipment, lack of sufficient counselling are factors particularly affecting Parker-Gray.

The ACHR has been "agitating" for an ICT program for Parker-Gray students since summer. At the December School Board meeting Mr. Williams endorsed it and reported plans are afoot to recruit students and jobs for the fall of 1963.

Working on this and other aspects of vocational education at Parker-Gray will be our newly revived School Committee: Mrs. Dashiell, chairman, plus Mesdames Lewis, Collins, Katz, Webber, Gauthier and Mr. Fleet. Others welcome.

- -

THIS IS IT! --- Your Dues Bill for 1963. All dues are payable now for the 1963 calendar year (except those who joined for the first time after October 1, 1962.) Thank you if you have already paid. If not, CLIP RIGHT NOW.

Mail to: Mrs. Colgate S. Prentice
213 Woodland Terrace
Alexandria, Virginia

Make checks payable to: ALEXANDRIA Council on Human Relations

___Enclosed is $7.00 annual dues (single or couple) for 1963 with New South
___Enclosed is $5.00 annual dues (single or couple) without New South

Note: Make your dues dollars go further. Respond to this billing and save costly follow-up billings at the higher postage rate.

WISH YOU COULD HAVE COME: to the annual meeting of the Virginia Council in Roanoke with Mrs.OMohundro and Mrs, Eddy. It was on TV; the Mayor attended the entire evening program; a lively crowd of 130 pledged over $2,000 to the budget; an able slate of officers was elected including a new president, Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, editor of the "Presbyterian Outlook" in Richmond. Mrs. Omohundro, a veteran of many kinds of meetings, was impressed by our businesslike pace, ourability to pass meaningful resolutions, our mutual goodwill and humor.

Additional evidence of growth: a newly appointed Asst. Director, Mr. Smith, whom we hope to bring her soon; a grant from the Field Foundation of $30,000 to start the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Project. This latter is a brain child of Mr. Scull, the first attempt in a southern state to bring business and qualified applicants together. It is hoped that it will become self-supporting.

- -

MONEY TALKS: You lovely people who gave $1330 to the Virginia Council last year evidently caused Mr. Brown to think that I am a financial wizard and to appoint me State Finance Chairman. I could not turn him down because he is so capable and hard-working and assigned all State Board members to jobs. It seems he has eight children and obviously knows how to get action. Anyway, now you will all have to help raise our $1500 quota. Bless the ten of you who have already responded to the special request for $5 per month or $60 per year.

It is time to talk turkey about the $27,500 budget of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Last year we in Alexandria gave $1330, mostly from monthly pledges of $5 from twenty of us. If 250 Virginians pledge $5 a month ($60 a year) $15,000 could be raised which would make this budget firm. Dues, smaller donations, grants from the Southern Regional Council would supply the balance.

Some inescapable facts have been borne in on me which I want to share with you:

1. Only a very few people in the state have the conviction, the nerve and the ability to keep our work going. A large number of these few live in Northern Virginia. There's no use pretending otherwise.

2. Only steady force will cause change in racial customs. Do you know of any change in Virginia not caused by moral or other force? We are the only statewide group solely and steadily exerting moral force to effect change. The Governor refuses even to discuss any proposal for a commission on human relations such as many other states have.

3. $5 a month pledges can do the job. The 1962 Virginia Council income, based on pledges, has been the most satisfactory in its seven year life.

4. A state council with an ably-staffed office is essential to: keep local chapters going; start new chapters; be a state meeting ground for concerned Virginians -- as we are, for example, in the Prince Edward County disgrace; conduct negotiations on a state-wide level, as with the telephone company which was resulted in a time-table for merit hiring; initiate new projects, such as our Equal Job Opportunity Project described above.

5. Either we do it or it won't be done. I ask you very seriously to consider: adding $5 monthly to your 1963 gift list; dropping another cause in favor of this one which, in a very real sense, only you can support; or giving a smaller amount.

I wish for persuasive eloquence to convince you of the need for your aid. Instead I rely on your own commitment to freeing Virginia from the burden of fear and hypocrisy which belies our American and our religious beliefs. (Clip the coupon on the next page and send it to our treasurer along with your checks -- for dues payable to Alexandria Council, as on page 1 and for contributions payable to the Virginia Council. Mail altogether and save the extra 5¢ postage.)

CONGRATULATIONS: to Mrs. Chisley who has carried through the interviewing of Parker-Gray's class of 1961 with the help of Mr. Greene, Miss Read, Mr. Bell, Mr. Clifton Thompson, Jr., and Mr. Charles Nelson. This is a study of high school job counselling and preparation being made by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies. Many thanks to all concerned.

- -

DEEP REGRET for the untimely deaths of two of our early and faithful members -- Mr. Warren Wair and Mr. David Lloyd. Our sympathies to Mrs. Wair and Mrs. Lloyd whom we count on to continue their work with us.

- -

WELCOME ABOARD: to Mrs. George T. Webber as a new Board member with special interest in schools. Mr. Webber, a former Board member, teaches social science in a DC junior high school. Mrs. Webber is with the Marine Corps and they have an eighth-grade daughter at Parker-Gray.

- -

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RELATIONS: Howard University has the highest percentage of foreign students of any university in the country. They are here on our doorstep. Will you open your door and invite one in and be a friend during their stay here? You can do this including them from time to time in your family activities, helping them understand our ways and learning about theirs. The Dwyers, McKeons, Gibsons and Youngs, among others, have opened their doors. Call the Youngs at FL 4-4789. They will tell you more about it and give you a student's name.

- -

NOMINATIONS are in order for a secretary, a treasurer and three Board members, to be elected at the Annual Meeting during the last week of March. Mrs. Charles Goodman (TE 6-3815) is chairman of the nominating committee whose members are: Mesdames Bradford, Chisley, Hodgin and Greene. Pass your suggestions on to them.

- -

"RALPH BUNCHE, AN EVENING WITH": Save Saturday night, February 23, for this first state-wide big Virginia Council "do". We will arrange carpools -- but you must provide the bodies to fill the cars, for the short drive to Richmond.

- -

(Clip and mail when you mail your 1963 dues)
(This supplements the coupon on page 1)

Mail to our local treasurer
Mrs. Prentice
213 Woodland Terrace

Make check Payable to: VIRGINIA Council on Human Relations (such checks are U.S. income tax exempt)

__ I hereby pledge $5 per month in calendar year 1963
__ I hereby enclose $60 for the calendar year 1963
__ I hereby enclose $____ for the calendar year 1963

Name: _____ Address: _____

- -

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5 SPECIAL MEETING ON HOUSING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5
at
OLD PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

May 27, 1962

To: Paul Rilling

Count me in on the Fish Institute July 2 to 7.

In haste

H.S.J.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To: Paul Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Re: Summer Conference

The plan outlined in your memo of May 21 seems a good solution. Except - who is going to lead the group? It seems to me that it should be someone from SRC. With your absence, I'm uneasy about our making these meetings successful and pertinent. We could fritter away our time.

The Nashville locale is very convenient for me. Tenn. Council will be happy to serve in any local arrangement plans as needed.

Kay

Kay Jones

May 22, 1962

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
HENRY G. RUARK
ROCKY MOUNT

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE

Secretary:
MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
GREENSBORO

Treasurer:
MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Executive Committee

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RALEIGH
C. E. BOULWARE
DURHAM
WAYNE A. BOWERS
CHAPEL HILL
IRVING CARLYLE
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MRS. GUY B. DELAFIELD
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CARL DOCKERY
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CHAPEL HILL
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE
T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

April 26, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You sent me a memo about the possibility of a movement in Charlotte to get white persons to stop eating at restaurants that discriminate against non-whites.

The trouble right now is that the Mayor's Committee is supposed to be negotiating with the restaurants and we don't want to appear to disregard these efforts.

We'll try to find out soon what is being done, and if nothing is done after a reasonable period of time, I think that we can probably take up the idea and follow through on it.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

April 10, 1962

TO: Paul Rilling

FROM: Katherine Jones

RE: Memo of March 4 to State Council Directors

(1) Summer Staff Meeting - This seemed a better idea when we were in Atlanta in February than it does now. I am hesitant about spending staff time in the house-keeping arrangements involved in a self-contained camp. The hotel-type is usually pretty expensive. I would be opposed to any meeting which was a substitute for the yearly meeting at SRC, as I think there is real value for state people to meet with SRC staff. If there is a summer meeting, count me in; we would all benefit.

(2) State Meeting at SRC - We had too much on the agenda in February 1962, but nothing should have been omitted. We did need more time. I wonder about having the staff meeting two full days, and using a day either side for conferences. In this way the formal meeting would be Tuesday and Wednesday. Some of us could be there Monday for individual meetings, and others on Thursday. It might be well to assign the staff directors from border states to one day, and hard-core state staff directors to another. I had some feeling that the South Carolina and Alabama situations were so different from North Carolina and Tennessee that mutual discussion had little pertinency.

(3) I really don't know, except that I feel a great need for help at frequent intervals. Currently it's how you take hold in small towns (10,000) where you have been unsuccessful in motivating any white leadership.

KJ:jms

Katherine Jones

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

April 9, 1962

TO: Paul Rilling

FROM: Katherine Jones

RE: Chattanooga Employment Study

The Tennessee Council has never received copies of the study in Chattanooga headed by Rev. M. J. Jones. On a recent trip to East Tennessee, I learned it had been released and Rev. Jones' testimony on April 3, 1962 in Washington indicates it has had press coverage. If they are available, we would like to have at least 40 copies for board members who will be attending our meeting on May 5.

Open Movement Impetus by White Members

In reply to your memo of 4-3-62, the Tennessee situation has not changed since our February meeting. Nearly all eating facilities operating on an inclusive basis are located in department and variety stores and are in Nashville, there is now only restaurant, a small lunch counter business in the Vanderbilt area open on an inclusive basis and available seven days per week. (There are several pharmacies with lunch counters open.)

Until we can get at least one commercial restaurant of some size and sanitary standards open, I do not see the possibility of success by a white boycott. We may as well be frank and recognize that a large part of the white population is not going to forego restaurant dining altogether. A small group, signing such a statement would not be significant.

I sent you a recent report on Knoxville which has no greater success than Nashville, and Chattanooga and Memphis not that much. In Oak Ridge there is good choice of places to patronize, and they have encouraged selective patronage by way of ORFEPS newsletter.

Kay Jones

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 9, 1962

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE
CHAIRMAN

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. F. EARL McLENDON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

TELEPHONE
525-6468

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

In answer to your memo of April 3, we have made no progress. However, there is increasing concern in several of our cities over the fact that the open facilities are not used to any great extent. We have been toying with several ideas but have nothing underway at the moment.

As to your memo March 4, any plans you make will be satisfactory.

We are planning to go to Fisk because we particularly want to encourage members of the various Councils to participate. Another summer conference would seem a little heavy since we (directors) will be having vacations. If several of us do go to Fisk, I hope there will be more effort made to have time for discussion together, like several afternoons instead of the workshops!

Thanks for all your help. It is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Frances

(Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/wlh

If I can't get several people from different councils to go I shall not stay the whole 2 wks myself. I hope Mr Holmes will - I'm trying for one good person from each Council —

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

April 9, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Rilling:

Our thoughts here in regard to meeting of staffs shape up as follows.

The present meeting in Atlanta serves an invaluable purpose: namely, communication of SRC with the staffs of the states. This function is best served at the offices in Atlanta. But, this leaves inadequate real communication of state staff to state staff which establishes rapport between persons and stimulates creative thinking in regard to programs and problems.

This second need seems to be what Jimerson and the rest feel and prompts suggestions about a summer "camp meeting." This can best be met in a camp situation where thoughts and conversation continue outside sessions, and soliloquies in the waking hours of the night, where breaking bread together makes one out of many.

So, our suggestion. Hold the usual meeting of staffs at Atlanta. Arrange a summer retreat session (possibly in the Smokies), two full days and three nights, centering on program policies for the states. Include in this summer session staffs from cities, too.

Each state or city would bear expense of its staff for travel and for the items which SRC budget cannot provide.

These are our thoughts here.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

P.S. One suggestion for additional services from SRC: more reprints of useful articles. For example, Dr. Benjamin Spock's piece in January issue of Ladies Home Journal, "Do Parents Teach Prejudice?" In the same magazine, "Revolution and Religion," Dr. Miller of Harvard.

OFFICERS— THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, CHAIRMAN • THE REV. MAYNARD M. MILLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
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STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SEC.

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

April 5, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In response to your memo of March 4:

(1) I would go along with other directors if they want a summer camp-type meeting, and this might be at the Penn Community Center, or it might possibly be at Wildacres, near Little Switzerland in North Carolina. But I would prefer a week at the Institute at Fisk University where we could arrange our own staff meetings in the afternoons instead of the clinics.

(2) The regular staff meeting in February is all right with me as it is.

(3) I still think we need better liaison with SRC. There should be a monthly news letter telling what SRC is up to, comments of current developments in the area of race relations, and any notable developments in the work of the State Councils.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.

ROOM 1224 COMER BLDG. - - BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA
PHONE AL 2-2722

Rev. Norman C. Jimerson, Executive Director

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA."

April 4, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I received your memo today concerning the possibilities of a summer staff meeting. I am still very much interested in this. My thought is that we not only learn a great deal from each other as we get together but it also gives us the opportunity to hear other resource persons and to get better acquainted with the staff at SRC. In addition to what we learn I feel that there is a general gain of enthusiasm and whelling of the appetite for more immaginative program.

The next regular staff meeting might be one day longer but I certainly was most pleased with the staff meeting that we had in February.

It is a little more difficult to answer the third question about ways in which SRC can provide servic s and support in the future. I did receive the copies of the available materials from SRC and I think this is helpful.

The workshop on Fair Employment is being planned for Birmingham in about two months. I have written Dr. Vivian Henderson of Fisk University to find what week end he will be available. John Feild suggest d that we go ahead and set a date and he would do waht he could to have a member of his committee come and assist us. Frances said that you had done an excellent job with the workshop in Macon. Although I must have known it at the time it was not in my mind that you had been a particpant in that workshop. I would hope that you could participate in our workshop. If I do not hear from Dr. Henderson soon about a date I will call him and will let you know the date as soon as I can.

The enclosed report on Birmingham may prove interesting. It continues to be the same situation that this town is sitting on a powder keg but this is nothing new.

Cordially,

Jim

Norman C. Jimerson (Rev.)
Executive Director

NCJ:ac

April 26, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors, State Councils and Houston Council

FROM: Paul Anthony

At your earliest convenience would you please send me the information listed below. This is to be used in various ways in our effort to increase salaries and staff benefits to a more equitable level where at all possible.

1. Salary of each professional staff person.

2. Listing by type and amount of any special compensation such as housing allowance or regular auto allowance.

3. Listing by type and cost of any staff benefits such as travel insurance, retirement program, etc.

Thanks.

State Councils on Human Relations: Membership

Membership, 1962 and January 1 through November 1, 1963:

		1962	1963 (through 11/1)
Alabama	20,680	350	420
Arkansas	26,620	322	503
Florida	32,000	400 (est.)	882 (1200)
Georgia	31,300	913	1023
Kentucky	500	In process of reorganization	
Louisiana	3,000*	No activity	✓100*
Miss	3,500*		100*
North Carolina	4,000*	534	514
South Carolina	20,000*	600 (est.)	945
Tennessee	16,000*	570	676
Texas (Houston CHR)	22,000	239	509
Virginia	55,000*	1243	2367
	TOTAL:	5171	7839

1000
882
118
200

318
100

8257 — 1963

5171

3086

* approximation

$1,500

PROPOSED GRANTS IN AID TO COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 1963
(1962 figures in parentheses)

	Basic Grant		Matching Funds		Base Point		Total Assistance Possible	
Ala.	$3,900	($3,900)	$2,700	($2,700)	$3,000	($3,000)	$6,600	($6,600)
Ark.	$3,200	($3,200)	$2,200	($2,200)	$1,800	($1,700)	$5,400	($5,400)
Fla.	$3,400	($3,400)	*$4,000	($2,000)	$3,500	($3,700)	*$7,400	($5,400)
Ga.	$3,800	($3,800)	$2,500	($2,500)	$2,700	($2,700)	$6,300	($6,300)
N.C.	$3,600	($3,600)	$2,300	($2,300)	$2,700	($2,700)	$5,900	($5,900)
S.C.	$3,700	($3,700)	$2,600	($2,600)	$2,000	($2,000)	$6,300	($6,300)
Tenn.	$3,800	($3,800)	$2,500	($2,500)	$2,300	($2,300)	$6,300	($6,300)
Va.	$3,900	($3,900)	$3,600	($3,600)	$4,700	($4,500)	$7,500	($7,500)
Houston		-	$2,600	($2,300)	$3,600	($3,500)	$2,600	($2,300)
Miss.							** $500	
New Orleans							**$1,000	-
						***TOTAL:	$55,800	($52,000)

*$2,000 of this amount is regular matching funds for 1963. The remaining $2,000 is to assist the FCHR in employing new professional staff and will be available to them if and when they have $3,500 on hand and are proceeding to employ a new professional director.

**To be made available to these groups at the discretion of SRC staff.

***Of this total amount of $55,800, only $52,000 is at present expectable. It is recognized that unless sufficient means of support become available, SRC will have to adjust these figures downward.

Any funds allocated for state assistance but not claimed by state councils shall automatically revert to the state discretionary fund.

St Cuels
Gen - MM

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Phone 5-6764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date _____

To: _____ From: _____

Subject: _____

The specific things SRC committed itself to do at the 1963 state staff meeting are:

1. To arrange another meeting of state staff this year. Not all expenses can be paid by SRC, but some will be. (June or July were agreed to be the most desirable months for such a meeting; it will be held in an atmosphere in which everyone can relax and where families may be brought along. State presidents might be included in the meeting--this was not decided.)

2. To facilitate a closer cooperative relationship between SRC and the state councils, whenever a representative is needed from SRC, one will be made available even though the field activities director may have other commitments. The expenses for this person will automatically be paid by SRC (and all SRC staff will be apprised of the latter fact, so there will be no question of expenses being borne by state councils).

3. State directors are urged to feel free to call SRC offices long distance collect (person-to-person) whenever it is really necessary, or in those instances in which a matter can be much more easily discussed and settled by phone.

4. SRC will plan to arrange, if at all feasible, a regular yearly meeting of state presidents each year, perhaps in conjunction with the SRC annual meeting, perhaps separately.

5. SRC will arrange another meeting of state staff this year. (June or July

5. SRC will provide state directors with a suggested outline of areas to cover in quarterly reports.

6. While state councils may not be invited to participation in the Southern Interagency Conference since they are not regional

organizations, SRC will ~~n~~ in the future notify state councils of each Interagency Conference meeting so that ~~they/ma~~ professional staff may attend if convenient, or if they desire. ~~SRLC~~ SRC will encourage SIC to utilize state staff in specific instances when they can be invited as resource persons.

Suggestions to Field Services:

Perhaps more factual information in newsletter? Lists of areas in which desegregtion has occurred, etc. Also, could it be used for exchange of information as to techniques employed by state and local councils. More analysis of trends in race relations in the South is desired by state staff. Also, more information about what is going on in the region--the latter two ~~on~~ necessarily in the newsletter, but somehow. One state director visualizes a weekly communication containing such information.

Agenda suggestions for summer staff meeting:
1. Possible policy statement from state groups
2. Desirability ~~o~~ and means of ~~facilitti~~ facilitating a superstructure of state ~~counci~~// organizations.

3. Another staff person in field services. State ~~counci~~ directors seemed agreeable to letting their own grants in aid be cut in order to finance the hiring of such a person.

February 17, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Lou:

Last summer an AFL-CIO staff person suggested--and we passed this request on to you--that Mr. Clarence Patterson, of Miami, be sent a routine invitation to join the Florida Council. Could you let us know if you received a response? Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

February 17, 1964

Mr. Norman Jimerson
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
101 - 2121 Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Jim:

Last summer an AFL-CIO staff person suggested--and we passed this request on to you--that Mr. John Parker, of Adamsville, Alabama, be sent a routine invitation to join the Alabama Council. Could you let us know if you received a response? Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

February 17, 1964

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Last summer an AFL-CIO staff person suggested--and we passed this request on to you--that certain officers in locals be sent a routine invitation to join the Houston Council. Could you let us know what sort of response you have received from them, if any? They're listed below. Thanks.

Mr. A. R. Brewton
1040 Robbie Avenue
Houston 9, Texas

Mr. Paul G. Gray
3217 Fanain Street
Houston 4, Texas.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

February 17, 1964

Miss Kay Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

Last summer an AFL-CIO staff person suggested--and we passed this request on to you--that certain officers in locals be sent a routine invitation to join the Tennessee Council. Could you let us know what sort of response you have received from them, if any? They're listed below. Thanks.

Mr. Ralph Murphy
3555 Nancy Road
Memphis 18, Tennessee

Mr. Aaron E. Sloss
137 Wharf Avenue
Nashville 10, Tennessee.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

February 17, 1964

Mr. Heslip Lee
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Happy:

Last summer an AFL-CIO staff person suggested--and we passed this request on to you--that certain officers in locals be sent a routine invitation to join the Virginia Council. Could you let us know what sort of response you have received from each of them, if any? They're listed below. Thanks.

Mr. Kermit Nichold
58 Charles Street
Front Royal, Virginia

Mr. Lock J. Parker
305 Oak Street
Suffolk, Virginia.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

February 17, 1964

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Last summer an AFL-CIO staff person suggested--and we passed this request on to you--that certain officers in locals be sent a routine invitation to join the Georgia Council. Could you let us know what sort of response, if any, you have received from each of them? They're listed below. Thanks.

Mr. Roland De Loach
Route 5, Box 482 B
Savannah, Georgia

Mr. Herbert Green
Jones Ferry Road
Route 1
Doraville, Georgia

Mr. Harrison Gurley
Arkwright Road
Route 1
Macon, Georgia

Mr. James A. Moore, Jr.
2574 Santa Barbara Drive, N.W.
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mr. James R. Nutt, Jr.
Route 1, Box 120
Brunswick, Georgia

Mr. Milton Watson
2656 Macon Drive, S.E.
Atlanta 15, Georgia.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

September 9, 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Marge:

As you suggested we sent a "routine" invitation to join ACHR to Mr. James Brizendine an officer of an IBEW local.

He has not replied. However, a union official whose wife is on our board reported that Mr. Brizendine was shocked at the invitation, shocked that a union official's wife was on the Board of "the white NAACP", etc.

It is our understanding that IBEW is a staunchly segregationist union to begin with.

Sincerely,

Ruth Arnold

Ruth Arnold

OFFICERS-MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF-NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

State staff Gen.

August 30, 1963

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

It has been suggested by an AFL-CIO staff person that these people in Georgia--all of them officers of local unions--be routinely sent an invitation to join the Georgia Council:

Mr. Roland De Loach
Route 5, Box 482 B
Savannah, Georgia

Mr. Herbert Green
Jones Ferry Road
Route 1
Doraville, Georgia

Mr. Harrison Gurley
Arkwright Road
Route 1
Macon, Georgia

Mr. James A. Moore, Jr.
2574 Santa Barbara Drive, N.W.
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mr. James R. Nutt, Jr.
Route 1, Box 120
Brunswick, Georgia

Mr. Milton Watson
2656 Macon Drive, S.E.
Atlanta 15, Georgia.

We would appreciate it if you would send them such a routine invitation (provided they are not members already) and let us know if any of them join or if they are already members.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

August 30, 1963

Mr. Heslip Lee
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Happy:

It has been suggested by an AFL-CIO staff person that these people in Virginia--both of them officers of local unions--be routinely sent an invitation to join the Virginia Council:

Mr. Kermit Nichols
58 Charles Street
Front Royal, Virginia

Mr. Mr. Lock J. Parker
305 Oak Street
Suffolk, Virginia.

We would appreciate it if you would sent them such a routine invitation (provided they are not members already) and let us know if either of them join or if either is already a member.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

August 30, 1963

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

It has been suggested by an AFL-CIO staff person that Mr. James Brizendine, Route 1, Mabelvale, Arkansas (an officer of a local) be routinely sent an invitation to join the Arkansas Council. We would appreciate it if you would send him such a routine invitation (provided that he is not already a member) and let us know if he joins.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

August 30, 1963

Mr. Lou Mitchell
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Lou:

It has been suggested by an AFL-CIO staff person that Mr. Clarence Patterson, 1479 N. W. 50th Street, Miami, Florida (an officer in a nnion local) be routinely sent an invitation to join the Florida Council. We would appreciate it if you would send him such a routine invitation (provided that he is not already a member) and let us know if he joins, or if he already is a member.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

August 30, 1963

Mr. Norman Jimerson
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Room 1224 City Federal Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Jim:

It has been suggested by an AFL-CIO staff person that Mr. John Parker, Route 1, Box 449, Adamsville, Alabama,(an officer of a local union) be routinely sent an invitation to join the Alabama Council. We would appreciate it if you would send him such a routine invitation (provided that he is not already a member) and let us know if he joins, or if he already is a member.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

August 30, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

It has been suggested by an AFL-CIO staff person that these people in Houston--all of them officers of locals--be routinely sent an invitation to join the Houston Council:

Mr. A. R. Brewton
1040 Robbie Avenue
Houston 9, Texas

Mr. Paul G. Gray
3217 Fanain Street
Houston 4, Texas.

We would appreciate it if you would send them such a routine invitation (provided they are not members already) and let us know if any of them join or if they are already members.

Sincerely,

Thanks.

Marge Manderson

August 30, 1963

Miss Kay Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

It has been suggested by an AFL-CIO staff person that these people in Tennessee--both of them officers of local unions--be routinely sent an invitation to join the Tennessee Council:

Mr. Ralph Murphy
3555 Nancy Road
Memphis 18, Tennessee

Mr. Aaron E. Sloss
137 Wharf Avenue
Nashville 10, Tenn.

We would appreciate it if you would send them such a routine invitation (provided they are not members already) and let us know if either of them join or if either is already a member.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

PA

SOUTHERN STAFF INSTITUTE

March 8 - April 4

Mr. A. R. Brewton
1040 Robbie Avenue
Houston 9, Texas

Mr. James Brizendine
Route 1
Mabelvale, Arkansas

Mr. Roland De Loach
Route 5, Box 482 B
Savannah, Georgia

Mr. Paul G. Gray
3217 Fanain Street
Houston 4, Texas

Mr. Herbert Green
Jones Ferry Road
Route 1
Doraville, Georgia

Mr. Harrison Gurley
Arkwright Road
Route 1
Macon, Georgia

Mr. Glen Hawthorne
1916 Thurmond Place
Charlotte 5, N. C.

Mr. James A. Moore, Jr.
2574 Santa Barbara Drive, N.W.
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mr. Ralph Murphy
3555 Nancy Road
Memphis 18, Tenn.

Mr. Kermit Nichols
58 Charles Street
Front Royal, Virginia

Mr. James R. Nutt, Jr.
Route 1, Box 120
Brunswick, Georgia

Mr. Lock J. Parker
305 Oak Street
Suffolk, Virginia

Mr. John Parker
Route 1, Box 449
Adamsville, Alabama

Mr. Clarence Patterson
1479 N. W. 50th Street
Miami, Florida

Mr. Reid B. Pearce
4086 West 5010
South Hearne 18, Utah

Mr. Aaron E. Sloss
137 Wharf Avenue
Nashville 10, Tenn.

Mr. Milton Watson
2656 Macon Drive, S. E.
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mr. Robert B. Woods
80 Beverly Drive
Hamilton, Ohio

Geo Greeny suggests that we invite these labor people (all Negroes, local) to join state committee. Thought it would be interesting to see. Why not send name & appropriate state director & ask that they be routinely sent an invitation after April 5. Would appreciate being informed of any ~~[illegible]~~ joins

GA -

labor men -

No reply + never

had joined -

April 28, 1964

M E M O

TO: All state Council directors, Houston Council, presidents of North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana Councils

FROM: Paul Anthony

This is to confirm the previous announcement of the summer meeting of state staff persons. The meeting will be held in Atlanta beginning on Wednesday, June 17, ending on Friday, June 19. Please reserve these dates.

We hope all state staff persons can be present. Some financial assistance will be available from SRC, though we are unable to determine at this time how much that will be.

We still need your comments and suggestions on the content of the meeting.

State Councils - Gen

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MEMORANDUM

August 28, 1964

TO: State Council and Houston Council directors

FROM: Paul Anthony

You will recall you requested that we appoint a special committee of directors to explore ways in which state councils and SRC could work more closely together. I have asked Alice Spearman, Frances Pauley, and Ed Lewis to serve on this committee and we plan on a meeting in mid-September.

By September 15 would you please send me your ideas on this subject. How can SRC be more helpful to state councils? How can state councils come together more closely? Should staff meet more often? Should there be a more formal relationship between SRC and the state councils? Etc.

This trend toward a closer working relationship is, in my opinion, a sound one and highly significant.

State Councils - Gen.

~~Reading File~~

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to obtain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

September 8, 1964

TO: Directors, State Councils

FROM: Paul Anthony

We are now in thepprocess of drawing up staff recommendations for our grant-in-aid schedule for 1965. This will be placed before our Executive Committee later this month and before the full council in November.

In working on this, two things become painfully obvious: (1) We have about $5,000 less for 1965 than we had for '64--about 8% less in total funds to distribute---and, (2) Mississippi probably will move up to the level of a staffed operation, requiring consideration equal to other state councils and Louisiana will probably move up to the "planning" level which Mississippi has just completed. These two things mean, very simply, that a fair distribution of funds in '65 will call for a substantial reduction in grants to all state councils. As you plan your own budgets and income forecasts for next year please keep this in mind.

All of us here would like to see more, not less, funds in the grant-in-aid program, we would like to add to our other services, and we hope to find funds for programming with the National Sharecroppers! Fund for rural work.

By mid-year, 1965, I am hopeful that we can offer more in direct grants and in services than at anytime since 1957. But this is only a hope. In the meantime we have to live with the reality of increasingly limited funds and growing need.

Please keep this in mind as you plan.

State Councils Gen.

✓J ✓
AV
MM

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date October 6, 1964

To: LWD ✓ From: PA

Subject:

Virginia: Over 30 local councils, 3,000 members.

Richmond-Petersburg Council strong influence in that area. Many of the more than 700 members involved in program work through the "committee" approach. Good lecture series held 4-5 times year at Mosque, seating 5,000. Human Relations night at Ball park. Employment bill boards contributed as "public service." (Billboards first used by Houston Council.) The mayor of Richmond publicly endorses Richmond and state councils. Lee appears regularly (several times weekly) on TV to comment on recent developments. ~~Mayor of Ri~~

Strong tutorial programs in a number of councils. Northern Virginia group runs full-time day nursery. Charlottesville group has over 40 qualified volunteers working in tutorial program there which has the endorsement of school board.

North Carolina:

New staff director uniquely qualified. ~~Sc~~ Strong board, good support from John Wheeler. Recently NCCHR began assisting ~~tu~~ tutorial program in Charlotte started and staffed by Negro teachers. Council has gotten good publicity for the project, and now jointly sponsors the program with the League of Women Voters and white and Negro PTA's. Plans are to integrate program and attempt to use this first joint sponsorship as beginning to integrate the PTA's.

Greensboro group very active in recruiting Negro students, in tutorials, and in summer-long project (third year) of training and recreation for new students who will be together for first time.

Considerable editorial support throughout state.

South Carolina:

Strong program in rural areas, close cooperation with state and federal agencies concerned with employment, retraining, child welfare, etc. James several times asked to recruit Negro participants for MTDA programs.

State-wide Student Human Relations Council. (Harvey Gans of Clemson made a number of friends with future white classmates through student council meetings.)

SCCHR plans winter public meeting in Columbia with Phil Hammer as speaker. Remains the only group in Columbia holding large integrated meetings in downtown hotels, restaurants, etc. Frequently several hundred in attendance.

Georgia:

Intensive community work in places like Albany and Americus. Considerable work in establishing local Councils in unlikely places like Rome. Close relationship with some public officials such as Mayor of Savannah (with Holmes and Pauley). Sponsors city-wide college students council in Atlanta, has begun work on state-wide council.

Good publications, such as study on Albany.

Florida:

Like Alabama, has support of Milton Cummings. Spring Board meeting held in conference room of Brown Engineering at Cape Kennedy. FCHR director invited to consult with personnel managers of over 70 contractors in Cocoa area. Wider Horizons program sponsored by Dade County Council - a tutorial program covering all age groups.

Daytona Beach Council just completed third annual summer long program (integrated) for pre-school children.

Several local councils have done considerable work in public accommodations law acceptance somewhat along line of Partners for Progress. Members in Tallahassee have called on many businesses. The Ft. Meyers group has done the same, as well as much work with elected officials.

Alabama:

Office moved to Huntsville where it seems Ed Stanfield is being well accepted by some businessmen (including Cummings of Brown Engineering), the newspaper publishers, and some public officials. Stanfield will work hard on strengthening the local councils in North Alabama, the Tuskegee-Auburn area, and Mobile. Dr. Gomillion thinks very highly of Stanfield.

Tennessee:

Now reorganizing its program to begin concentrating on "basic problems." TCHR Board has indicated Capital Punishment, Illiteracy, Urban Renewal, and Education as four major areas of future program. The program committee is headed by Will Campbell, who also chairs personnel committee.

Group now looking for Executive Director to effect these program ideas. Emphasis will be on work through local Councils, of which there are nine at present.

Much work this past year in public accommodations. Employment workshops in Chattanooga and Nashville.

Kay Jones has worked closely with Governor's Committee, a majority of whom are TCHR members. (Gov. Clement asked for list of suggestions from TCHR before making appointments.) Prominent young attorney, Bill Willis (of what is considered the most politically powerful law firm in Tennessee) is president. Willis is campaign manager for Ross Bass, made much publicly of his association with TCHR. Other leaders in state include Matt Lynch, President of Tennessee AFL-CIO, Martha Ragland (longtime manager of Kefauver campaigns.)

Arkansas:

Sutton on leave for VEP. Nat Griswold enjoys close relationship with Hugh Patterson, publisher of Arkansas Gazette, and other leading businessmen of Arkansas, including Winthrop Rockefeller. Sutton and Griswold have several times been called into communities at times of tension by public officials. Ruth Arnold, secretary, is former president of Ark. League of Women Voters, is presently member of Ark. Advisory Committee. Membership has grown from approximately 350 at end of 1962 to over 750 at present.

Mississippi:

Reorganizing under former leadership of Dan Beittel and presently Duncan Gray. Some 200 members. Public meeting held for first time this summer in Jackson. Over 100 attended at the Catholic High across street from governor's mansion. This was the first meeting off campus of Tougaloo. Gulf Coast meeting just completed at Waveland at a church conference center; an overnight integrated affair. Heavy Catholic participation led by Father Bernard Law, editor of Mississippi Catholic newspaper.

November dinner meeting scheduled at downtown Jackson hotel. Mayor has been invited!

State Councils on Human Relations: Membership

	1964	1963	1962
ALABAMA	400	420	350
ARKANSAS	751	503	322
FLORIDA	1,451	718	400
GEORGIA	1,241	1,023	913
MISSISSIPPI	196	45	0
NORTH CAROLINA	648	514	534
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,050	945	600
TENNESSEE	775	676	570
VIRGINIA	2,423	2,367	1,243
HOUSTON	610	509	239
TOTAL:	9,545	7,720	5,171

St. Org - Gen Corres

The following are the general functions of the Southern Regional Council and a list of specific criteria for state programs, each briefly discussed:

PROGRAM FUNCTIONS AS DEFINED IN THE STATEMENT OF POLICY AND AIMS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. To created in each state a representative body of white and Negro citizens to consider in full democracy the necessary steps toward genuine integration.

2. To serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race.

3. To strive to create an atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discrimination based upon race will no longer persist.

4. To stimulate local interest to work for local solutions in full democracy, in order that legislative and judicial rulings may be translated into justice in everyday life.

5. To seek practical solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements.

6. To encourage effective functioning of enlightened citizens through the civic life of their communities, rather than becoming a mass pressure organization.

7. To further its objectives through fact-finding, conferences and persuasion, and through consultation with public agencies and officials.

8. To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots and hate organizations.

9. To present the facts about the region and their implications.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM PROPOSALS
OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH SRC

I. Is the program proposed compatible with SRC's policy and aims?

See the preceding list of SRC functions as defined in the statement of policy and aims, December 1951. A leaflet reprinting the entire policy statement is enclosed.

II. Who made the Plan?

See Item 1 in the list of functions. Your proposed program should reflect the combined thinking and approval of representative members of the state Board, including both races and the various religious and organizational interests represented.

III. Is the program oriented to the main challenge facing the state at this time - i. e., adjustment to the Supreme Court decision?

While it is expected that the state organizations will be broadly interested in the human relations problems and opportunities of their states, the challenge of the decision should be recognized as the focal point of action in this field. Obviously this will mean different things in different states. In some of the more advanced states, it may mean working with educational authorities, parent-teacher groups, and others on the mechanics and details of school integration as an accepted goal. In other more uncertain states, it will be necessary to aim program activities at building more acceptance for the idea of integration. In the deep South states, the work of persuasion must start on an even more elementary level and interest may have to be sought for such intermediate objectives as preserving the public school system, combatting intimidation and economic pressure on Negro and liberal white spokesmen, emphasizing church pronouncements and the importance of abiding by the law despite personal preference. However, these varying approaches all have in common the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court's decision must be an ultimate goal of our operation.

IV. How practical is the program in terms of the organization's staff and resources?

There are clearly strict limits on what one professional staff person-- or even two -- can do by way of personal contact and the influencing of opinion. The central office's concept of staff function, in the light of these limitations, should be applicable to the state organizations as well. Generally, it recognizes that we are not aiming to influence directly people in the mass. Rather, we are trying to stimulate and assist key local people. Every community has its present or potential "spark plugs" whose racial views are enlightened. They may be ministers, church women, public officials, businessmen, civic and labor leaders, newspapermen -- in short, anyone who plays an influential role in the life of the community. These are the people with whom we work. Staff time should be spent mainly in planning with an activating such key people, through personal contact, SRC materials, and correspondence. (See Item 4 in the list of functions.)

The importance of bi-racial professional staff is evident in this definition of the job to be done. We can hardly hope to persuade perceptive lo-

cal people of our good faith unless we exemplify in our own organization the principles we are advocating. Nor, in this divided society, can we bring people of the two races together unless the insights of both races are reflected both at the policy and at the staff levels. Contrary to some assumptions about human relations activity, a Negro staff member may often approach white leadership more effectively than a white staff member; and a bi-racial professional staff will increase, rather than lessen, respect for our organizations and belief in our sincerity.

The ways in which bi-racial staff can be attained -- through additional fund-raising for salaries, through employment of consultants, etc. -- have been and will be dealt with elsewhere. But this should be an ever-present consideration in program planning.

V. <u>To what extent does the program involve lay community leadership?</u>

In view of our limited staff, much of the program load must be shared by Board members and other individuals related to the state organizations. Every such person should be an active influence in his or her community, working closely with state staff, and involving other local people in the program of the state organization.

Members of the state organization's policy group should also participate in statewide program. The most effective way to accomplish this is for the Board to establish its own subgroups which will be concerned with particular phases of the organization's activity, including fund-raising. Without such lay participation, at both the community and the state level, the staff will find it virtually impossible to implement an effective program.

VI. <u>Does the program aim at developing processes which in themselves lead to the elimination of racial distinctions?</u>

Every state and every community has its own particular character and circumstances to which program must be adapted; it is for that reason that we have put emphasis on the large degree of self-determination that must be exercised by each state organization in shaping its structure and program. Given that fact, however, it can probably be said that every effective community-action program will have as its effect a progess in which white and Negro citizens of comparable achievements and interests are communicating and planning together as equals. The success, then, of a state program can be evaluated in terms of its effectiveness in encouraging and assisting this process in the public and institutional life of a state. Such local planning and discussion today clearly should center on the overriding question of adjustment to the Supreme Court's decision -- gathering the facts about the local school system and reaching agreement on practical steps to be taken.

The formation of new local interracial groups is sometimes an appropriate way to achieve this, but it is by no means the only way or the best way. It is often more fruitful to explore the opportunities for sound process within existing bodies and community activities. Examples.

A. Bonafide Negro representation on school boards and other official bodies.

B. Negro participation at the policy level in such agencies as community chests and councils, YMCA's and YWCA's, hospital boards, professional

associations, and other quasi-public agencies.

C. Bi-racial participation -- preferably through integrated membership, but when necessary through liaison committees -- in such private organizations as PTA's, teachers associations, councils of church women, ministerial associations, and the like.

D. The self-survey method, in which community leaders join together across the lines of race, religion, and interest groups to gather the facts about common problems and plan remedies. This technique is amply discussed in SRC literature and should be familiar to all state personnel.

Where full participation is not thought to be immediately possible, interim steps, such as Negro advisory committees or advisory interracial groups, may be temporarily useful but great care should be taken to insure that they do not become permanent "escape hatches" for those in authority. There is no substitute for full and unqualified participation by all segments of the community.

There are many ways in which the state organization can promote the growth of democratic process. Obvious examples are: conference with community leadership or persons with access to community leadership; informing individuals and the public generally of good precedents in other communities in the state or in the South; offering technical assistance in the form of materials and consultation (for example, the self-survey).

VII. Does the program tend to strengthen the representativeness of the state organization?

This refers to the fact that careful attention should be given to involving persons who are representative of as many religious, professional, and civic interests as possible.

VIII. Does the program seek to make maximum use of SRC materials?

There is a variety of ways in which the materials of SRC and related agencies can be useful in increasing the outreach and effectiveness of the state program.

A. To disseminate through the press and other public media information that will stimulate constructive action.

B. To promote understanding of the services and methods of the organization itself.

C. To assist local people in adapting to their community techniques that have worked elsewhere.

Thus the use of materials should be regarded not as incidental, but as integral to, the program.

IX. Does the program create a basis for self support?

The broad objective of SRC's work with affiliated state groups is the formation, within a comparatively shore time, of effective, independent, self-

supporting human relations services in each Southern state. The period of subsidy is short. If the goal is to be achieved, the state organization must not only raise the required supplementing funds for today, but quickly establish itself as an indispensible service to forward-looking individuals and agencies throughout the state. And this can only be accomplished by good programming that gets results. In this sense fund-raising cannot be viewed as a thing apart from program; they must be planned together.

GSM/as/rnf
12/14/54

mf

FORMING LOCAL COMMITTEES

Civic-minded people across the South are discovering that the way to get things done is to quit using the pronouns "they" and "you" and start using "I" and "we". No amount of professional surveying, no amount of advice by visiting experts, can accomplish much. Things start happening when you and other local citizens get together, find the facts, and put them to work.

The effectiveness of that approach has been remarkably demonstrated in Jacksonville, Florida, and Greenville, South Carolina. People in those two cities concluded that their biggest problems were those facing the Negro communities. They recognized that solving those problems wasn't the business of one race, or of one special group, but the whole town's business. In each case, they organized a Steering Committee made up of representatives and influential citizens, including white persons and Negroes, city officials and civic leaders, ministers and church women, labor and business folks, doctors, lawyers, and housewives.

With the aid of local volunteers, the Committee itself went out and gathered the facts. Then the Committee made its report to the community -- a simple statement, from citizens to citizens, of what conditions were and how they might be improved.

The people of Jacksonville and Greenville are proud of their efforts, and well they may be. For today they can look around and see the tangible improvements that have resulted -- such as better schools, more health facilities, newly paved streets, slum-clearance, parks, playgrounds. Most important of all, they can see results in a new quality of understanding, cooperation, and working citizenship which will go on paying dividends for years to come.

A local committee draws its strength from the citizens who take part in it. It will succeed in direct proportion to the interest, initiative, leadership, and hard work contributed by the major segments of the community.

In fact, the chief advantage lies in its democratic approach. Working together for common goals can unite people of differing backgrounds, occupations, and everyday interests as nothing else can. Once established, that kind of teamwork will benefit your community.

So the more widely representative your Steering Committee is, the better. If any major group is omitted -- whether it be religious, racial, economic, or civic -- your Committee will be seriously weakened.

Your community has its own pattern of civic life which will determine the make-up of the Steering Committee and its various subcommittees. But here are a few "don'ts" that will apply:

DON'T let the Committee become identified with one particular group; there's no surer way to breed apathy and opposition in the community at large.

DON'T appoint minority-group "representatives" who don't truly represent their groups; nobody will be fooled and many people will be alienated.

DON'T hesitate to add to the Steering Committee individuals who show outstanding leadership after it gets under way; the initial selection, however careful, is likely to miss some of the people who can contribute most.

Communities, like people have their own personalities. And, like people, no two are exactly alike. You can get help, in the form of technical resources, from outside the community. But no one can tell you just what kind of projects your town needs. That's a decision for you and your fellow citizens to make.

MEMO

TO: Fred Routh

FROM: C.H. Parrish

RE: The Rating of State Operations

Since I talked to you last, I have not been able to find the time to work out the ideas which I talked over with you and Harold. I suppose, really, what I have is a "feeling" about the operation in certain states which cannot be put into quantitative terms. I think the suggestion which we came up with, to do three separate ratings instead of one composite rating, is a good one. In my opinion, the third one we mentioned is by far the most important: "The extent to which the Program of the state is geared to our objectives, and is carried out cooperatively as an integrated project." I am not sure but what this criterion itself may be sub-divided into two parts: 1. Is the program of the state geared to our objectives? and 2. Is it carried out cooperatively as an integrated project? To these questions my answer will be given in the following table:

State	I Is the program geared to our objectives?						II Is the program carried out cooperatively as an integrated project?				
	A	B	C	D	E		A	B	C	D	E
Alabama		P- R							P- R		
Arkansas	P R						P R				
Florida	R	P+					P- R				
Georgia		P	R					P	R		
Kentucky	P R						P- R				
Louisiana		P-	R							R P-	
Mississippi				P	R					R P	
No. Carolina			R P-						R P		
So. Carolina	P-	R					R P-				
Tennessee		R P-							R P+		
Texas		R P						P	R		
Virginia	R	P+					R	P			

You will recognize that this becomes almost an impressionistic rating, and perhaps I would have difficulty in justifying it, but I send it along for whatever it may be worth. In my thinking about question 1, my major concern is whether or not the people who comprise the policy making group are completely convinced of the importance of working for an integrated society. I would like to be sure, too, that there are no effective, lingering residuals of paternalistic attitudes of the past. I use the word "effective" because it is likely that there is some paternalism present in every State situation, but not in every one is there any great determination of policy on the basis of this attitude. Since we have discussed many aspects of the second question already, there is perhaps, no great need to restate my position here.

Considering the wide differences among states, it may be desirable to work out appropriate types of activities, using, to a great extent, the analysis made by Bob Johnson. I have two reservations, however, with respect to Bob's memorandum on this point: 1. It is applicable primarily, to the local community and does not take into account the necessity of working on the State level, or, at times, devoting some effort into counteracting propaganda and getting the true story out. 2. For the most part, the propositions Bob presents are difficult to implement in the small town or a rural community. Adjustments on these points may be easily worked out for particular situations.

The judgment of the State's program then to be passed on are:

1. The ability to recognize what the situation calls for.
2. The selection of appropriate techniques.
3. Learning not to try to do everything at once.
4. Calculating in advance what the proposed effort is expected to achieve.
5. Perhaps the most important virtue for a State to possess is flexibility, not in principle, but in implementing procedure.

EVALUATIVE CRITERIA FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

There is a lot of talk about working at the "grass-roots" level but we have little evidence state by state of the effectiveness of this approach or of where specifically within the state it has been tried. It has been my conviction that with few exceptions the programs of state organizations have been too grandiose in conception and too "hit-or-miss" in implementation. Often, "working at the grass-roots" has been interpreted to mean the setting up of a local group without direction as to procedure or concrete objectives. Sometimes one person with insight and understanding can accomplish more than such a group.

Among the general principles to which not enough attention has been paid are:

1) Work in a local community should be based on a realistic appraisal of community human relations resources;
2) It is necessary to know the nature of the local power structure;
3) It is important to broaden support in the community by involving new people;
4) There are various levels of involvement and it is necessary to start with people where you find them. (It is unwise to push new people into unfamiliar roles or expect contributions from them which are incompatible with their normal activities);
5) Where possible other well-established organizations in the local community whose goals are broadly consistent with ours should be encouraged to take appropriate action within their spheres of interest;
6) If there is a local council established it should avoid a cult-like status in the community;
7) Concentration on "ends" should not obscure the importance of "means" --- PROCESS is quite as significant as achievement.

It is much easier to talk in abstract terms about principles and goals than it is to measure in objectively a State's adherence to principles or its progress toward avowed goals. The questions listed below may suggest an approach to this problem of measurement.

What has been learned about the State or particular communities within the state during the past year? Where specifically are the "soft spots"?

What are the other organizations with similar purpose operating in the state? Where are their offices? Who are the people connected with them? Has any attempt been made to get their cooperation?

Who are the persons added to the Board during the year? What 'losses' has the Board suffered through resignations? For what reasons?

Are there "silent friends" of influence available? Who are they? What can they be depended on to do? What contributions have these persons made recently?

What is the quality of Negro Board members? What program ideas are traceable to them? Are they just "window dressing" or do they share actively in policy decisions?

What precisely is the relationship of the State organization to the NAACP?

What does the State organization list as achievements? Which of these achievements are considered most important?

What, if any, public pronouncements have been made by the organization? What were the occasions? What was the reaction to them?

Was an annual membership meeting held during the year? For what purpose? What was the attendance? Geographical representation? What was the public reaction to the annual meeting?

What are individual members asked to do besides pay dues and get new members?

Has attendance at board meetings increased or declined during the year?

Have "incidents" been documented? Has the "story" been gotten out?

RATING CRITERIA FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

C. H. PARRISH

The rating of states presented at the meeting of the Executive Committee was an important step in the right direction - toward workable, meaningful standards in terms of which those of us who have some acquaintance with the state programs can make valid judgments of program effectiveness.

I did not see the ratings of John Hope and Irene Osborne, but I would guess that on the few points they felt qualified to judge there was no wide disagreement. This is significant. The further and more difficult step which needs to be taken is to come to a joint decision as to the weighting of the various items.

One approach to the problem of weighting is that of defining more clearly what we are trying to do. "The South of the future toward which our efforts are directed, is a South.... where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect...." We have pushed the desegregation of the schools because we believe that desegregation of the schools creates, or may create, a situation in which the dignity and self-respect of the individual will be enhanced. Desegregation thus becomes a means to our objective, ~~and~~ But the way in which we work may completely nullify a seeming advance. I like to feel that we are selling and demonstrating the idea of people of all races and creeds working together at the local level to seek solutions to their common problems. In every state I would therefore raise the questions:

How is the idea going over?
Are we demonstrating in our operation what we are trying to sell?

It should be clear then that the criteria we have set forth may be evaluated in terms of the extent to which each is indicative of an affirmative answer to the questions stated above, and weights can be given only after each criteria is assessed in these terms.

It becomes at once apparent that some of the criteria used, such as staff-Board relationships, and even acceptance of responsibility by the Board, are not directly pertinent to our objectives, but are rather general matters which would permit a determination of the administrative efficiency of any organization. On the other hand, the degree of integration of the whole operation, the setting up of programs consistent with our basic aims, ~~[illegible]~~ and achievements of measurable significance in the pursuit of our objectives, are matters which are of vital importance.

Therefore, I would be inclined to distinguish, or perhaps to classify, the criteria into those which are merely indicative of administrative efficiency and ~~our~~ are appropriate to any organization, and those criteria which will enable us to judge whether or not a state organization is actually operating consistently with the avowed ideals of SRC. I think it would be a mistake to mix these purely administrative criteria with the more directly pertinent ones.

Really, what we want to know about each state organization is whether or not they actually understand what we are trying to do. In line with this reasoning we might have three categories instead of two, as follows:

1. The state organization will be judged in terms of the efficiency of its administration, including its financial report, keeping its records straight, the proper relationship between staff persons and Board, and the like.

2. The success in fund-raising activities.

3. The extent to which the program of the state is geared to our objectives and is carried out cooperatively as an integrated project.

As you will guess, I have the feeling that the third category is of paramount importance in determining whether funds should be continued in any given state.

Achievement of a state organization might therefore be assessed in the following terms:

1. To what extent have new people been involved who will accept our basic ideas, and who are willing to work for them?

Involvement might be broken down into:

a. as Board members,
b. as financial dues-paying members,
c. as quiet well-wishers without public identification

2. To what extent has the state organization been able to set up situations in which people will be given some ~~responsibility~~ experience in working together as an integrated unit?

3. Are there instances of concrete accomplishments by groups of people at the local level working on this basis?

NOTE: To a certain extent it may be admitted that money-raising and new subscriptions to New South added, are sufficient indications of new people who accept the basic ideas of our organization, but this is not necessarily true, and we should seek better evidences of involvement. One type of evidence is a listing of key people who are in sympathy with what we are trying to do, and a specific notation making clear the best way in which these people may be able to help us. Another evidence of involvement might be the contacts which have been made with staff and Board people of other organizations having either a similar objective to ours, or objectives that are not inconsistent with ours.

FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

State Councils on Human Relations are inter-racial membership organizations committed to expanding the channels of communications between the races and to educational activities aimed at eliminating segregation and discrimination.

In Deep Southern states the membership of the councils tends to be held down to around 500 each because of the relatively small number of white citizens who are willing to take a position on the principles involved. Since the councils strive for a healthy racial balance, the size of the total membership tends to be limited by the numbers of white members that can be attracted.

Outside the "hard-core" resisting states membership of state councils can be larger, 1100 in Florida and 1600 in Virginia.

Many of the state council groups organize and assist local groups in various communities. There are around 75 such local inter-racial councils throughout the South related to the ten state councils.

The program emphases of the state councils on human relations vary from state to state but tend to follow five major directions.

1. Communication. The state councils provide an important meeting ground for members of both races, a channel for joint discussion and planning. Opportunities for such inter-racial communication have become increasingly rare in the deep South states. In several areas, notably Little Rock, Arkansas, and Virginia, the councils have been able to serve as a means of contact between Negro groups and moderate white organizations.

2. Cooperation. In many instances, the local and state councils have been able to encourage effective activity by other organizations such as ministers groups, Leagues of Women Voters, etc. They have been prominent in stimulating the organization of white groups in support of public schools in Little Rock, in Virginia, and in Atlanta. They have given encouragement to Negro groups and have demonstrated that these groups are working toward goals supported by white as well as by Negro citizens.

3. Support of Principle. In a number of cases the councils on human relations have been the only groups with any white membership to speak

out in support of the broad principles and human concerns involved in the current crisis. It is important to remind communities that the maintenance of public schools and the preservation of economic gains are not the only reasons why there should be compliance with the law.

4. Education. Councils educate their own members to work more effectively as citizens and as leaders within other community groups. They attempt to have some educational effect on the community through the sponsorship of workshops, the dissemination of materials, the issuance of analyses and statements, and the use of mass media. Several of the Virginia groups have sponsored radio programs. The Georgia Council staged a series of television programs featuring school superintendents from Louisville, Baltimore, and Washington.

5. Problem Solving. State and local councils try to improve specific problem situations and to make their good offices available in crises. As Martin Luther King pointed out in his recent book, it was the Alabama Council on Human Relations which arranged the first meeting between city officials and the Montgomery Improvement Association during the bus boycott there. The Virginia Council was able to initiate talks in Front Royal, Virginia between white liberals, city officials, and Negro leadership during the crisis there last year. The Georgia Council was able to assist with the desegregation of the central library and of some airport facilities in Atlanta.

State Groups
Gen

State Memo —

1 copy filed in
central office file
under New World Foundation —

Vernon Eagle —

St. Louis Gen

The State Councils on Human Relations

A Brief Summary of Present Status and Means of Further Strengthening

I. Functions of State CHR's

In 1953 the Southern Regional Council determined to establish Councils on Human Relations in the southern states to assist in the process of social change anticipated during the years ahead. A grant from the Fund for the Republic was secured for this purpose. It was hoped that the Councils would enable white and Negro citizens to work together at local and state levels to resolve problems indigenous to their areas and to prepare their communities for change. In some instances this policy was implemented through assisting and strengthening existing groups: in Georgia and Texas the state Commissions on Interracial Cooperation were still in being. In other areas new groups were organized; these were established as state divisions of the Southern Regional Council. By 1955 such interracial organizations were active in 12 southern states. They continue to exist in 10. There are no Councils in Mississippi or Louisiana. The Texas Council, moreover, is hardly more than a paper organization.

In original planning each state Council was to have a two man, biracial professional staff. Arkansas is the only one which has been able to maintain this; financial limitations ended the practice in other states.

First established as branches of the Southern Regional Council, the State Councils became independent in 1957. Since that time they have been responsible for their own staff and policies. Since 1957 the Southern Regional Council has regularly contributed, however, to their financial support.

Activities fall into four general categories:

1. Channels of communication. The Councils provide regular channels between like-minded white and Negro citizens within a community or state. In some localities this is a fairly superficial kind of communication. In others it is quite meaningful, leading to sincere friendships and to the kind of mutual trust that can be called upon in time of tension or serious trouble. This function of creating and maintaining communication is important to all the state Councils. In Alabama and South Carolina it is the chief end served. In these states there are few opportunities for contacts between white and Negro citizens as peers. Martin Luther King, Jr., pointed out in his book Stride Toward Freedom that the Montgomery Council on Human Relations was the only such point of contact prior to and during the days of the Montgomery bus boycott. (Dr. King was then serving as vice chairman of the Montgomery Council.) The same statement could be made of a number of communities in these states and in other parts of the South as well.

2. Agencies in support of change. The Councils operate publicly on state levels in all cases; locally, they operate publicly in the Upper South, but in some parts of the Deep South only quietly. The statements and publications of the Councils are constant reminders that there is disagreement in the South on the issues of race relations. They thus contribute importantly to the creation of an indispensable condition of change: the establishment of dialogue and a community climate where the right to differ is tolerated. The Councils witness to the fact that the pressure for change is not simply an effort by Negro Southerners but is also a struggle for principles. In many cases they

provide the only visible evidence of support for change by elements of the white community. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations, for example, was the first group in the state with white membership to take a firm stand in support of sit-in activities. The Councils in Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia publicly supported the sit-ins and attempted to interpret the aims and purposes of these demonstrations to the general public. In Arkansas and in North Carolina the Councils have led in attacking the hypocrisy of token desegregation and in calling for good faith compliance with the Supreme Court's school decisions.

3. Educational Agencies. One of the most valuable functions of the Councils is the education of southern communities in the realities of the current situation. In Charlottesville (Va.), the local Council's survey of job opportunities for Negroes was not only of value in informing the community but helped open additional types of employment to Negroes. In Nashville, the Community Relations Conference (affiliated with the Tennessee Council) sponsors an annual public workshop to evaluate progress in Nashville; this event receives wide-spread notice in the media, and its findings are published. Local groups in Houston, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Miami, in cooperation with SRC, are currently completing surveys of job opportunities. In Alexandria and in Arlington (Va.), the Councils published surveys of the status of Negro citizens, commenting on restrictions and limitations. These surveys were heavily circulated and had impact on the communities. In Atlanta, the Council sponsored a television series preceding school desegregation featuring the superintendents of desegregated school systems in Washington, Louisville, and Baltimore. In Charlotte, the

Council sponsors a monthly public forum which is generally well attended and receives media coverage. Leading figures in the struggle for progress have been brought by the Councils to many communities as speakers, workshop leaders, or consultants.

4. Agents for change. Biracial groups in the South are not normally the initiators of change, but they do, on occasion, play an important role. In Atlanta, the Council on Human Relations assumed leadership in the desegregation of the public library and of restroom facilities at the Atlanta airport. In Williamsburg (Va.), the local interracial committee directly approached merchants and succeeded in winning agreement on the opening of lunch counter facilities. In Nashville, members of the Council were on hand as observers during the sit-in demonstrations, reported events to the police, and endorsed the actions of the students by statements as customers to store managers. The Nashville Conference also led in the successful campaign for desegregation of public museums and of the symphony concert series.

In several communities, such as Lynchburg (Va.) and Richmond, the Councils have helped persuade authorities to appoint official biracial committees to negotiate problems. In Fairfax County (Va.), a youth group sponsored by the local Council initiated student petitions which resulted in the lifting of all restrictions on participation by Negro students in extra-curricular activities within desegregated high schools.

II. Status of the Councils.

The state Councils operate under elected boards which appoint staff and set policy. All Councils are tax exempt. SRC maintains close liaison through the office of its Director of Field Activities. In addition to financial aid, SRC provides program assistance and consultative services. In turn, SRC looks to the Councils for information and interpretation concerning developments and crises across the South.

During the last two years SRC has attempted to stimulate increased self-support by tying assistance to a matching formula contingent

on certain levels of fund raising by the Councils. There has been considerable improvement. In 1959, the Councils raised $33,324 from membership dues and contributions from within their states and exclusive of foundation grants; SRC gave $58,000. In 1960, the state groups increased their self-support by over 50% to $50,335; SRC contributed $59,000. During 1961 SRC has allocated $50,000 for assistance to the state Councils; indications are that these groups will raise somewhat more toward their own support than a year ago. The 1961 schedule of SRC grants-in-aid is shown on the next page.

State Councils on Human Relations in Mississippi and Louisiana disappeared several years ago under the burdens of legislative investigation and attack, and of weak staff leadership. Councils in Texas and Kentucky no longer have professional staff, although the Kentucky Council continues to carry on a modest program. The Arkansas Council has two professional staff members, made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. A staffed Houston Council on Human Relations was organized in 1960 and has been receiving some assistance from SRC. By an agreement between the Atlanta Council and the Unitarian Service Committee a staff director for the Atlanta Council was jointly selected and her salary is paid by the Unitarian Service Committee. A similar agreement is in prospect for the Jacksonville (Fla.) Council.

Combined membership in the state Councils stood at around 4,500 as of February, 1960. It is somewhat over 6,000 at the present time.

III. Evaluation of the State Councils.

The Councils vary widely in their effectiveness, their strategy, their public postures. These variations reflect local leadership, staff capacities, and the widely differing environments within which the Councils strive to achieve their purposes. The state and local Councils range from discussion groups to hard-working organizations with committees operating in various problem areas; from small, virtually

PROPOSED STATE ASSISTANCE, 1961

State	Regular SRC Grant 1960	Matching Grant 1960	Funds raised locally first 3 quarters 1960	Proposed Basic Grant	Proposed Matching Grant	Total SRC Assistance Possible
Alabama*	$4,200	$3,000	$8,478	$3,900	$2,400	$ 6,300
Arkansas	3,500	2,000	1,785	3,200	2,000	5,200
Florida	3,900	2,500	5,326	3,400	2,000	5,400
Georgia*	3,500	4,500	4,109	3,500	2,000	5,500
Kentucky	1,500	500	550	750	750	1,500
North Carolina	3,900	3,000	6,107	3,600	2,100	5,700
South Carolina	3,900	3,000	4,056	3,700	2,300	6,000
Tennessee	3,500	2,500	3,652	3,500	2,100	5,600
Virginia	3,900	3,000	6,713	3,900	2,400	6,300
Houston					1,500	1,500
State Aid Discretionary Fund	1,200			1,000		1,000
Totals	$33,000	$24,000	$40,376	$30,450	$19,550	$50,000

* Proposed grants contingent upon employment of full time state staff

under-ground groups in some Black Belt communities to large, status organizations in the Upper South. The strength, weaknesses, and potential of each group are roughly evaluated as follows.

1. The Alabama Council. This has been a small, closely knit, and loyal Council through the years. Until early 1961 it was served as director by the Rev. Robert Hughes, a young, courageous, Methodist clergyman and native of Alabama. The Council has approximately 500 members, a number which has been fairly constant during the past two years. There are local Councils in Montgomery, Mobile, and Birmingham, and district organizations covering the rural areas. Although small, the Alabama Council has high morale and a strong sense of mission. It is strongly church-oriented, and probably slightly over half of its membership is Negro. It has the respect and approval of top-level Negro leadership. Some of its leaders and groups have been the target of heavy attack and reprisal. One employee of a social agency in Huntsville, for example, recently lost his position because of his activity in the Alabama Council. Ministers who have been presidents of the Council were publicly attacked. Mr. Hughes himself spent several days in jail and lost his standing in the North Alabama Methodist Conference last year. The Council in Birmingham was, on one occasion, raided by the local police.

The Council has continued to exist in most parts of the state, in itself an achievement. From the standpoint of program, it has been able to do little other than to provide a regular channel of contact, to bolster the morale of its members, to provide symbolic interracial support for Negro protest activity in the state. (On the other hand, within recent months the local Council in the Tri-Cities -- Florence,

Sheffield, Tuscumbia -- vigorously pushed for non-discriminatory employment at the Ford Motor plant in Sheffield; it achieved a small success and opened up a channel for further negotiations with the company.) As director, Hughes was able to establish a network of sympathetic persons who keep the Council informed of developments and enable it to exert indirect influence in a number of situations. Hughes helped bring together the various parties during the Montgomery bus boycott, persuaded the mayor of Mobile to appoint an interracial committee several years ago, worked with white and Negro ministers in Mobile in an effort to desegregate the buses there. The Council has been a sympathetic presence in cases of violence or intimidation, seeking out the victims and offering help. The Council staff has been invaluable in briefing news media, state and national, concerning affairs in Alabama. In August, 1961 the Rev. Norman Jimerson, a Baptist minister, became director. There is every indication that he will be a committed and able one.

The Alabama Council has been surprisingly successful in finding funds. It is always near the top of the list of state Councils in fund-raising and last year, responding to the crisis in which its director was involved and the attendant legal expenses, Alabama passed all other groups, raising a total of $12,577.

2. <u>The Arkansas Council</u>. Arkansas is the smallest of the state Councils in membership. It now has 320 members. The Arkansas Council has not attempted to organize throughout the state; rather, it has tried to serve as a strategy center for influencing other groups and generating constructive activities. Its program activities has been concentrated in the Little Rock-Pine Bluff area, in view of the symbolic importance of Little Rock and the influence of the

state capitol on state affairs. There has also been some Council activity in Hot Springs. Within this limited area of activity the Council has been effective and useful. For the past several years it has received a grant of $8,000 from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund which has enabled the Council to have an associate director, who has been Negro. The Council has spoken out strongly on all issues, has had conferences with public officials and business leadership, has helped expand interracial communication among clergy, has worked to increase Negro registration and voting, has cooperated with student leaders in Little Rock and Pine Bluff, has instituted negotiations between Negro and white leaders concerning the Pine Bluff demonstrations, has worked to develop more unified and responsible leadership in the Negro community. The group is well known and has some respect in the white community. It has been able to involve several white persons of status and prestige. It has won the confidence of Negro leadership. Since its founding the Arkansas Council has been served as director by Mr. Nat Griswold, a former Methodist minister. The associate director is now Mr. Odell Sutton, a former manager on the Winthrop Rockefeller farms near Little Rock. The major weaknesses of the Arkansas Council are its unwillingness to undertake statewide programing and its inability to raise locally sufficient funds or to attract a larger membership.

3. <u>The Florida Council</u>. The Florida Council has 700 members and operates through eleven local groups. It is perhaps the only human relations resource in a number of Florida communities in the North and central part of the state, although there is a complex of such agencies centered in the Miami area. Director of the Florida Council since its organization has been the Rev. William K. Williams,

a Methodist clergyman.

In Jacksonville, Council leadership played an effective role within the white community, in consultations across racial lines, and published an analysis of the causes and significance of the riots there. In the Cocoa area, the Council initiated negotiations with Negro leaders and public officials of a number of nearby municipalities concerning the use of beach facilities. In Miami, the Council is sponsoring a survey of job opportunities for Negroes. The director of the Council assisted local groups to prepare for school desegregation recently in Daytona Beach. The Council has been able to raise a fairly adequate budget from year to year, although not a large one considering the permissive atmosphere of the state generally. Its principal weaknesses are a lack of firm liaison between the director and officers; its failure to maintain a program and organization in the largest urban area of the state, Miami; and a director who has good program strengths but is weak in matters of fund raising, administration, and organization. Florida was one of two Councils which did not raise sufficient matching money to entitle it to receive the entire SRC allocation during 1961. These are also the only two Councils for which SRC is not scheduling a small increase in funds granted for 1962.

4. The Georgia Council. Until recently, the Georgia Council had been the weakest of all. It suffered from having part-time directors of retirement age. It tended to be rather conservative in its approach, and thus had difficulty attracting the loyalty of Negro members. It was strongly church-oriented and thereby did help reach church lay and ministerial groups.

The Georgia Council recently acquired its first full-time

director, an energetic former president of the state League of Women Voters, Mrs. William Pauley. Mrs. Pauley has connections throughout the state and is a strong organizer. She has been on the job approximately six months and already the image of the Council has substantially changed. Negro leadership is increasingly identifying with the group.

There are local Councils in Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, and a new group with considerable promise has been organized by Mrs. Pauley in Savannah. Organizational work is going forward in Rome and in Athens. The Atlanta Council has a full-time, salaried director, Mrs. Walter Paschall, also a veteran of good causes in Georgia. The state Council now publishes a quarterly magazine, of almost professional competence although the work of volunteers.

The Georgia Council shows considerable promise and potential. Its weaknesses are its history, the hostile environment of much of the state, and some jurisdictional competition between the Georgia and Atlanta Councils.

5. The Kentucky Council. The Kentucky Council has not had professional staff for some years. The last director was recently appointed director of the Kentucky State Commission on Human Rights. The Council is a fairly weak organization. It has made little effort in recent years to attract membership or to raise funds. It has functioned as a small, strategy group to consider problems in the state and to attempt to encourage constructive activity by other groups. The Council can, in fact, claim considerable credit for the action of the Governor and legislature establishing the Kentucky State Commission. There is now overlap between the leadership of

the Commission and of the Kentucky Council.

The Council has commissioned some useful research work in Louisville and Lexington in recent years, assessing the goals of Negro high school students, evaluating the impact of desegregation on high school students, surveying job opportunities for Negro high school graduates. It is a loosely organized Council, lacking any clear sense of purpose. It suffers from the lack of professional staff and from any sense of real need or crisis in the relatively free atmosphere of the state. Kentucky was the other state Council which failed to raise during 1961 sufficient matching funds to receive its entire SRC allocation. No financial aid from SRC is scheduled for 1962.

6. The North Carolina Council. The North Carolina Council numbers 508 members. It has one of the better records from the standpoint of self-support. Last year it raised $6,725, ranking behind only Alabama and Virginia. For several years the Council also received support from the New World Foundation. Director since its organization is Mr. Harry Jones, a former official with the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The method of operation of the North Carolina Council is similar to that of the Arkansas Council. Although representativesof the state at large, the board membership is concentrated in Charlotte and the Council operates as a strategy and resource center rather than as a network of local committees. The Council does carry out an extensive program of mailing materials to a number of public officials, school superintendents, and business leaders throughout the state. The materials include some developed by the Council and others selected from periodicals or produced by other agencies. Although it is difficult to weigh the impact of such distribution there has been some encouraging response.

There is a strong local Council in Charlotte, a second Council in Raleigh. The program of the Council is heavily centered in Charlotte where it has been useful and effective and has won the support of Negro leadership. The Charlotte program includes a monthly public forum, analyses of developments, and, recently, a strong campaign against the building of a new Negro municipal college which will give the city two, largely segregated, colleges with the same function. Chief weaknesses of the Council are its unwillingness to attempt statewide programing and the lack of new projects or imaginative planning.

7. The South Carolina Council. The South Carolina Council is one of the smaller groups, numbering 384. Director is Mrs. Alice Spearman, a native South Carolinian with an impeccable social background and wide personal contacts. Mrs. Spearman is a former officer of several statewide womens' groups, a former welfare administrator at the state level, a one-time delegate to the state Democratic convention.

The Council has had problems in attracting and holding white membership while at the same time satisfying the more aggressive requests of Negro membership. Membership has tended to become increasingly Negro in recent years and probably 60% or more is currently Negro. There are local groups affiliated with the Council in Columbia, Beaufort, Greenville, Jasper-Hampton, Rock Hill, and Sumter. The Council has concentrated on the dissemination of educational material, the maintenance of communication in as many communities as possible, the organization of workshops on local leadership, merit employment, educational opportunities. Much of the contribution of the Council is represented by Mrs. Spearman's individual contacts, interviews, etc.

The Council has recently added a part-time, salaried worker for youth activities, Mrs. Theodore Ledeen. Mrs. Ledeen has assisted in the organization of a college council on human relations which represents the first state-wide interracial effort on the college level in some years. Some ten colleges and universities in the state, white and Negro, are involved. During 1961 the South Carolina Council received project assistance totaling $5,000 from the Field Foundation and the Schwarzhaupt Foundation.

The Council is much valued by Negro leadership in South Carolina and provides a necessary haven for liberal whites. Principal weaknesses are a predominantly Negro membership, the repressive climate of the state, a rather loose and casual organizational structure, and the highly personal method of operation of its director.

8. The Tennessee Council. The Tennessee Council did not have professional staff until 1959. It is now served by Miss Katherine Jones, a long-time social work supervisor in Davidson County. During her two years as director Miss Jones has moved with great energy and because of her efforts and the relatively permissive atmosphere of much of the state the Council promises to become one of the most effective. It is second among the state groups in membership, with 781, an increase of 200 in the past six months.

Until recently the Tennessee Council has been Nashville oriented. During the past 18 months a large local Council has been organized in Memphis and effective liaison established with an interracial committee in Chattanooga. The director has been involved in the initial desegregation process in Johnson City and has been able to organize a group reaching into community leadership in Jackson. The Nashville Community Relations Conference, affiliated with the state

Council, is one of the most effective such organizations in the South. It is well-respected, enjoys prestige leadership, and receives considerable notice from the public media. Although the Council has shown growth and progress during the last year it has just begun to realize its potential of membership, financial support, and program effectiveness.

10. The Virginia Council. The Virginia Council is the largest, the best financed, and probably the most effective of the state Councils. There are now over 2,000 members. There have been four directors since 1955 and this repeated infusion of new leadership has probably helped the organization. The current director is the Rev. Heslip Lee, a Southern Baptist minister and a native of Georgia. Before assuming his present duties in August, 1961, Mr. Lee was a pastor in Springfield (Va.), and was active with the Fairfax County Council. Mr. Lee is undertaking his new position with energy and skill.

The Council operates primarily through its 17 local units. The primary role of the director is to organize, service, and strengthen these groups. The local Councils vary considerably, operating as large and established civic groups in Northern Virginia, as smaller, more quiet groups in the conservative areas of the state. The Council benefits greatly from its large membership in Northern Virginia, close to Washington. The Fairfax County Council is larger in membership than several of the state Councils.

Although the Council is represented primarily through its local units, the state staff has worked directly and effectively in some problem situations. The director played an important liaison role in Front Royal during the 1958-59 school crisis. The

Council channeled hundreds of dollars into the difficult Prince Edward County crisis, and its last director spent considerable time there working with the Negroes' organization and with the few white sympathizers.

The weakness of the Council has been its inability to extend into the conservative Southside area. A continuing danger is growing complacency as token school desegregation spreads over the state.

9. The Texas Council. Chairman of the Texas Council is Mrs. James Crate who has made tremendous contributions to the cause of racial justice over the past 50 years. That the Council continues to exist at all is a tribute to her prestige and the loyalty which many people feel to her past work. The Council has been without staff for three years and actually consists only of a board which meets once a year to discuss and evaluate progress in the state. It carries on no program activities.

There are two strong local Councils in Texas, the Austin Council and the more recently organized Council in Houston. The Houston Council has 160 members and has raised sufficient funds to maintain an office and staff. The Southern Regional Council made a modest contribution last year and will consider doing so again in 1962. The Houston Council is conducting a merit employment study, has scheduled a series of Saturday workshops on various problems, has produced several publications which have received notice. It has respected leadership and some strong board membership of both races. The director is inexperienced but receives strong guidance from an official of the local Council of Churches and the director of the Jewish Community Center. This group already represents a constructive and useful force in the community. It shows promise of greater effectiveness in future years.

The Austin Council is not financially aided by SRC and is dependent upon voluntary leadership. This group carried on a regular schedule of meetings throughout the year and played an important part in support of the students and in the negotiations leading to the desegregation of lunch counters. It is now working on the problem of theater desegregation.

IV. Recommendations for Strengthening.

As the state Councils demonstrate greater self-support and program effectiveness, greater resources can be invested in them. As the pattern of events changes in the South, proportionately greater resources should be invested in those groups filling a particularly strategic role or showing relatively greater program potential. In some cases the Councils are now receiving as much support as can be responsibly allocated to them. In other cases additional support would result in disproportionate increase of effectiveness.

The following paragraphs propose lines of action which to SRC seem best designed at present to strengthen the work of the Human Relations Councils.

1. Although the Virginia Council is the most stable and effective of the state Councils, it has not achieved its potential in strength or value. This Council is now at the point where its outreach could be at least doubled with the addition of a second professional staff member. An associate director, who would probably be Negro, would not only free the director of much of the organizational and financial details of the Council but could broaden and deepen the Council's contacts in the Negro communities.

2. There is need for strengthening SRC's field services. The field staff still consists only of one field director and an administrative secretary. They attempt to assist the state and local Councils scattered across the South, represent SRC in its cooperative work with numerous other agencies, and administer some programs directly. They function on the basis of highest priorities; a number of tasks remain undone. The strengthening of SRC's field staff can be an efficient and economical way of strengthening the state Councils, for an enlarged staff here would provide increased coordination, more attentive administrative guidance, and better program assistance. In view of this and of the organisational work in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas - discussed below - the appointment of two additional field workers would be clearly useful. This is especially worthwhile because of the recent discontinuance of SRC's Consultant Service Project.

3. At present there are no state Councils in Mississippi, Louisiana and, in fact, Texas. The Southern Regional Council is not, therefore, effectively fulfilling its obligations in these areas. At the same time, the field director is sometimes called upon to deal directly with local problem situations, as recently in New Orleans, because of the lack of state staff in this area. SRC is now engaged in conversation with other groups and individuals directed toward the creation of some form of biracial organisation and communication in Louisiana and Mississippi; especially in the latter state, there are now promising developments. SRC ranks this effort high among its program priorities. Funds to cover the costs of meetings, travel, and other preliminary organisational work would be extremely helpful.

Moreover, if and when state Councils are organized in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, SRC would expect to support them at roughly the same level of assistance as is now being provided existing staffed state Councils.

4. The two Councils, besides Virginia, of greatest potential growth and usefulness appear now to be those in Georgia and Tennessee. The Field Foundation has recently extended valuable assistance to each, by a two year grant to Georgia to cover the costs of a second staff person, and by a two year grant to Tennessee for general support. This aid should greatly stimulate the development of these two Councils. At the same time, the Councils will be faced with the need for preparing themselves to carry the financial load of expanded operations, when the Field grant ends.

5. The Alabama Council at present probably has few program opportunities which would justify increased funds. This is, however, an admirable organization, and when the program opportunities occur -- i.e., when cracks appear in Alabama's rigid racism -- the Alabama Council will enlarge its program and could make excellent use of additional money.

ROLE OF THE BOARD MEMBER

It is traditional in American agencies and citizens' organizations for boards of directors to be invested with responsibility for "determining policy for the organization," and for staff employees to be responsible for "implementing board decisions" and for staff to be "ultimately responsible to the board." Theoretically, responsibilities of board and staff are supplementary and reasonably clear-cut. Practice does not always square with theory. In too many cases board members are simply concerned citizens who lend their names to the organization but know little about it and play no role in its operation. Not infrequently staff directors of our agencies and organizations become, in effect, the ultimate source of power with board members usually selected by the staff director and simply rubber-stamping the bewildering aray of financial reports, program reports, and proposals that are presented by the staff director one, two, or three times a year.

An organization with informed and involved board members can function more efficiently, more responsibly, and more democratically. What then are the obligations or functions of a board member of a Council on Human Relations? They would, I believe, include the following:

1. Responsibility. Members of the board of directors are legally responsible for the conduct of the organization. They represent the general membership of the organization in overseeing the operation of the organization.

2. Planning. The board of directors, as part of its responsibility, determines the general direction or emphasis of the Council. Board members should think through the purpose and role of the Council and consider, from time to time, whether the Council should undertake new projects or shift its program emphases.

3. Review. Staff of the Council is responsible for the day to day operation of the Council within the policy directives of the board. The board, however, should periodically review the operations of the Council. Board members need to examine and understand the finances, the various program activities, etc.. Board responsibility becomes a meaningless phrase unless board members are informed about the program of the organization and review it periodically.

4. Staff supervision. The board is responsible for the employment and supervision of staff. This responsibility also involves staff evaluation and guidance. The board should periodically consider staff performance at Executive Sessions, and should gudie staff with expressions of satisfaciton and dissatisfaction. If staff performance becomessunsatisfactory, the board must carry through staff changes.

5. Interpretation. Board members are responsible for interpreting the aims and program of the organization. This sometimes involves representing the Council through speeches or participation in meetings of other organizations. It more frequently involves informal interpretation to friends and others. Effective interpretation involves, of course, close liaison with Council staff and familiarity with the program of the Council.

6. Attendance. Board meetings occur infrequently and it is therefore particularly important that members be present whenever possible. Missing two or three board meetings in a row leaves the board member out of touch with the thinking and decisions of the board. Board members of Councils on Human Relations are generally expected to be working members rather than "names."

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES OF STAFF: [illegible]

1. The Alabama Council.

The Rev. Norman Jimerson has completed his first year as the new director of the Alabama Council. During that time he has taken hold of the potentialities of the position and has proven himself to be an energetic and able tactician in the field of human relations. He has had impressive success in moving back and forth across the chasm that divides white and Negro communities in the troubled city of Birmingham. Mr. Jimerson certainly deserves some share of the credit for the interracial discussions now going on at the highest level in Birmingham and for the fact that various crises passed within the city during the year without the kind of major trouble that could so easily have happened.

Mr. Jimerson was active in efforts to try to uncover areas of negotiations during the Talladega disturbances last Spring. As a result he was named in an injunction against further activity in Talladega by an Alabama state court. He is currently in court in an effort to have the injunction removed.

Because of the climate in Alabama it is not possible for the Alabama Council to do much in the way of open public program. Its local interracial committees, however, operate in most areas of the state and provide the only continuing channel of interracial cooperation within the state.

2. The Arkansas Council.

The Arkansas Council has continued to be of ongoing and constructive service to forces for progress within the state. The Council has been particularly active in the Little Rock-Pine Bluff area. The group sponsored several small workshops in the areas of merit employment and interchurch cooperation, and an interracial, interfaith ministers' group has been meeting on a regular basis in Pine Bluff under the leadership of Nat Griswold, Director of the Council. During August and September, the Arkansas Council cooperated with the Little Rock Urban League in the sponsorship of a voter registration campaign in Greater Little Rock. The effort showed substantial results.

During the month of September, the Arkansas Council sponsored "Project: Bridges Across the Barriers," an effort to link white families of Little Rock with colored families with children in desegregated schools. Over 30 white families are involved in this communications effort and the Negro students have expressed considerable appreciation and benefit from the project. The white families remain in continuing contact with the Negro students, interest themselves in the school careers of the students, and in other respects attempt to be helpful and to emphasize the general community interest in the process of transition.

3. The Florida Council.

The Florida Council is presently without staff and somewhat uncertain about its future. The Rev. William K. Williams, who served as Executive Director since the founding of FCHR, resigned last Spring to accept a position with the Illinois Commission on Human Rights. Dr. Ralph Dreger, professor of psychology at Jacksonville University, is serving as acting director, without pay, during the interim. Dr. Dreger is doing a capable job of keeping the organization together and maintaining contact with the various local committees.

4. The Georgia Council.

Several years ago the Georgia Council was the least active of the state organizations. It is now one of the most active. Under the dynamic and tireless leadership of its new Executive Director, Mrs. Frances Pauley, the Georgia Council has doubled its membership in the last year, has organized new local interracial groups in Rome, Albany, and Brunswick, and has achieved some notable program successes.

Two years ago there was one part-time staff member associated with the Georgia Council. There are now two full time professionals working with the GCHR and two others working directly for the Atlanta Council on Human Relations. The Associate Director of the Georgia Council is the Rev. Oliver Wendall Holmes, a Negro minister who formerly served with distinction in Savannah and made a notable contribution to the health of human relations there. The two staff members of the Atlanta Council are made possible through an agreement between that group and the Unitarian Service Committee.

Mrs. Pauley and Mr. Holmes have spent much time in the confused and tragic Albany situation. An interracial committee has been formed there and Mrs. Pauley has been of frequent service as mediator between the Albany movement and various concerned white groups. The new Council in Rome has been successful in accomplishing without fanfare the removal of segregation signs in the court house and other public places. The new Brunswick group was instrumental in the lunch counter desegregation in that deep southern community.

5. The North Carolina Council.

The North Carolina Council has concentrated during the year on the problems of moving beyond tokenism in Charlotte, Raleigh, and other communities of the state. A group of members of the executive committee has met several times with Governor Terry Sanford and, with the Governor's blessing, the North Carolina Council is drawing up plans for a state-wide conference in the area of full employment. The NCCHR issued a public statement calling for more honest implementation of school desegregation. This statement received wide publicity throughout the state and led to discussions with six school superintendents in different sections of the state.

6. The South Carolina Council.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations expanded its staff during the year and has been working in a number of areas. Mr. Gil Roland, newspaper man from Greenville, has become a full time staff member of the Council with the particular responsibility of liaison with white community leadership throughout the state.

Projects of the SCCHR during recent months have included workshops on merit employment and the preparation of a conference on The Church and Human Relations, which will involve church leaders on an interfaith and interracial basis.

7. The Tennessee Council.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of the TCHR during 1962 was the opening of state parks to all citizens. This change in state policy occurred as a result of a series of discussions between a committee of the Tennessee Council and the park commissioner and members of his staff.

Other activities of the TCHR have included merit employment workshops in four Tennessee communities, the presentation of testimony at hearings of the harassed Civil Rights Commission in Memphis, activation of an affiliated Council in Memphis, and efforts to negotiate a conflict situation in Lebanon.

8. The Virginia Council.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations continues to be the largest, best financed, and probably the most effective of the state councils. Under the vigorous direction of the Rev. Heslip Lee, Executive Director, the VCHR has organized five new local Councils during 1962. One of these is in the Southside community of Danville, Virginia. The VCHR has doubled its space and added modern office equipment and is currently seeking a full time associate director.

The Richmond Council on Human Relations has sponsored an ambitious public forum for the general community. Speakers have included Mr. John Feild, Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and Mr. Berl Bernhard, Director of the Civil Rights Commission. Dr. Ralph Bunche is scheduled to speak to the group in February.

The VCHR recently convened a consultation on the problems of Prince Edward County, Virginia, involving some federal representatives, top Negro leadership, and leaders of concerned white and interracial groups. Committees of the Council have also met with officials of Neighborhood Theatres, Inc., and the C & T Telephone Company seeking desegregation of theatre facilities and a more open employment policy by both groups. These discussions are continuing.

9. The Mississippi Council

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations was constituted last Spring and immediately came under heavy fire from the Jackson press, the White Citizens Council, and the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission. The group plans to maintain a public identity and issue public statements but to conduct its meetings and business primarily in "closed" sessions.

10. The Houston Council.

The Houston Council is the only local Council on Human Relations with full time professional staff directly assisted by the Southern Regional Council. The budget and membership of the Council compare favorably with several of the smaller state Councils on Human Relations.

The Houston Council has concentrated this year on educational activities and on the broadening of opportunities for interracial contact and cooperation. A series of eight weekly public forums was sponsored, focusing on such problems as juvenile delinquency, health, recreation, etc. From fifty to eighty-five persons attended these meetings. A special Youth Seminar was sponsored in the meeting room of a newly desegregated department store which brought together a selected number of high school students representing various racial and ethnic groups. The Houston Council worked to desegregate the "Junior Olympic Track Meet," a publicly sponsored local activity. This effort was almost successful, but fell through at the last minute. The group was involved in discussions leading to the desegregation of hotels in Houston, and also the desegregation of seating at baseball games.

11. The New Orleans Community Relations Council.

In September of 1962 some 75 white and Negro leaders in the city of New Orleans organized a Community Relations Council which they hope will be a coordinating channel for human relations activities in the city and an effective agency for peaceful change. Involved in the organizing effort were staff directors and lay leaders of the New Orleans Urban League, the NAACP, SCC, and other groups.

The group is underway and is working on several projects, but is still in the preliminary stages of development.

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Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

Ala. - ~~Active~~ Joint - 8.00 $5.00 (includes N.S.?)

✓Ark - student 2.00) ($6.50 - couple) $5.00 (includes N.S.)

✓Fla. - $5.00 - includes N.S.
7.50 - couple

✓Ga - $5.00 ($9.00 - family) — N.S. $2.00 extra

N.O. - $5.00 - [New South ??]
7.00 - couple

Miss. -

✓N.C. $5.00 — N.S. $2.00 extra

S.C. - student 1.00 $5.00 (Joint - 7.50) — (includes N.S.?)

✓Tenn. $5.00 (Joint - 7.00) — student 2.00 includes NS

✓Va. - $5.00 (single or couple) — N.S. $2.00 extra

Houston - $5.00 student 1.00 (New South ??]

Ala -

Dec - Jan - Feb.

Contributions — $876.57
Memberships — 656.50
NEW SOUTH?

1,533.07

To date, Aug. 15, 1962

Membership - $1,216.50
Contributions - 3,354.86
$4,571.36

Pledges due — 1,240.00
(2/3 = 826.66
Total $5,398.02

Base point - $3,000.00
Total Basic - 2,400.00
Supplemental - 300.00
2,700.00

Ark -

Jan., Feb., March

Contributions - 348.00
Memberships - 410.00
New South - 208.00
Literature 18.25
984.25

? -

See Mid Year Budget Report

$ 1,900.00 raised

Base Point $1,100.00
Total Matching - $2,200

Florida -

Dec., Jan., Feb.

Cont.	699.15
Memb	404.50
New South	200.00
Ann. Meeting	214.00
	1517.65

Ga.

Dec. Jan. Feb.

Membership ——— 727.00
Donations ——— 1,403.00
New South ——— 20.00

Rowan Dinner ~~1,445.66~~

~~Dinner itself, the only thing which really should be subtracted~~

Rowan Dinner – 1,445.66

3,595.66

N.C. -

Dec., Jan., Feb. - 22

Cont. —	$1,228.00
Memb. -	873.00
New South -	154.00
Cte-Meck. Council -	50.00
Receipts - Aud. Dinner -	128.00
	2,433.00

?

~~Has now made matching fund quota of $4,800~~

March - April - May -

1,329.00	3,509.48
1,027.00	2,433.00
184.00	5,942.48
721.83	

S.C.

Dec., Jan., Feb.

Memberships —	849.04
N South	164.00
Contributions —	11.00
Book sales —	18.00
	$1,042.04

TENN.

Dec., Jan., Feb.

Memberships - $1,381.00
170.28
1,551.28

March - May -

Memb. — $1,137.00
Contrib. — 209.67
1,346.67

1,346.67
1,551.28
2,897.95
2,300.00 — B. Point
597.95

VIRGINIA

Dec., Jan., Feb. and March —

Contributions — $4,171.89
New South — 398.00
Membership — 1,361.70
~~Miscellaneous 274.28~~

5,931.59

5931.59
1403.10
4528.49

Contributions — 2812.29
1731.00
628.50
1,000.10
4,171.89

4,171.89
398.00
1,361.70
5,931.59

NS — 98.00
96.00
122.00
82.00
398.00

Membership — 240.10
454.10
346.50
321.00
1,361.70

398
82
316

Dec. Jan. Feb ONLY $4,528.49

Cont — 3,171.79
NS. 316.00
1,040.70
4,528.49

1,361.70
321.00
1,040.70

1150.39
3256.10
1000.00
1403.10
6,906.59

6906.59
975.00
5921.59

ALABAMA: Jim - home - TR. 9-8827
Room 1224, Comer Bldg.
B'ham.3 AL. 2-2722
Ch. Father Albert Foley, Spring Hill College
1 Mobile GE. 1-3441
342-1531 Ext 237

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1220 West Capitol
Little Rk. FR. 4-4521
Ch. C.C. Walker
1216 Chester St.
Ltl. Rk. _____

FLORIDA:
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Miami 55 CA. 1-8521
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~~128 Orange Ave.~~ Box 431
Dayt.Bc. _____

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~~c/o Emory Univ.~~
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938-2056

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121 E. 3rd St. 209
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Columb. AL. 6-8808
Chm. Rev. Fred Reese
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Nashvl. 12 CY. 1-7544
Chm. ~~Dr.~~ Mr. ~~James Glasse~~
~~Vanderbilt U.~~
Nashvl. AL. 4-5411
Stahlman Bldg. Suite 927 Nashvl
Geo. Barrett Nashvl

VIRGINIA: Arc.
B'Broad Grace/Bldg.
Chmnd. MI. 9-0872 — Home: ~~282-6897~~ 644-7733
Chm. Dr. ~~Thomas Henderson~~
~~Virginia Union U.~~
~~Richmnd.~~ _____
Dr. Aubrey N. Brown
512 E. Main St.
Richmond 19, Va.

TEXAS:
Chm. Mrs. J.S. Crate
8510 Ferris St.
Houston 35 _____

HOUSTON:
3605 Fannin St.
Houston JA. 4-5084
Chm. ~~Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw~~
~~8402 N. Bayou Rd.~~
~~Houston MI 5-2954~~
The Rev. Charles R. Kelly
406 E. Rittenhouse
Houston

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

to: Presidents of Atlanta, Houston, and Jacksonville Councils:

DRAFT

Mr. _____

Dear ~~Mr. _____~~ Friends:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by me to all presidents of state Councils on Human Relations. Although the problems and the structure of local councils is not the same as that of the states, I hope that my letter may also be of interest to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours, LWD

LWD/mmj

Enclosure - 1.

in flight EASTERN AIR LINES

Va -
Ark -
Ga -
Tenn -
Fla -
N. C.

no response
~~N.C.~~
S. C. -
Ala -

LWD:

Attached the replies to date about state staff salaries and benefits.

How shall we proceed? Shall I write a memo about minimum desired benefits, etc., which you send to presidents with a comment about salary or would you like to do a letter without enclosures?

PA

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

GEORGE S. MITCHELL AWARD

The George S. Mitchell Award is hereby instituted by vote of the Southern Regional Council at its 1963 Annual Meeting.

Purpose

The purpose of the Award shall be twofold: one, to perpetuate the memory of George S. Mitchell, second executive director of the Council, and his life-long interest and service to the South; and two, to help build the State Councils on Human Relations that were so dear to Dr. Mitchell's heart and help emphasize the grass-root ideal so central to his thinking.

Criteria for Selecting Recipients

The Award shall be presented annually to the State Council on Human Relations that has the largest, percentage-wise, increase in its membership during the preceding year, from October 1 to September 30, as determined by the records on file in the office of the Southern Regional Council. The State Council winning the Award shall be notified not later than October 1 of the year the Award is to be made.

The Award

The Award shall be in the form of a suitable citation and an appropriation of $1,000.00 to be presented annually to the State Council on Human Relations, as provided herein. This shall have no bearing on any other grant-in-aid.

Presentation

The presentation of the George S. Mitchell Award shall be at the Annual Dinner held during the Annual Meeting of the Council. A representative, chosen by the Council winning the Award, shall be invited to attend the Annual Meeting to receive the Award, and the total expense of his trip shall be borne by the Council.

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SPECIAL MEETING ON INTERESTS OF THE STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

10:00 A.M. Welcome - Leslie Dunbar

Comments on Purpose of Meeting - Paul Anthony

Introduction of:

State Presidents
State Directors
All Members and Guests
SRC Staff

10:45 A Review of State Councils

Status, problems, programs
(Representative from each state reports)

12:30 P.M. Lunch

(A report of special committee of three state Council directors.)

2:00 Small groups for special discussions:

Role of Board of Directors - Mrs. Alice Spearman
Ed Stanfield
Local Council Programming - Mrs. Frances Pauley
Ed Lewis
Fund Raising - Mrs. Helen Adams
Presidents meeting with Paul Anthony

3:30 Discussion, entire group

The Relationship of SRC and State Councils

5:00 Adjournment

6:30 Visit to SRC offices

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF STATE COUNCIL DIRECTORS

At the June, 1964 meeting of the state Council staff, a strong opinion was voiced for a closer cooperation between the state Councils and SRC. Leslie Dunbar expressed agreement with this, but suggested that the initiative for any such action come from the state Councils and not from SRC. Thereafter a committee of three state Council directors was appointed to consider specific ways in which closer ties, in structure and/or in program, could be achieved. (This committee met with the SRC field staff in Atlanta on September 18.) The committee consists of Mrs. Frances Pauley of Georgia, Mrs. Alice Spearman of South Carolina, and Edwyn Lewis of Florida. Their report and recommendations, to be submitted to the other state Council directors and to the SRC staff and Executive Committee, are as follows:

1. The objective.

The committee reaffirms its strong belief that there should be a closer relationship, in structure and in program, between the SRC and the state Councils. We believe the trend toward "independence" has gone too far for the good of either party. We realize all cannot be accomplished overnight, but we do feel the effort should have the highest priority of all concerned.

2. Immediate steps for state Councils.

We also feel there should be far more communication and cooperation among state Councils. In most instances the proposals involve SRC too, but the initiative here is with state directors.

(a) All items mailed by a state council office should be sent to all. The same is true of the larger local councils.

(b) Council directors and other staff should visit each other more frequently to observe other operations and to be of assistance where possible.

(c) The meeting of state staff, which has been held annually, should be held at least three times a year, probably more.

(d) Council directors should serve on standing committees to work on the major areas of concern which the Councils have in common.

3. SRC staff.

(a) We ask the SRC field staff to prepare a monthly memorandum exclusively for state directors. We believe this will be of more value than a newsletter intended for wider circulation.

(b) While we would applaud an increase in the SRC field staff, we feel much can be done if all the SRC staff relates more closely to the state Councils. We feel much could be accomplished if state directors had a relationship (somewhat akin to that we now have with the Director of Field Activities) with others such as the SRC Director of Research, Director of Information, Economist, Special Project Directors, etc.

(c) SRC should assemble a panel of specialists and technicians to provide the highly specialized skills which the state Councils badly need and cannot hope to secure independently.

(d) A list of a large number of qualified persons willing to speak to local Councils is also needed. We ask the SRC field staff to prepare this and hope many members of the SRC will be willing to be included.

4. Program planning.

We believe the state Councils and SRC should do more joint program planning, especially in areas shared by all states. This planning would consider the state councils as having the role of program implementation, the SRC supplying its "headquarters" resources.

For instance, should it be decided that the existence of poor police departments was a serious problem in many southern communities, the state Councils could encourage and assist programs to improve this situation with the help of local Councils. The SRC could:

(a) Help develop specific programs and materials for local Councils and community leaders.

(b) Conduct research and provide the published results. In some instances this could result in the economical printing at one time of thousands of pieces of literature which could be widely distributed. (The state Councils frequently need more than the limited number of copies of SRC publications which are available.)

(c) Call attention to the need, through its information channels such as New South and its influence with the national media.

(d) Assemble and make available a wide range of consultants.

In summary, we believe there is much value in joint planning followed by joint implementation using all the resources which we have in a concentrated effort. This will become increasingly true as we move from local efforts at desegregation to the much more difficult efforts at working on basic problems.

5. Finances.

Our problems in this area are too numerous and too well known to bear repeating here. We do feel there is no more critical problem than this, none which we are less capable of solving separately, and none with which the SRC can be of more assistance. We propose:

(a) That the funds of the SRC grants-in-aid program be increased substantially as soon as possible. We note the funds expended in this program in 1964 were approximately the same as in 1958, while all other areas of SRC's budget have increased substantially and regularly.

(b) That serious consideration be given to the possibility of placing much of our fund raising responsibility under central direction and on a regional basis. If this were done, direction and coordination would probably have to rest with the SRC but with strong cooperation from the state councils and without reducing the efforts of state directors. We feel, whatever the difficulties of the regional approach, it is considerably more efficient and less difficult than our several separate efforts.

(c) That the state directors cooperate with the new SRC Development Committee especially in recommending local persons to assist the committee in suggesting potential sources of support and in helping to cultivate that support.

(d) That the state Councils share in the results of the Development Committee's efforts.

(e) That we consider realistically what are minimum adequate budgets and plan a program to meet that amount. In our opinion a minimum adequate state council operation cannot be financed for less than $50,000 a year. This means a southwide expenditure of approximately $500,000 - $600,000. In light of the funds being expended this is not a staggering amount. If the Council on Human Relations movement has value it is not, in our opinion, radical to recommend that we mount an effort to raise funds in these amounts.

In summary:

We believe that "community effort" which involves people is at least half of the job which has yet to be done.

We feel we need the SRC and that SRC needs us. We need the identification and resources of a strong prestigious organization. The SRC needs grass roots and an outlet for its programs.

After more than 10 years of experimentation we are convinced the results prove we need a strong central coordinating agency. It will take considerably more thought to determine just what the specifics of this will be. Whatever it is, we urge SRC to be it.

FOR REVIEW BY: GTH
KS
FBR

DRAFT

To: Each paid professional state division person

From: George S. Mitchell

I am just back from a day at one of the schools currently going through the South, the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky. This is an excellent agency, cordially disposed toward us and established with the advice of many of our friends. It trains police officials, mainly Southern, in normal police skills with good dashes of human relations put in. The head of it is David A. McCandless, and they are quartered at the University of Louisville in Kentucky. Mr. C. H. Parrish of our staff is in close touch with the Southern Police Institute.

I am the more encouraged from the conversations yesterday with the various police officials to write you and ask that you make it your business and the business of your agency to build a cordial working relationship with senior police officials in the principal cities in your state.

The notion of a working relationship between police officials and human relations agencies is newish, and in some spots novel. One of the things we all agreed on yesterday was that it is wise for friendships to be made before trouble comes.

Also, we agreed that whoever, being private citizen or police official, first perceives a problem coming up has the duty to be in touch with the other.

I think in most states we are the ones who will first perceive tensions coming ahead, so the bee is on us to go and see some Chiefs in our areas and simply tell them who and what we are and swap telephone numbers and make friends.

Sincerely

SRC STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Cross sectional representation of the state -

A. Mass Media of Communication
- Papers
- Radio
- T.V.

B. Labor
- A.F. of L.
- CIO
- Independents

C. Business
- Industry
- Banking
- Retail Merchants

D. Religious Groups
- Catholic
- Jewish
- Protestant

E. Racial Groups
- Negro leadership
- Indians

F. Ethnic Groups
- Puerto Ricans
- Mexicans
- Island People

G. Education
- Public Schools
- Parochial Schools - Pvt. Schools -
- Colleges and Universities

H. Government
- Law Enforcement
- Executive Branch

I. Other Good Will Agencies

Rev. 6/20/55

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FILE COPY

Affiliated State Organizations

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Exec. Sec.
Moore Building
Room 206
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Fred Darragh, Chairman
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Nat Griswold, Exec. Sec.
~~723½ East Thirteenth Street~~ 211 Izard St.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Christopher Mercer,
Associate Exec. Sec.
P. O. Box 426
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Florida Council on Human Relations

Mr. Paul Finner, Chairman
930 West Park
Tallahassee, Florida

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Rev. G. E. Clary, Chairman
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Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Exec. Sec.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Lucius Pitts, Assoc. Exec. Sec.
Holsey-Cobb Institute
Cordele, Georgia (half-time)

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Acting Exec. Sec.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Chairman
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Exec. Sec.
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. M. J. Lyells, Exec. Sec.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. R. D. Wellons, Chairman
President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Sec.
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Mr. J. Claude Evans, Chairman
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Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Exec. Sec.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mr. Haskell Miller,(Acting) Chairman
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes (office manager)
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Chattanooga, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Exec. Sec.
309 West 21st St.
Austin, Texas

Virginia Council on Human Relations

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chairman
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Mr. John H. Marion, Exec. Sec.
Bon Air Presbyterian Church
Buford Road
Bon Air, Virginia (temp. address)

Mr. William Cooper, Assoc. Exec. Sec.
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia (half-time)

Rev. 7/20/55

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432
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Hampton (half-time)

Southern Re[redacted]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]
GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 27, 1955.

MEMORANDUM

To: STAFF OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS

From: Harold C. Fleming

Subject: Newspapers Receiving New South and AP Bureaus

At the New Hope Camp meeting, John Constable promised that we would supply you with a list of newspaper editors in your state receiving New South, and a list of Associated Press bureaus. Enclosed are mimeographed lists for the entire South, on which you can easily identify those in your own state.

As you will see, we have made no attempt to give blanket New South coverage to the press. In some cases, we have added newspapermen at their request; in others, we have simply taken from the directory the names of editors of the larger dailies (one per city). This arbitrary procedure doubtless has skipped many desirable papers and editors in your state. We would hope that you might fill those gaps. On the other hand, if you would like to suggest modifications in our mailing list, we'd be glad to hear from you.

Don't hesitate to let me know any time we can assist you in your information work.

Revised 10/25/55

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Affiliated State Organizations

FILE COPY

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Daytona Beach, Florida

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Daytona Beach, Florida

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Carver School of Missions
Louisville, Kentucky

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Assoc. Dir.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

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303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Affiliated State Organizations - 2
Revised 10/25/55

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Mr. Kenneth Holbert, Assoc. Dir.
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Staunton, Virginia

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Mr. William Cooper, Assoc. Dir.
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Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 1, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors of Affiliated State Organizations

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

In recent weeks the tempo of the attacks on our movement has accelerated. Here are the main developments:

(1) Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook, in a speech attacking the NAACP, took a sideswipe at the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The burden of his charge was that a lot of good, gullible people are being duped by "sinister elements" of doubtful loyalty. In view of Mr. Cook's reputation, this has not excited any one much in Georgia. However, Mr. Cook may very likely publicly elaborate this attack, and some of you may expect to find it echoed by segregationist groups within your respective states. We have prepared a fairly lengthy document in reply to the Cook charges, copies of which will be sent to you separately.

(2) The Hearst newspapers have been waging a campaign against the Fund for the Republic, in the course of which they are systematically sniping at all of the groups who have accepted money from the Fund. As part of this crusade, the New York Journal-American and other Hearst papers on November 7 ran a libelous article accusing 21 SRC Board Members of "past pro-communist affiliations." The possibility of legal action is under consideration, and efforts are underway to get our story widely and favorably told in national media. Meanwhile, the Hearst attack has been used in at least two instances as a weapon against state organizations affiliated with SRC. I am also sending separately materials, pro and con, on this matter.

(3) As most of you already know, a Georgia politican named Roy Harris has for some time been keeping up a drum fire of fantastic charges against the SRC, as against everybody else who favors desegregation. Harris's personal paper The Augusta Courier, travels in White citizens council channels. Therefore, his charges can be expected to crop up wherever people related to us are doing good work.

The Southern Regional Council's basic defense against these smears rests on the demonstrated quality and integrity of its Board Members. As soon as the changes made at the recent Annual meeting have been incorporated, we will get out to you a list of Board Members with brief identifying notes. And as further positive material on the SRC is developed, we will supply you with it.

Meanwhile, feel free to use the material we are sending to counter any local attacks that you and your group consider important enough to be publicly noticed. If you feel that some direct reply from the Atlanta Office would be more effective, let us know as promptly as possible. Or, if you want to consult with us about it, call or write to me. In any case, please inform us of any attacks on the SRC or your state group which show up in your area; we have no way otherwise of knowing about them.

This memorandum isn't meant to attach inordinate importance to irresponsible charges against us. Any organization like ours is bound to attract the fire of extremists and they are not likely to show any scruples about the methods they use. We may expect the volume of such attacks to increase rather then decline in the immediate future. When the attacks reach such proportions that they are noticed by the responsible press or other media, it is an essential part of our job to counter them as promptly and effectively as we can.

This is simply to convey to you the situation as we see it and to let you know we realize that these attacks may from time to time present a public relations problem for your state groups. Working together, we can minimize the amount of damage they may cause.

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

January 20, 1956

To each State Director:

Three years ago when this booklet came out we mailed a copy to a goodish number of Church leaders over the South. So far as I know each copy found its way to the waste paper basket or dead files.

Now the subject is, to say the least, timely.

By great good fortune a tiny stack was discovered in a neighboring office. Here is one for you.

I have only four left, but I have ordered some more from South Africa.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

MEMORANDUM

January 23, 1956

TO: Appropriate Board Members

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

SUBJECT: Conference on Possible Libel Action

On Tuesday, January 17, several of the libeled board members met in this office with Mr. Morris Abram to hear the results of his recent trip to New York. In brief, Mr. Abram reported that he had conferred with several outstanding law firms, had found unanimous agreement that a cause of legal action exists, and feels encouraged about the possibility of securing influential counsel on a contingent fee basis.

Mr. Abram also reported, however, that a suit would require extensive preliminary research, costing between $10,000 and $15,000, which sum would have to be provided by or on behalf of the interested parties. We are exploring possible ways of securing this research fund.

The decision as to whether or not to bring suit rests with each individual libeled. To date, about eight board members have expressed a desire to do so if legal and financial considerations permit; three have definitely said that they did not care to do so; the rest of the twenty-one individuals concerned have not yet expressed themselves decisively. We would be glad to have word from those in the latter group as to their inclination at this point.

We will keep the interested individuals advised of progress in securing the necessary funds for legal research.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

M E M O R A N D U M

January 23, 1956

TO: All State Offices

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

SUBJECT: New York Times Survey

As some of you may know by the time you receive this, The New York Times has sent a "task force" of reporters into the South to cover the segregation story in detail. There are some eight reporters, each of them covering two states. They are spending approximately two weeks in each state.

These reporters know generally about the Southern Regional Council and affiliated groups, and they are supposed to have been given staff members' names and office addresses of the state groups in their territory. We hope that they will be calling on you.

This is obviously an important opportunity for us to help get the Southern story told fully and in depth. Naturally we hope that the role of SRC and the State Affiliates will receive a proportionate share of attention. In addition, we want to do everything we can to assist the Times reporters in getting the facts and proper interpretation.

One of the important aims of this Times effort is to ascertain the nature and strength of the pro-segregation forces. We thought it would be helpful, particularly for the state groups in the deep south, to list some of the aspects of the resistance movement with which the reporters might be concerned. The situation varies from state to state, but if you have documented information on any of these points, we suggest that you pass it on to the reporter in your area:

1. Continuity of the current segregation leadership with 1948 Dixiecrat Movement; with old Klu Klux Klan.

2. Overlapping of segregation leadership and anti-union forces in the state.

3. Financing and support of resistance movement by ultra conservative economic interests.

4. Any evidences of anti-semitism.

5. Efforts to prevent Negro voting.

6. Specific incidents of repression, economic reprisal, etc.

7. Role of religious leaders and churches in the state.

8. Role of the press.

It is extremely important that these reporters talk with representative, well informed Negro persons. Your help in steering them to such persons will be of great value.

Incidentally, we will soon be requesting of you background information of this kind for the Consultants who will be serving the state groups under the direction of Mr. John Hope II.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

January 27, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of SRC Board and Consultants

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

At the suggestion of President Marion A. Wright, the two enclosed assessments of positive and negative developments in the South were prepared for presentation at the Executive Committee meeting of January 20-21. The Executive Committee felt that Board members and Consultants would find them interesting.

The papers are sent to you in the form in which they were rather hastily prepared. At the direction of the Executive Committee, in a more careful revised version, they will provide the substance of an early issue of New South.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FILE COPY

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

January 31, 1956

TO: All State Executive Directors and State Chairman

FROM: John Hope, II, Assistant Director for Program

My role in the SRC organization was indicated to you by Dr. Mitchell in his letter of December 30th, I believe.

For the last few weeks, my efforts have been directed primarily to getting better acquainted with the Council and to formulating, with the assistance of other members of the central office staff, some tentative program plans, i.e., means by which the central office staff might help you to further increase the scope and efficiency of your program to the end that we together may breathe life and vitality into the lofty and democratic policies and goals of the Southern Regional Council in each of the twelve states in which it has affiliates. I am well aware that for some states such a possibility may seem remote at this moment when the opposition has the newspaper headlines and seems so defiantly determined to stay the trend toward a democratic South. However, I sincerely believe that in terms of historical perspective, they, not we, are on the defensive; that long range social, economic, and political forces as well as the foundations of legal sanction are now moving inexorably in our favor. Nevertheless, the speed and efficiency with which these constructive forces assert themselves in day-to-day intergroup practices within our communities and the extent to which costly, destructive counteractions can be avoided depend more than ever upon the effectiveness with which we play our role.

In a sense, this is the hour for which you and I have "trained" for many years. For us the question of whether the SRC objectives can be attained is behind us. Our prime question is: how can the constructive democratic leadership which constitutes the boards and staffs of the several state SRC affiliates best operate within the framework of SRC policy to bring about the "New South" which we seek with maximum efficiency and speed, and with a minimum of costly, unnecessary social conflict and interracial tension. Each state organization will have to appraise carefully and realistically its resources and the social terrain in which it must operate in answering this question with respect to its current program. Its plans need to encompass projects aimed at immediate, short range, and long range objectives. In short, we must try to perceive clearly the "forest" dispite the (sometimes painful) fact that the individual "trees" seem to loom high and ominous above us. This, I fully realize, is not easy but it is urgently necessary. It is my candid belief that your dynamic leadership contribution during the next crucial twelve to eighteen months can be decisive in shaping the new patterns

of Negro-White relationships in the South for many years to come. We may gain or lose a decade in the speed of social change during this fluid period.

We are tentatively formulating our plans to this end. We have employed for your occasional use a panel of nine highly qualified consultants trained in the disciplines of Social Science and having wide experience as practitioners in the field of intergroup relations to advise you in regard to program. Within this group will be found a variety of specialized competences which we hope to make available to you. Within the next eight to ten weeks we will make them available in teams of two each for a series of workshops for state Boards and staffs in in some six to eight states. In each of these, a team along with central staff members will be put at your disposal for a period of from one to one and a half days for a frank and open discussion (not lecture) of your program. The membership of each of these workshops is purposely confined to the board members and staffs of one state so that you may discuss your program plan, problems, etc. fully and specifically - - for your guidance, not for publication, Obviously, such a meeting should be scheduled at a time and place convenient for as large a number of board members as possible, particularly the executive committee, program committee, chairmen of other committees, and other key board members. Since several of the consultants are members of college and university faculties, the most convenient time for the majority is the week-end, e.g., Friday night and all day Saturday, or Saturday and Sunday. However, I shall try to meet your time preferences as closely as possible. You are the best judge of place for such a workshop.

Because of the number of states and consultants involved, we shall have to draw up a tentative date for each state workshop. We hope that the date selected for you will be convenient since this would expedite the completion of this initial project and free us for other efforts. However, if it is not, let me know promptly, indicating suggested alternative dates so that we can re-schedule your workshop with a minimum of delay.

I cannot emphasize too strongly my hope that each workshop can be "tailored" to the specific needs of the state organization where it is held. It is hoped that the consultants will spend most of their time reacting to your questions and the statement of your problems, and that formal statements will be reduced to a bare minimum. Consequently, I am asking that you think through your program in the near future and indicate to me the brief outline of your present program, your principal problems, and the needs which you feel the consultant team may fill during this brief period. This will give sharp and positive focus to our discussions. We will try to brief the consultants in advance as far as possible but your statement in advance of the workshop is imperative.

Please reply to:

Mr. John Hope II, Assistant Director for Program, SRC
c/o Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Southern Re[illegible]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[illegible] [illegible]ANTA 3, GEO[illegible]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

January 31, 1956

To Each State Director:

We had a request from friends of old standing in Chicago who get out a now much enlarged publication called Community that used to be called the Catholic Interracialist. They wanted us to exchange mailing lists in whole or in part with them. That we don't do. But the maggie is an excellent summary of interracial news as it concerns Catholics. We would like our State organizations to see it. I have therefore subscribed to it for a year for each State organization. We paid for it and they will send it to you directly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FILE COPY

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 3, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All State Executive Directors & Chairman

FROM: Fred Routh, Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Consultant Service Program

Recently you have received a memorandum from Mr. John Hope II outlining the Consultant Service Program. This is the fruition of our long desired and sought after plans to bring some of the best trained and experienced social science minds in the South to bear upon program development in the state organizations.

Shortly you will receive another memorandum from John Hope containing a proposed schedule for one day work conferences with the state Board and Staff. Please give it prompt and serious attention and return the questionnaire contained therein to Mr. Hope.

Either Dr. Parrish or I will attend all meetings with the Consultants led by Mr. Hope. Note that present plans call for two Consultants for each work conference.

Please make every effort to get Board Members to attend. Certainly the Executive Committee and the Program Committee should be there in full strength. All staff members should be present. No other business should be scheduled for this meeting.

Every effort will be made to "tailor" the discussions to the needs of the particular state. Our idea is not to be judgmental of past state program but to cooperatively work out program objectives and techniques. We are fully confident that this will be of significant help to the state organizations in their efforts to help bring about a more democratic South.

All suggestions you have are welcome!

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted] ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

TO: All State Chairmen and all State Directors

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

A considerable number of questions regarding what constitutes political activity have come to the central office from the State Organizations. The best information on this topic was summarized in Memorandum No. 1 sent out April 10, 1954. This will be found on pages 5 and 6 under the heading "No Political Activity." If you have faced this question please refer to this section of Memorandum No. 1. You should also consult local legal counsel for an opinion on applicable State Laws.

March 2, 1956

FILE COPY

Revised 3/8/56.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432.

Affiliated State Organizations.

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama. 4-3331

Home - ADams 4-2633

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Exec. Dir.
Moore Building, Room 206
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama. 3-6645

Mr. Fred D. Gray, Assoc. Dir.
113 Monroe Street
Montgomery, Alabama. 3-9360 or 2-0625

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Fred K. Darragh, Chairman
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Nat Griswold, Exec. Dir.
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas. FRanklin 4-4521

Mr. Christopher Mercer, Assoc. Dir.
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Florida Council on Human Relations

Rev. Caxton Doggett, Chairman
376 N E 90th Street,
Miami, Florida. PL 7-4898 (Home)

Rader Memorial Methodist Church
8755 N E 2nd. Avenue, Miami.
PL 8-2535 (Church).

Mr. William K. Williams, Exec. Dir.
324 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida. CLinton 3-7072

Mr. Howard D. Roberts, Assoc. Dir.
324 South Beach Street,
Daytona Beach, Florida.

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky. AR 5633.

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Exec. Dir.
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky.

Miss Madge Sterling
203 SO. Hite Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. Affiliated State Organizations, cont'd.

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Rev. G. E. Clary, Chairman
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Exec. Dir.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia. ALpine 4063
Home AT 9533.

Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Assoc. Dir.
203 Linkwood Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Elsie Whitman, Chairman
203 Woolsey Building
Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Exec. Dir.
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana. MA - 4295
Home UP - 4445.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Mrs. W. H. Ratcliff, Chairman
Robert E. Lee Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi.

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Exec. Dir.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi. 5-5673

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Assoc. Dir.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. R. D. Wellons, Chairman
President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina.

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Dir.
121 East Third Street,
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina. FR 6-6833
Home ED - 39155

Mr. W. C. Chance, Assoc. Dir.
Box 116 Parmele, North Carolina.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. J. Claude Evans, Chairman
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Exec. Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina. 6-8808.
Home 3-2713

Mr. J. T. McCain, Assoc. Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. - Affiliated State Organizations, cont'd.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas JA 3-8986

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Exec. Dir.
309 West 21st. Street,
Austin, Texas. 63150

Mr. Kenneth Holbert, Assoc. Dir.
2531 Forest Avenue
Dallas 15, Texas. HU -4466.
Home HA 9756

Virginia Council on Human Relations

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chairman
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia.

Rev. John H. Marion, Exec. Dir.
100 E. Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia 3-8538

Mr. William Cooper, Assoc. Dir.
Hampton Institute, Box 203
Hampton, Virginia (half-time)

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

March 16, 1956

To Each State Director:

I wrote you on February 27 about possible Communist efforts to identify themselves with our movement.

I should think it well if you would be at pains to see that a copy of that letter reaches one or two or three of your principal officers - Chairman, Vice-Chairman, etc.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 22, 1956

FILE COPY

To Each State Director:

Mr. Fred Fuges, Director of the Rights of Conscience Program for the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania (RIttenhouse 6-9372), has informed us that the Committee has funds to help relieve, in both the legal and economic aspects, persons he refers to as "conscience victims."

Mr. Fuges writes that the Committee realizes that rights of conscience are involved in the problems which are confronting pro-integrationists in the area and that he is willing to present specific requests for grants to be used in legal aid.

Mr. Fuges also writes that the Committee has a grant to relieve economic distress of conscience victims and also is setting up a project to help find alternative employment for such victims.

We presume that Mr. Fuges, when he refers to "conscience victims" in our area, means those persons who are placed under hardship, legally and/or economically, for their stand on integration.

If you know of any cases of this kind, you might let us know, with full details. Of course, as Mr. Fuges points out, the program committee of the American Friends Service Committee is the final authority in determining if and to what extent the victims would be aided.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 22, 1956

FILE COPY

To Each State Director:

Here is a good chance of using the procedures of getting compliance under the Executive order on fair employment - government contracts.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 27, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

TO: All State Executive Directors

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

You will recall that at the beginning of the year you received a memorandum stating that SRC in response to request from state organizations was contemplating the preparation of a pamphlet which would contain the two Supreme Court decisions and an interpretation thereof. We requested in that memorandum that you notify us of the number of pamphlets your office would require.

On the basis of your reply to that memorandum we are shipping under separate cover and billing your organization for the number of pamphlets indicated below:

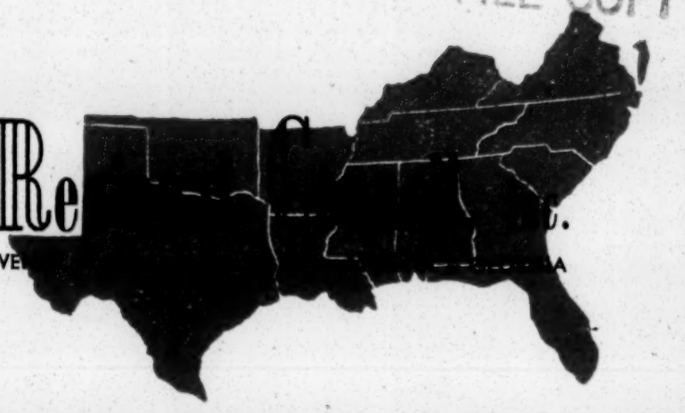
NO. OF PAMPHLETS ORDERED _____

DUE SRC FOR SAME $_____

FILE COPY

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Re
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE



A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

April 11, 1956

TO: State affiliates

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

Attached is a brief outline of five progressive steps which might be taken by groups of persons who consider themselves "moderates" but are not yet prepared to commit themselves to positive programoof desegregation. It resulted from discussions with staff members of ADL's Southeastern Office and is intended as an aid to key people working with such groups rather than as a document for general distribution. It is also applicable mainly to the larger towns and cities.

I pass this outline along to you not as an official program suggestion but as a matter of interest and possible usefulness to you.

HCF:o
enc.

Action for Responsible Community Leadership

1. Economic Effects of Extremist Actions

A good bit of knowledge has been built up in a number of communities in the South where the actions of extremist groups have caused economic dislocations within the community. A study of such communities will indicate the dangers which may face your community if moderate responsible leadership does not prevail. A study of the Montgomery, Ala. community is a good case in point.* Several articles are available which summarize some of the economic dislocations which have harmed southern cities.** These facts should be communicated to the entire group through reports and group discussion of the harm that can come to your community.

2. Self Survey of the Present Community Status

It is extremely important to know where the community is at the present moment. If the answers to the following questions can be ascertained, some idea of the underlying economic factors will at once become apparent.

a. The proportion of white and Negro population, 1940; 1950; 1955.
b. Relative growth in per capita income of whites and Negroes in the community, 1940; 1950; 1955.
c. What do larger downtown department stores and retail businesses report as the proportion of Negro dollars to white dollars, 1940; 1950; 1955.
d. What proportion of Negro business is done in Negro neighborhoods?
   1. With Negro-owned businesses?
   2. With white-owned businesses?
e. What proportion of the transit company's receipts come from the Negro community.
f. What proportion of automobile sales receipts come from the Negro community?
g. What are the real leadership groups and who are the real leaders of the Negro community?

3. What the Supreme Court Decision Actually Means

There is so much conjecture, rumor and smoke screen prejudice about what the Supreme Court decision means that very few if any people in the community actually know what the desegregation decision requires. Also, state legislatures have passed so many conflicting laws, and political leaders have issued so many conflicting statements that very few people really know where they stand legally in what is required of their community. To cut through this obscurity, it is imperative that the group understand clearly what the Supreme Court said and what is and is not required of the community. It is also important to understand how some state legislatures

* See The Reporter, March 8, 1956, pp. 13-16.
** "The South, Land of Boycott", Time Magazine, April 2, 1956, Page 23,24; New South, April, 1956; "Second Thoughts on the South", Newsweek, March 26, 1956, Page 73; Sylvia Porter's Syndicated Column, March 23 and March 26, 1956; "Business in a Troubled South", Business Week, March 24, 1956, Pages 31-34; "Conflict in Dixie", Wall Street Journal, March 8 and 9, 1956; Glenn Fowler, New York Times, March 14, 1956.

have hamstrung local community action so that local initiative is prevented from resolving the problem. You will find attached a pamphlet quoting the verbatim language of the Supreme Court decisions and answers to the questions most commonly asked concerning implementation of this decision. This should be communicated to the group and discussed fully so that the legal requirements and processes can be fully grasped.

4. What changes would Result from Legal Compliance with the Supreme Court Desegregation Decision

To best present this picture, a map should be drawn according to the following questions (such a map is probably already available at the Board of Education):

a. Outline Present School District Lines.
b. Shade in Location of the white and Negro Population Areas.
c. Pinpoint Location of all School Buildings.
   1. Note age and condition of each school building as to physical facilities (gym, cafeteria, auditorium, classrooms, curriculum offering).
   2. Student population for each school building, degree of over - and under-crowding and number of pupils per teacher in each school.
   3. The standing of white and Negro teachers in regard to seniority (degrees held, years of experience, salary scale).
   4. Rights of teachers under state tenure law.
d. In which schools would actual desegregation be required?
   1. Proportion of white and Negro children in each of these schools.
   2. How many ~~schools~~ pupils would be involved in changing their schools as a result of desegregation?

5. Communication and Negotiation

Once the above facts are ascertained, a clear picture of where the community is now and what it would have to do to comply with the Supreme Court decision will be evident. One of the most important purposes which can be served by the above steps is for the group to become the community center of reliable factual information to counteract unfounded and prejudicial rumors which have done a great deal of harm in other communities. It may well be that when the picture outlined above is clearly delineated, most people will begin to realize that the situation is not nearly so difficult as had been thought. This then may lead responsible community leaders to undertaking a beginning toward compliance with the Court decision in selected areas. Such progress will do much to indicate goodwill and this will help to keep tension down to a mimimum, if not eradicated entirely.

It is extremely important to point out that one of the greatest functions which the group can serve is to establish and maintain contact between white and Negro communities. If it is possible, participation of the real Negro community leaders in every step of the plan would be a most effective way of easing tension If this is not possible at the beginning, then the first several steps can be undertaken unilaterally by both white and Negro "moderate" groups, joint consultation held as required, and eventually perhaps the two groups will begin to work together somewhere along the line. The last step of communication and negotiation will of course, require the two groups working together closely in the natural give and take which is part of any meeting.

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 20, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: State affiliates

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

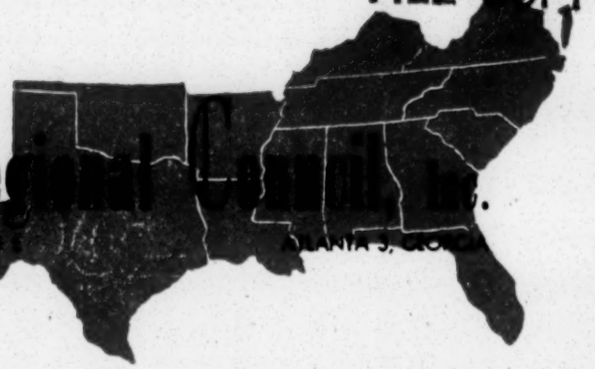
SUBJECT: Economic issue of NEW SOUTH

Here is a copy of the April issue of New South which you and your members will be receiving through normal channels in a few days. I thought it would be worth calling to your special attention, since it brings into focus economic aspects of the segregation controversy which have recently come to the fore. It has seemed to us that the threat to the South's economy posed by current resistance tactics is a very potent argument for the reasonable programs which we are advocating.

I hope you will give every consideration to ways in which this argument can be brought to bear on responsible economic leadership in your state.

HCF:o
enc.

FILE COPY



Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

April 30, 1956

TO: Affiliated State groups

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

Here is a copy of a true-false quiz gotten up by John Constable for a meeting of teenagers here in Atlanta. You might find it useful, either as is or with extensive modification, in work with similar groups. Anyway, we pass along the idea.

enc.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 1, 1956

FILE COPY

TO: SENIOR OFFICERS OF EACH STATE ORGANIZATION

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Please read with close attention Memorandum #12 herewith.

The point at issue is whether you and your Board are responsible for having your state organization perform well. We say emphatically that you are.

GSM/eab
Encl. - Memo #12

Southern Re[illegible]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 1, 1956

MEMORANDUM # 12

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

TO: ALL STATE CHAIRMEN AND ALL STATE VICE-CHAIRMEN

SUBJECT: STATE STAFF AND SRC PERSONNEL POLICIES

We are nearing completion of two years work with the affiliated State organizations and on the basis of this experience we feel we are in a position to lay down some general rules as to the role of SRC in State organization personnel policies.

1. The employment, up-grading, and dismissal of State professional and clerical staff is the prerogative of State Boards or Executive Committees usually on the advice of their personnel committee.

A. SRC retains the right to approve or disapprove the original employment of professional and clerical staff by affiliated State organizations

B. Up-grading of State employed professional and clerical staff is the sole prerogative of State organizations; SRC will be responsible, during the grant period, only for the aid toward salaries outlined in SRC Memorandum #1 (April 10, 1954). Salary in excess of SRC's agreed-upon subsidies must be raised by the State organizations.

C. Dismissal of State employed professional and clerical staff is the sole prerogative of State Boards or Executive Committees; however, SRC has a reserve concern for the proper conduct of State staff in carrying out their responsibilities. Grave dereliction of duty, serious misconduct, excessive absenteeism, political activity, or other malfeasance or misfeasance in office on the part of the State staff would cause SRC to request a State Executive Committee to suspend or dismiss offending personnel. Dismissal would be undertaken only after a full, fair and impartial hearing with specific charges brought.

D. SRC requires that any staff changes -- additions, up-grading or dismissals be made with sensitive consideration for the established pattern of integrated staffing.

2. SRC looks to the State Organization to run an efficient program. In detail, that means that the State Board and Executive Committee bosses the State staff. And the State staff bosses the clerical end of things. But the main idea is that responsibility for running a State office well and effectively is with the State Organization. SRC wants to be helpful to the State Organization; but can't and won't take any of the State organization's responsibility.

George Reid

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

23 April '56

FILE COPY

To GSM-

On Saturday after the Exec. Comm. meeting— C.H. and I came to the office and discussed at length the proposed memo to state Chairman re: personnel policies.

We felt the original proposal was a bit too pointed- and would be regarded as slightly punitive in tone.

We tried to make the 2nd draft (attached hereto) impersonal and general in nature so that it wouldn't be thought of as directed at any particular situation but would apply equally to all states; still making it useful in our particular concern.

Let us discuss it further when we are both in the office. I will be in S.C. Tues-Wed and B'ham on Thursday.

FBR.

Ps { HCF has made corrections too.

FILE COPY

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

May 14, 1956

TO: Consultants - SRC Consultant Service Program

FROM: John Hope II, Assistant Director for Program

There is a possibility that we may need the services of Consultants during the months of June, July, August and September of this year. We would like to know if you will be available at any time during these months.

Please let us know by return mail the probable dates that you would be available during the above four months. We will need to have this information before we make any plans for the future.

FILE COPY

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 15, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Directors

FROM: G. S. Alexander, Administrative Assistant

It has been brought to our attention that most State Organizations have not been supplied with the current list of SRC Board members.

For your information we are enclosing an alphabetized list as well as a list broken down by States.

GSA:mef

NOTE: AN ORIGINAL OF THIS LETTER TO EVERY STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(Exception - Tennessee)

FILE COPY

June 4, 1956

Sent to chairman in Tenn
Marked for "TCHR files"
6/5/56

Dear _____

We have turned out a corrected and complete edition of the by-laws of the Southern Regional Council. Here's a copy.

We are sending a copy to each Board member which naturally includes your Chairman and your elected SRC Board Representative.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 5, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

Each Executive Director
SRC Affiliated State Organizations

Fred Routh brought back from New York some copies of a helpful memorandum prepared within the American Jewish Committee on the matter of tax-exemption.

'Tis a technical question, and it is important for you to be up on it.

This is somebody else's memorandum, not ours.

But I advise you to read it. And we will shortly be writing you further about general matters of tax-exemption.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

P.S. Share this with your Chairman

FILE COPY

Southern Rec

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE,

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

To: Directors of state affiliates June 11, 1956

From: Harold C. Fleming

Subject: SRC fact-finding projects

As you know, SRC has received financial assistance to make possible a series of special fact-finding efforts. The object of this special program is to collect needed information systematically from the twelve Southern states without diverting the time and energy of the state staff persons. This is simply to notify you of persons who will be doing field research in your area and to ask that you give them such advice and cooperation as you can when they show up at your office.

The largest single project is a state-by-state survey of Negro suffrage. Some one person in each state will be designated director of the study for that state, and will supervise the fact-finding on a consultant basis. We will advise you when that person is selected. He will probably be someone based within the state and familiar with available sources and background. Therefore I do not expect that you will need to be heavily consulted.

Mr. Paul Anthony of Atlanta will be working with us for the summer, doing field research into the nature and leadership of the various resistance movements. He may be calling on you for suggestions as to persons he might profitably talk with. Your advice will be appreciated.

Mr. Morton Elder of Birmingham has also been engaged as a fact-finding consultant for the summer. He will be looking into various aspects of race relations within the labor movement. For the most part he will be working with trade union people of his acquaintance, but he might have occasion to drop in on you.

We are not publicizing our various fact-finding projects and ask that they not be given any notice outside your office. You will, of course, receive a copy of the findings in each case.

HCF:mbo

Would this work in your state? -FBR-

INTERFAITH SYMPOSIUM

Mount Zion Baptist Church, Little Rock, Arkansas
May 21, 1956, 8:00 p.m.

— Pictures of this sent to each State Director, except Arkansas. — 6/14/56

SPONSOR: Arkansas Council on Human Relations

QUESTION: What can the churches in Arkansas do to make smooth the adjustments required by the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in the public schools?

PROGRAM

"America" (Stanzas 1, 4) Audience

Invocation

Announcements

Introduction to the Symposium ..... The Reverend C. C. Walker

What the Clergy May Do ..... Rabbi Albert H. Friedlander
Comments by ..... The Reverend Robert Chambless

How the Official Position
of the Church May Help ..... The Reverend H. L. Robison
Comments by ..... The Reverend David Talbot

How Education in the Church
May Help ..... The Reverend Jac C. Ruffin
Comments by ..... The Reverend William A. Willcox

Benediction

WHO'S WHO

The Reverend C. C. Walker, Minister of First Congregational Church, Little Rock.
Rabbi Albert H. Friedlander, Minister of United Hebrew Temple, Fort Smith.
The Reverend Robert Chambless, Minister of First Christian Church, Russellville.
The Reverend H. L. Robison, Minister of First Methodist Church, Hoxie.
The Reverend David Talbot, Professor & Minister of Shorter College, North Little Rock.
The Reverend Jac C. Ruffin, Associate Minister of Second Presbyterian Church, Little Rock.
The Reverend William A. Willcox, Minister of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Little Rock.

every state
div except Ark

FILE COPY

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE,

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 18, 1956

To: Directors of affiliated state organizations

From: John Constable JC

This is to advise you that the following publications are no longer available from our office:

A Manual for the Home Town Self Survey: Your Community Looks at Itself.

Schools in the South: Answers for Action.*

A Checklist for Your Local Schools.

The Churches Speak.

* A revision of this pamphlet is now under way and may be published as a regular issue of New South.

6/12/56
thanks!!!
RHA

To: J. C.
From: RHA

Please get out memo to State Organ, listing publications that are no longer available from our office.

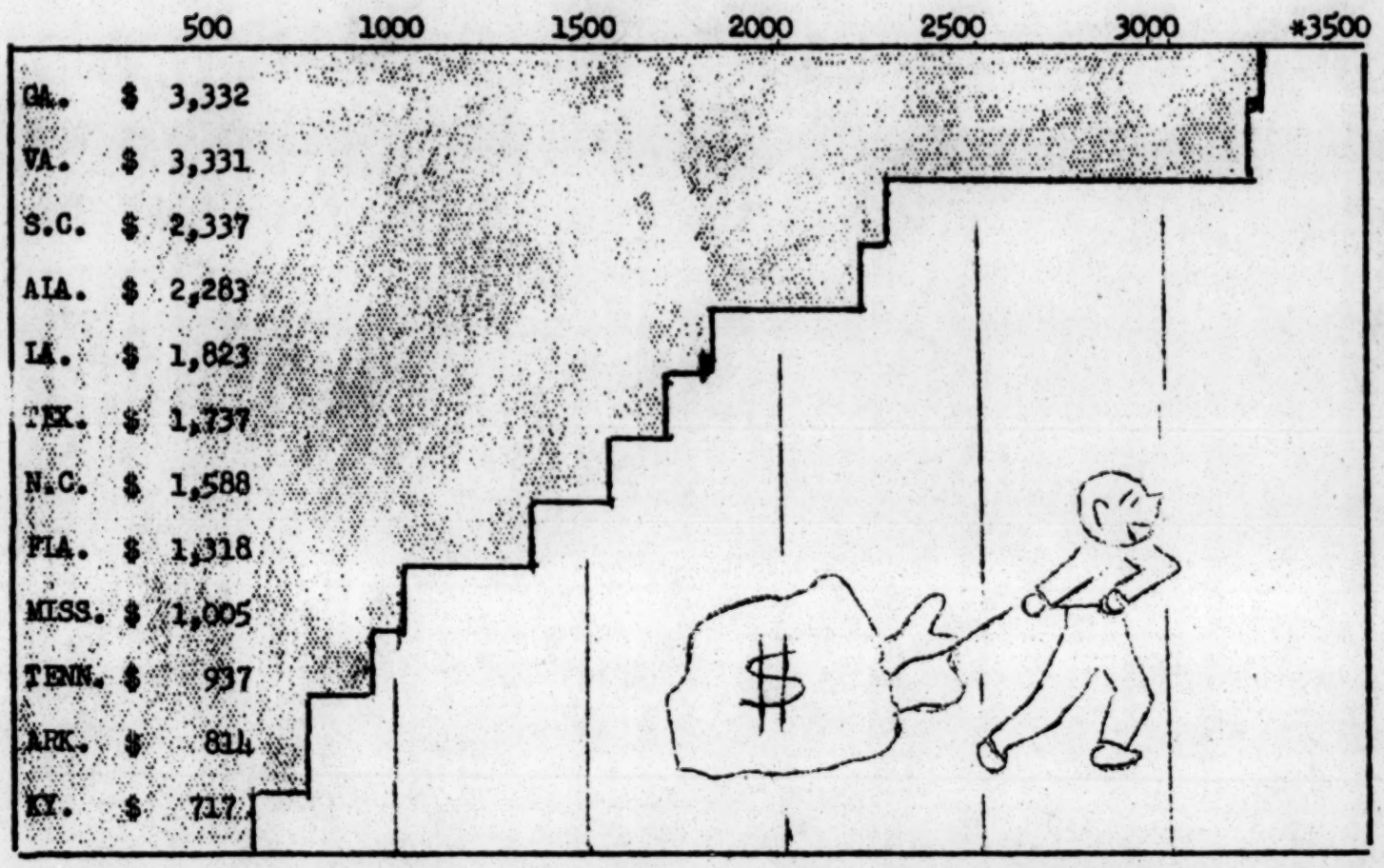
1 Survey Manual
2 Schools in South
3 Checklist of
4 The Churches Speak

Answers for Action

5 Others, if you know of them

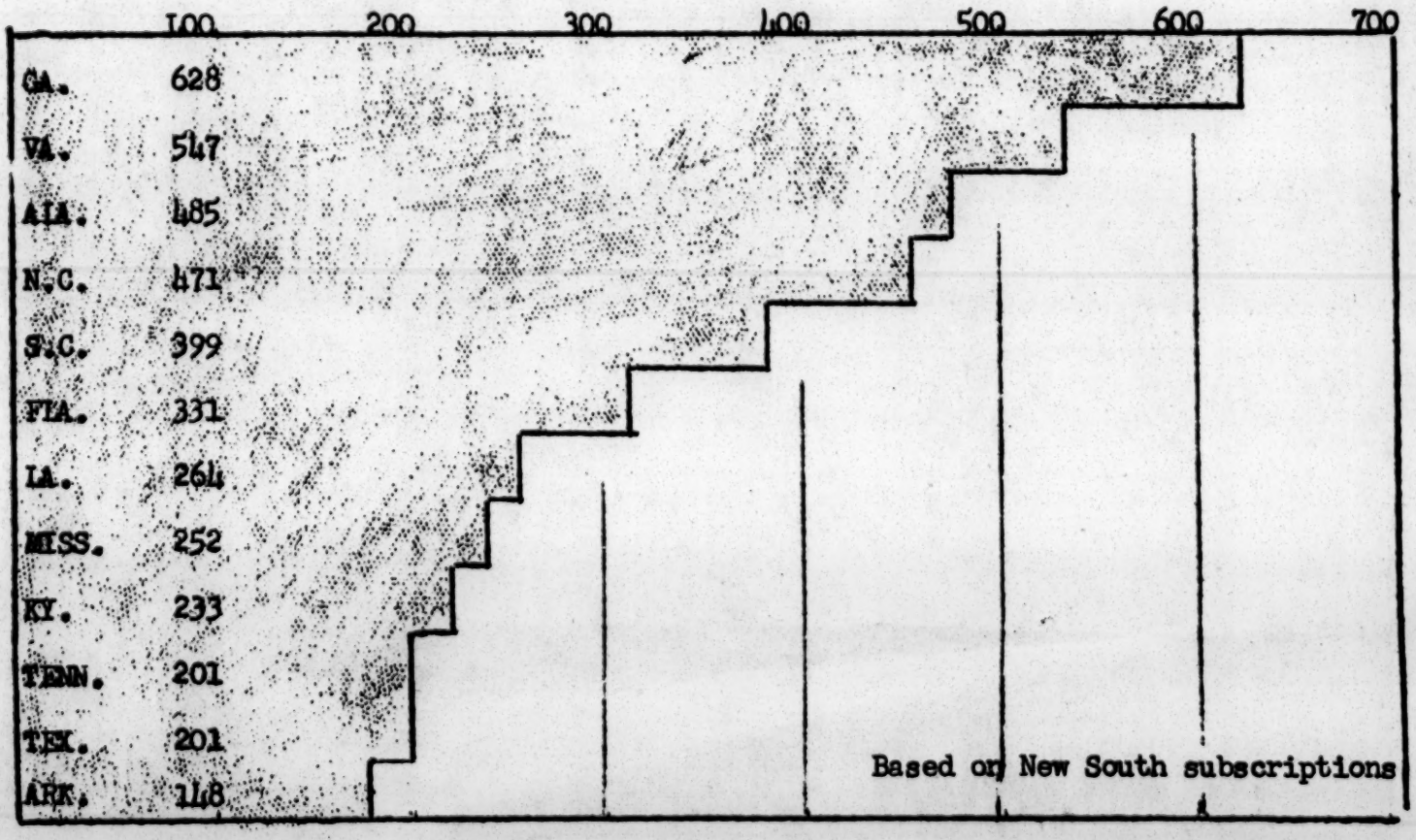
SRC
PROGRESS REPORT CARD
JULY 15, 1956

STATE FUND RAISING



* Required minimum

STATE MEMBERSHIP



F. B. Routh

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Central office
State Files

July 25, 1956

TO: All State Directors and Chairmen

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

The figures used in the money-raised graph in the July 15 Progress Report Card were based on donations and memberships. Inadvertently we did not include New South subscriptions or sale of literature, both of which count toward the minimum requirement. A new Progress Report Card will be issued September 1, which will include all sums raised by State organizations.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 28, 1956

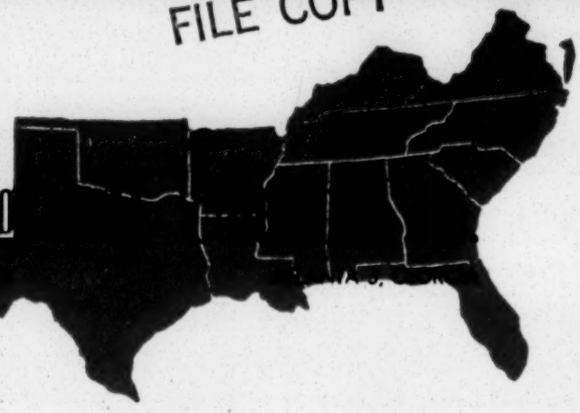
MEMO

TO: All State Executive Directors

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

There is a new chart hanging on the wall in my office. Down one side are the names of the twelve State organizations. Across the top are the remaining months of this fiscal year. Monthly narrative reports will be checked off as they come in. These reports should be mailed not later than the fifth of the month following the period which they cover.

FILE COPY



Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 28, 1956

To: Directors of Affiliated State Organizations

From: Harold C. Fleming

Subject: Distribution of materials

This is to bring you up to date on various free materials that we are sending out, as well as a word or two about priced materials which we have available.

1. Three Views of the Segregation Decisions. This pamphlet is being sent out in a special mailing to everybody on the New South mailing list. We will have a limited number of copies left over, but not enough to supply them to you in quantity.

2. The Fund for the Republic Bulletin, issue one. We are distributing this to the mailing list of the Southern Regional Council Newsletter, which includes board members of SRC and board members of the affiliated state organizations. In addition, we are sending 100 copies to each state office for such distribution as you care to make. Note, however, that state board members will have already received it.

3. Civil Liberties in the United States, by Robert Cushman. We are sending one copy of this to each state office. No further copies are available.

4. Fact Sheets on The Fund for the Republic, issues one, two and three, samples enclosed. We have about 1,000 copies of each of these Fact Sheets. Modest quantities will be supplied free to any state organization requesting them.

5. Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools. This pamphlet has been distributed in some quantities to the affiliated state organizations. We now have an additional supply and can send up to about 100 copies to each state organization that requests them.

6. Toward the South of the Future, newly revised. The first edition of this is familiar to the state organizations. You can order it in quantity at 2¢ per copy.

7. We have a small number of copies of the following books and will supply one or two on request: The Negro and the Schools, Schools in Transition, The Strange Career of Jim Crow, Desegregation Issue of The Annals. State organizations have already received one or more copies of these.

8. We have an ample supply of the following two pamphlets, which may be bought at the price indicated, or ordered on consignment. Note that we are cutting the price of Changing Patterns by 50% with the hope of giving it wider circulation quickly.

What the Supreme Court Said . . 10¢

Changing Patterns in the New South . . 25¢

I am enclosing sample copies of the various leaflets referred to.

Encs.(6)
Fund's Bulletin, issue one
Three Fact Sheets
Baltimore pamphlet
Toward the South of the Future

~~Superfeeder~~
~~Dr. Mitchell~~
memo to state orgs.

MEMORANDUM

July 30, 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

FROM: C. H. Parrish and Frederick B. Routh

RE: Joint Report on the Mississippi Council

At your request, we are submitting this joint report on the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, its activities and its difficulties. We believe that the recommendations at the close of the report are consistent with the anxieties shown and the instructions given at the SRC Executive Committee meeting of July 20-21.

DIAGNOSIS

After receipt of the grant from the Fund for the Republic, SRC central staff sought to stimulate the reformation of the Mississippi Division into the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Local Mississippi people, both Negro and white, came together and agreed to assume the responsibility of organizing, strengthening, and directing a professionally staffed human relations agency which was to be affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

The leadership of this group fell largely to Rabbi Mantinband and Msgr. Brunini, both of whom stated at that time that in a state that is 90 per cent Protestant -- mostly Baptist and Methodist -- they questioned the wisdom of the selection of non-Protestant leadership for the Council.

When the time came to select professional staff, several applicants were interviewed. Two were selected: Rev. Dixon as Executive Director, and Mrs. Lyells as Associate Director. Both agreed to accept their appointments, but Mr. Dixon withdrew within a week, leaving Mrs. Lyells as the only professional staff member.

The Mississippi Council did not, at the time of its formation, at the time of employment of professional staff, or at any other time intervening between then and now, ever announce its existence publicly. Unlike every other state organization, the Mississippi Council is known only to its members, and as far as the general public is concerned, is non-existent.

Office space was sought in Jackson. Since the only staff person was a Negro, it seemed impossible to locate the office in other than a "Negro" district. This was done apparently with Board approval. In a short time, however, questions arose as to whether this location would

identify the Mississippi Council as just another "Negro" organization -- and dissatisfaction over the location of the office was expressed. The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council, however, never acted upon this matter.

The relationship between staff and Board has not been a happy one. There has been a serious personality problem involved in the relationship of the state chairmen and the top staff person. They found it difficult to reach a meeting of the minds. Complaints about staff inefficiency and ineffectiveness were sent to the SRC central office but, as far as we know, were not discussed with the Executive Committee or the Board of the Mississippi Council. The local policy-making group was either unable, unwilling, or was never given the opportunity to resolve differences between officers and staff. The Board itself seemed to lack cohesiveness and decisiveness.

Along toward the close of 1955, two new staff members were added. Two half-time associate directors, one white and one Negro. Before long there appeared a division in the staff.

At the close of 1955, Rabbi Mantinband declined to stand for reelection as Board Chairman and, with a sense of frustration, discouragement, and disappointment, wrote the SRC central office of his dissatisfaction with staff-Board relationship, declaring a "defiant and stand-offish" attitude on the part of the Executive Director.

In early 1956, Mrs. W. H. Ratliffe, prominent Methodist churchwoman, was elected State Chairman. She had previous commitments to church work which kept her out of the state a good deal of the time. She visited the SRC central office and expressed a desire to make the Mississippi Council work more effectively. Antagonisms soon developed between the new Chairman and the Executive Director. Complaints about staff were sent to the SRC central office; apparently they were not brought before the Mississippi Council Executive Committee. Several SRC staffers who had contact with the sit uation felt that a lingering paternalism on the part of some top Board people added to the difficulties of the situation. With a sense of frustration and discouragement, Mrs. Ratliffe resigned as Chairman in June, 1956.

SRC central office has had reports on the difficulties in Mississippi from many people. Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic after his trip to Mississippi questioned the wisdom of continuing aid to our state organization. Harold Fleming after his trip to Mississippi reported the general discouragement of the people with whom he talked. Mrs. Tilly after several trips in the state reported that the state organization was not well accepted among many liberal people. Mrs. Valien after conferring with the leadership of the Mississippi Council at the Hard Core Conference in Atlanta, reported that under the present leadership she doubted whether the Council could make much progress. C. H. Parrish and Fred Routh have expressed concern on numerous occasions about the Mississippi situation. Yet both of us had hoped all along that the situation might be salvaged.

Memorandum - 3
July 30, 1956

Both of us went out to Jackson July 2-3 and talked with numerous people about the situation in Mississippi and the condition of the Mississippi Council. We talked with such people as Boyd Campbell, past president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Rex Brown, Chairman of the Board, Mississippi Power and Light; Purser Hewitt, Editor of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger; about the conditions in Mississippi and the possibility of any human relations agency being effective at the time. We talked with Dean Ferguson of Millsaps College, Mr. S. W. Miller, Mrs. Ratliffe, and Dr. Reddix, about the problems of the Mississippi Council. Though we talked with each of these persons individually, the general consensus was:

1. There was a general lessening of tension in Mississippi at the present time.

2. That the Citizens' Councils, though powerful, were not nearly as strong as press reports might indicate.

3. That several prominent churchmen felt they had personally made a mistake in not taking a more active interest in seeking to maintain law and order and decency in Mississippi.

NOTE: Of special interest to us they also felt:

1. There was need for such an organization as the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

2. That it could function on an integrated basis.

3. That the Mississippi Council, as now constituted, could not be very effective and could not gain the respect of the people needed.

PRESCRIPTION

In the light of the foregoing diagnosis, we are forced to conclude that only drastic action by the Board of the Mississippi Council can salvage the operation in that state. We, here at the Atlanta office, will have to be convinced that the situation there is not hopeless, as it now appears; and that the allocation of funds to the Mississippi Council is not a waste of money needed desperately elsewhere.

Such action might, as a minimum, involve:

1. The reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council so as to make it more representative. New members should be added now. If necessary, the state constitutional provisions covering this may have to be suspended and a mail ballot of membership taken;

2. A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the present staff, clearing up the repeated charges of inefficiency that have been made;

3. The setting-up by the Board of the Mississippi Council of a program of activities which will have a reasonable chance of success.

We therefore recommend that:

1. Unless substantial evidence, not now available to us, is adduced to justify the continuation of the Mississippi Council, that funds be withdrawn after September 30, 1956, and that plans be made to service Mississippi from the central office;

2. The Mississippi Council, in line with the action taken by the Executive Committee of SRC, be placed on "provisional status" from this date until the end of our fiscal year -- September 30, 1956;

3. We further recommend that the Assistant Directors for State Organizations visit Mississippi again about the middle of September, in order to make a new evaluation of the program there.

eab/
8/1/56

FULL COPY

Southern Reg

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE,

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 7, 1956

To: All State Chairmen and Executive Directors

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director for state organizations

In the August SRC Newsletter mention was made of the recent SRC Executive Committee meeting at which several items of importance to the state organizations were decided. The basic resolutions follow:

1. Be it resolved by the Executive Committee that the central staff of the Southern Regional Council shall have the authority to modify the proposed allocation of funds to any state affiliate, as outlined in memo #1 for the third fiscal period; such modification not to exceed 25%.

2. The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, taking into account the mutual responsibility of a central organization and its state affiliates, instructs the staff of the Southern Regional Council as follows: When it finds any state organization less than satisfactory, after systematic program review and assessment (terms of which shall be notified in advance), to place that organization in provisional status for a stated period, at the end of which time, on the decision of the Executive Committee, funds may be withheld.

3. It was moved, seconded, and passed that the Council distribute to state affiliates the organizational memos drawn up by Dr. Robert Johnson.

July 23, 1956

FBR:

Obviously we should now get out a detailed statement to the states on what their money-raising goals must be for fiscal '55-'56.

This memo, or another, could contain news of the decision of the Executive Committee about provisional status of states that don't make their goals this year.

eab/

August 22, 1956

SRC State Organization Professional Personnel Data Form sent to the following:

ALABAMA

Rev. Robert E. Hughes

ARKANSAS

Mr. Nat Griswold
Mr. Christopher Mercer

FLORIDA

Mr. William K. Williams
Mr. Howard D. Roberts

GEORGIA

Dr. Wells
Mr. Mosell C. Hill

KENTUCKY

Mr. Galen A. Martin

LOUISIANA

Mr. Milton C. Vigo

MISSISSIPPI

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Harry S. Jones

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Mr. J. T. McCain

TENNESSEE

TEXAS

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Mr. Kenneth Holbert

VIRGINIA

Rev. John H. Marion
Mr. William Cooper

GEORGIA CONSULTANTS

Dr. B. R. Brazeal
Dr. Richard Henderson
Rev. Lucius Pitts
Dr. E. K. Weaver
Mr. Whitney Young

TENNESSEE CONSULTANTS

Mr. L. L. Campbell
Mr. Jack Conrad
Mr. Louis Dotson
Mr. Joseph T. Drake
Mr. Joseph R. Ellis
Mr. Richard A. Gibboney
Mr. W. W. Gibson
Mr. A. M. Leatherwood
Mr. C. W. Lindsey
Mr. Herman H. Long
Mr. Francis Manis
Mr. Gordon F. Vars
Mr. John L. Wall, Jr.

KENTUCKY CONSULTANTS

Mr. Joseph A. Carroll
Dr. Lee Coleman
Dr. L. C. Kesselman
Mr. Howitt C. Mathis
Mr. Milburn Maupin
Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Mr. C. V. Snapp
Dr. Willis Sutton
Dr. Tom C. Venable
Dr. G. D. Wilson
Mr. William M. Wood

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ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 22, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Professional Staff of State Affiliated Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director for State Organizations

The professional personnel files of the Southern Regional Council need to be brought up to date and systematized. Enclosed is a personnel data sheet. Please fill it out and return it in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

We would like to complete this modernization of our personnel files as soon as possible. Your speedy cooperation will be much appreciated.

Thank you for your cooperation.

SRC State Organization Professional Personnel Data

_____ (State Organization) _____ (date)

Name _____ Social Security No. _____

Position _____ Date of Employment _____

Home Address _____

_____

Birth Place _____ Birth Date _____ Marital Status ____

Education:

High School _____ Yr. of Graduation _____

College _____ Degree _____ Year _____

College _____ Degree _____ Year _____

Work Experience:

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

Other Related Experience:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Armed Forces _____
(Branch, rank, and period of service)

References _____
(Name, address, relationship)

_____

_____

_____

Articles Published: _____

_____

_____

Professional Societies, Honorary Societies, Honors Received, etc.: _____
(List on Reverse Side)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

FILE COPY

Affiliated State Organizations

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Reverend Robert E. Hughes, Executive Dir.
Room 206, Moore Building
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Mr. Nat Griswold, Executive Director
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Florida Council on Human Relations
Mr. William K. Williams, Executive Director
324 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Dr. Guy H. Wells, Executive Director
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Executive Director
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

North Carolina Council on Human Rel.
Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Dir.
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

South Carolina Council on Human Rel.
Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Executive Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Mrs. Mollie Todd, Chairman
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations
Reverend Edwin G. Kloppe, Exec. Dir.
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Virginia Council on Human Relations
Reverend John H. Marion, Exec. Dir.
100 E. Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

8 23 56

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ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 24, 1956

MEMORANDUM NO. 13

TO: All Directors of State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

A number of inquiries have come in to the Central Office regarding student subscriptions to New South. After due consideration by this staff the following policy is announced:

Upon receipt of $1.00 by the Central Office, SRC is prepared to send to a bona fide college or highschool student a subscription to New South for the nine months of the school term.

The setting of student dues is the proper prerogative of the state organization. $2.00 would provide for the New South student subscription plus $1.00 for the state organization treasury. But the amount to be charged, if any, above the $1.00 subscription charge is a matter for each state group to decide for itself.

FBR:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 31, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Board Members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

At the meeting of the Southern Regional Council Executive Committee, July 20-21, a general review of the progress of state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council was undertaken.

After deliberation the following resolution was passed:

> "The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, taking into account the mutual responsibility of a central organization and its state affiliates, instructs the staff of the Southern Regional Council as follows: When it finds any state organization less than satisfactory, after systematic program review and assessment (the terms of which shall be notified in advance) to place that organization in provisional status for a stated period, at the end of which time, on the decision of the Executive Committee, funds may be withheld."

We recognize that there are many good people who have worked with the Mississippi Council whose services have been invaluable to it, to us, and to the state. However, because of the unstable condition of the leadership of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, its comparative ineffectiveness, and the special joint report of C. H. Parrish and F. B. Routh, we have reluctantly decided:

1. To put the Mississippi Council on provisional status from August 1 to September 30.

2. That prior to September 30 the Assistant Directors for State Organizations will go to Mississippi to determine what has been done to improve the situation.

3. That unless substantial evidence of improvement is found, we propose to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council that direct financial aid to the Mississippi Council be no longer given after September 30, 1956, and plans made to service Mississippi from the Central Office -- perhaps with occasional clerical aid for the state organization.

A detailed memorandum, on the visit to Mississippi made by C. H. Parrish and F. B. Routh July 2nd and 3rd, has been sent to Mrs. Wheatley as acting Chairman of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations (10 copies), to Msgr. Brunini as Secretary-Treasurer of the MCHR (one copy) and to Mrs. Lyells as Executive Director (one copy).

A summary of the detailed memo is enclosed, and particular attention is called to the section headed "Prescription," which should be the subject of official consideration by the Board or the Executive Committee of the MCHR.

Final determination of the status of the Mississippi Council will depend upon the degree of improvement of the whole operation, the willingness of the Board to strengthen itself and to accept responsibility and the clearing up of staff-Board relationships.

GSM/eab
Encl: Summary Report of CHP & FBR

FILE COPY

Comments on "A Scientist's Report on Race Differences," by Frank C. J. McGurk, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Psychology, Villanova University
in U. S. News & World Report, September 21, 1956

by C. H. Parrish

Dr. McGurk begins his discussion by reviewing the comparative intelligence test scores of Negro and white soldiers during World War I. He finds, of course, that the average test score for Negroes was considerably below that for whites. He chooses to analyze these World War I test scores in terms of the extent to which the Negro test scores "overlap" the white average. He assumes that half of the white test scores are above and half below this midpoint. Thus it would be expected that since the Negro midpoint is below that of the whites the percentage of Negroes scoring above the white average would be something less than 50 per cent. He then reviews the studies bearing on this point of test differences which appeared during the period 1935 to 1950. In the studies which he cites he points out that the percentage of the test scores of Negroes that exceeded the average for whites had not changed appreciably since the World War I results were published. This overlap was 27%-29% in 1918, dropped to 20% in 1939-40, was up to 30% in 1945 and back again to 29% in 1951. Meanwhile, he goes on:

> "....since World War I the social and economic position of the Negro has improved....the Negro has achieved more and more of the social and economic opportunities that were once reserved for the white man and to say that the socio-economic status of the Negro has risen at a faster rate than the whites is not an exaggeration.....but in the 16 years between 1935 and 1950, a period in which the social and economic status of the Negro had certainly improved over the World War I period, there can be found no factual evidence that this improvement had increased the Negro' relative ability to perform on psychological tests. There is, of course, a great deal of opinion that this matter, but let it be said again that the factual evidence completely denies the theory that improving the social and economic status of the Negro improves his capacity for education, as we have defined the latter term."

One of the six studies which McGurk considers pertinent to his arguments is his own ("Comparison of the Performance of Negro and White High School Seniors on Cultural and Noncultural Psychological Test Questions," Washington, D.C., The Catholic University of America Press), published in 1951. He tested 213 pairs of Negro and white high school seniors selected from Pennsylvania high schools and matched by the method to be described later. In 1953 Dr. McGurk rearranged these data ("On White and Negro Test Performance and Socio-economic Factors," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Vo. 48) in order to answer three questions:-

> "If the social and economic opportunities were such important factors in causing racial test-score differences, what would be found if we compared Negroes and whites whose socio-economic status was very high?
> "And the second question: What would be found if we compared Negroes and whites whose socio-economic status was extremely poor?
> "Finally, would the difference between Negroes and whites of very high socio-economic status be less than the difference between Negroes and whites of very low socio-economic status?"

In order to get a clear picture of what Dr. McGurk seemed to consider a crucial investigation the explanation is given in his own words:

> "To understand the results of this study, it is absolutely necessary to understand the composition of these two socio-economic groups. Recall that, in the 1951 study, a white subject was paired with a Negro subject when the white subject was identical or equivalent to the Negro subject in terms of 14 social and economic factors thought to be important. This means that, in terms of socio-economic status, there were no white subjects higher than the highest Negro subject. Also in terms of socio-economic status, there were no Negro subjects lower than the lowest white subject. Each Negro subject was permanently paired with a white subject so that both subjects were equal or equivalent in terms of each of the 14 socio-economic factors. The extremely high socio-economic group was selected by picking out of the entire group of Negroes subjects whose socio-economic factors were the highest. This became the High Negro Group. In picking these Negro subjects, the white subject who had been permanently paired with them had to be picked also. The latter group became the High White Group. "

In comparing these groups he finds that in answer to his questions:

> "...only 18 percent of these Negro children of excellent socio-economic background obtained test scores that equaled or exceeded the average white score. This is even poorer Negro performance than that which was reported in 1918, and this is all the more significant when we consider that, in the 1953 re-analysis, we were dealing with Negro children of fine social and economic backgrounds. The conclusion to be drawn from this finding, in relation to the World War I data, is that, when the Negro is given better social and economic opportunity, the differences between Negroes and whites actually increase."

The supreme confidence of Professor McGurk in his own findings is not supported by three of the other five studies he uses to back his argument. (Two of the articles were not available to the present writer.) Parallel quotations from Dr. McGurk and the source authority will bring out this point:

Work cited - H. A. Tanser, Kent County Negroes: (Chatham, Ontario) 1939

McGurk - -

> "According to the author, social and economic opportunities had always been equal for all Negroes and whites in this area, except for a few minor outbursts of oppression directed toward the Negroes."

Tanser - -

> "It may be safely stated....that white pupils attending Central School come from homes that on the average are of a considerably higher socio-economic status than the homes from which the coloured pupils come. In the case of the rural schools....the children..., both Negro and white, come from homes that are generally of an equal socio-economic status." Tanser's figures (below) show that the urban (Central School) difference is two and a half times the rural difference.

(Average I.Q.	Rural		Urban	
Whites (Median I.Q.)	96.29	(47)	104.68	(339)
Negroes (Median I.Q.)	90.06	(60)	89.08	(43)
Difference - - - -	6.23		15.60	

Work cited - A. M. Shuey: "A Comparison of Negro and White College Students by Means of the ACE.", Journal of Psychology, v. 14 (1942)

McGurk - -
"Shuey's findings are....no indication whatsoever that equal socio-economic opportunities will equalize or improve the Negro's test performance in comparison with the white's."

Shuey - -
"It cannot be inferred that all....factors have been equated. One may conclude, however, that such equating as has been done here has decreased the differences usually found between white and Negro college students but that the differences have not been eliminated."

Work cited - F. Brown: "An Experimental and Critical Study of the Intelligence of Negro and White Kindergarten Children." Journal of Genetic Psychology, Vol. 65: 1944.

McGurk - -
"Unfortunately, the author did not attempt to equate the Negro and white children regarding socio-economic factors. However, all children attended nonsegregated schools.... All the children were very young, which is supposed to equate socio-economic differences....31 percent of the Negro kindergarten children overlapped the average test score of the white kindergarten children....(this) represents no improvement over the World War I standing of the Negro. Whatever socio-economic benefits accrued to the Negro children in Minneapolis in 1944 were not sufficient to change their standing relative to the white children with whom they were compared, when the World War I data are the basis for comparison."

Brown - -
"The problem of socio-economic status as it affects the Negro remains stubbornly insoluble so far as an accurate equating of groups is concerned as long as occupational opportunities are not the same for both whites and Negroes."

These excerpts are enlightening. In Dr. McGurk's words, they come from the "only existing studies that relate to the problem." In no instance do they seem to warrant Dr. McGurk's assertion that "the factual evidence completely denies the theory that improving the social and economic status of the Negro improves his capacity for education." Even more interesting are Dr. McGurk's own figures adapted below from his 1953 article mentioned above but for some strange reason not given in the U. S. News and World Report article:

	High SES	Low SES	Difference
Mean test score - White	31.49	21.72	9.77
Mean test score - Negro	23.43	20.00	3.43
Difference W-N	8.06	1.72	

The greatest difference in averages (9.77) it may be seen is between the High White Group and the Low White Group and the smallest difference (1.72) is between the Low White Group and the Low Negro Group. It is further pertinent to observe that although the High Negro Group is only 3.43 points higher than the Low Negro Group it is slightly superior to the Low White Group.

One of two conclusions may be drawn from this table:

1. Improvement in socio-economic status changes the average test score for whites but does not appreciably affect the average test score for Negroes.(This is to say, in effect, that the low test score of the low white economic group is due to their poor socio-economic status but the low average test score of the low Negro group is due to the fact that they are Negroes.)

2. The other possibility here, which unaccountably McGurk seems not to be aware of, is that there is something faulty with the equating technique used to differentiate the groups. This latter view is strongly suggested by Shuey and Brown in the excerpts quoted above and may be commented on briefly.

Most of the scales for determining differences in socio-economic status involve the use of a series of questions about the material possessions, education and occupation of the individuals to be distinguished and classified. If two groups are to be compared, however, a serious question arises as to whether the material possessions, education and occupation have the same meaning within the two groups.

Conceivably, the possession of a Cadillac may not have the same significance in the white community as it does in the Negro community. Frequently these material possessions are used as compensation for the deprivation occasioned by life in the Negro community. There is also some doubt that a professional in the Negro community has comparable status with a professional in the white community. If the level of competition is lower in one group than in the other a given individual would get ahead faster and with less effort in the low level group than in the group where the competitive situation is more demanding. Up to a point -- the higher the level of competition the greater the stimulation to achievement. It is likely in this connection, although studies are not presently available on the point, that the Negro community is much less highly differentiated in socio-economic status than is the white community. Certainly there is much evidence here to suggest the necessity of proceeding with caution in drawing inferences based on the use of the usual equating devices.

A decade ago, Klineberg (Characterists of the American Negro) summarized the effect of socio-economic differences:

> "Improvement in the socio-economic environment of white children raises their test scores considerably. A change to a poorer environment has a correspondingly bad effect....This has two important implications for group comparisons: First, that the test scores may not be taken as measures of innate capacity; second, that the superior socio-economic environment of certain racial groups imposes upon them a handicap which makes their test results not comparable with those of whites."

"In the comparisons of infants no socio-economic effect is evident. A study in New Haven reported by Gordon W. Allport (The Nature of Prejudice) supports this conclusion.

"The average New Haven Negro infant of this study is equal in behavioral development to the average New Haven white baby."

Another significant report, dealing with pre-school children, is cited by Allport who commented as follows:

"In language development Negro children living in segregated districts were more retarded than white children but Negroes living in mixed neighborhoods were almost equal in language development....Apparently," Allport continues, "in non-verbal intelligence preschool children show no difference, but verbal ability is already influenced by social factors: Children in segregated districts may be off-spring of uneducated Negroes, or they may lack the sense of freedom in social intercourse without which language cannot develop flexibility...."

We are led to the tentative conclusion that if the comparison between two groups is made by using very young children or persons of low socio-economic status, the difference in average test scores is negligible, but the tests quickly lose their validity when comparisons are attempted between older children or persons of higher socio-economic status.

An additional observation may be made about Dr. McGurk's complete reliance upon psychological tests which other investigators have long recognized as being inadequate for the comparison of different racial or ethnic groups. C. C. Brigham whose book, American Intelligence, published in 1923 was, at the time, the best presentation of the mental inferiority hypothesis, had this to say in a 1930 article (Psychological Review, v. 37; p. 165):

"This review has summarized some of the more recent test findings which show that comparative studies of various national and racial groups may not be made with existing tests, and which show, in particular, that one of the most pretentious of these comparative racial studies - the writer's own- was without foundation."

Since this statement was made there has been no important contradition of it by any leading authority in the field of mental testing. Certainly there would be no justification for comparing, as McGurk does, the results of different tests, for different periods and for different unselected groups.

There is no doubt that McGurk's "findings", insecure as they are, will be used widely as a justification for opposing school desegregation. However, it should be pointed out that except for propaganda purposes, articles of the McGurk type have no real pertinence in the present bitter controversy over the schools. It is the potentiality or the achievement of the individual that is important and not the average test score of the group with which he is identified. We will agree that the average American is taller than the average Japanese but if there is a Japanese individual who is six feet tall - he is still six feet tall - no matter what the average height for Japanese may be.

* * *

Original folder - ~~[illegible]~~ memos to pertinent maps

SUMMARY OF JOINT REPORT TO DR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
by C. H. Parrish and Frederick B. Routh
re
The Conditions of the Mississippi Council

The Mississippi Council apparently has been unable to get off the ground with an effective program and a cohesive functioning organization. It is not widely known in the state. There have been numerous reports to the central office of difficulties about office location, about staff-Board relations, and about Board assumption of responsibility. The situation in the state is extremely difficult and yet, on the basis of discussions with a number of prominent Mississipians, there is a recognized need for a human relations agency in the state, but that the Mississippi Council, as now consitituted, cannot be very effective and cannot gain the respect of the people it needs. Because of frustrations, one state chairman declined to stand for reelection and the newly elected chairman resigned from office. The leadership in the organization has been unsteady.

PRESCRIPTION

In the light of the foregoing, we conclude that only drastic action by the Board of the Mississippi Council can salvage the operation in that state. We at the Atlanta office will have to be convinced that the organizational situation there is not hopeless; and that the allocation of funds to the Mississippi Council is not a waste of money needed desperately elsewhere.

The needed action, at a minimum, involves, we think:

1. The reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council, so as to make it more representative. New members should be added now. If necessary, the state constitutional provisions covering this may have to be superseded by a mail ballot of the membership;

2. A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the present staff, clearing up the repeated charges of inefficiency that have been made;

3. The setting-up by the Board of the Mississippi Council of a program of activities which will have a reasonable chance of success.

We therefore recommend that:

1. Unless substantial evidence, not now available to us, is adduced to justify the continuation of the Mississippi Council, funds be withdrawn after September 30, 1956, and that plans be made to service Mississippi from the central office, or with minor direct aid for clerical purposes.

2. The Mississippi Council, in line with the action taken by the Executive Committee of SRC, be placed on "provisional status" from this date until the end of our fiscal year -- September 30, 1956.

3. We further recommend that the Assistant Directors for State Organizations visit Mississippi again about the middle of September, in order to make a new evaluation of the program there.

eab/

Mailed 10/1/56 to:

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Homewood, Alabama

Duncan Hunter (Chrmn)
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

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Memphis 5

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Houston 19

W. R. Banks (V-Chrwn)
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John M. Ellison (1st V. Chrwn)
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Richm.

Southern Re[illegible]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[illegible]
GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 1, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

TO: All Chairmen and all Executive Directors of SRC Affiliated State Organizations

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director George Mitchell

RE: Political Activity

We have had disquieting accounts in recent weeks of activities in one, two, or three of our state organizations which seem to us to border upon the political. We have taken these matters up individually state by state. But, precautionarily, I now review the whole matter with all of the state organizations.

You have received from the Central Office the following items re political activity:

1. Memorandum #1, issued April 10, 1954, from which I quote:

"NO POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The statute governing U. S. Tax Exemption is as follows:

EXEMPT CORPORATIONS

'51. Exempt Corporations. The following corporations and organizations are exempt from the income tax:

'(6) Corporations and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation (Code Sec. 101 (6) and Reg. Sec. 29.101 (6)-1).'"

Quite a similar restriction is made by the statute upon gifts from individuals.

2. Memorandum #4, issued September 2, 1954, laid down the non-political requirement for state organizations' by-laws.

3. Fred Routh's memorandum to all state chairmen and all state directors, dated March 2, 1956, renewed the control of Memorandum #1 upon political activity.

4. In addition, you are aware that this office requires the chairman of each state organization at the close of each fiscal year to sign a certificate using the following words:

> "As Chairman of the [name of organization] I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year [date], engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity."

The Southern Regional Council, like any other tax-exempt organization is bound by the language of the statute as stated in Memo #1.

Counsel tells us that exact definition of the phrase, "no substantial part" has not become available through the courts.

We think the only safe course to follow is to avoid <u>all</u> political activity.

The tax-exempt status of the Southern Regional Council, along with that of a great many other educational organizations, is currently under review by the appropriate unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

We realize that state organizations will often be pressed for activity bordering on the political. We can only tell you that you simply must refuse to engage in any activity suspicionable of being political.

We have had one instance in which a state organization assisted certain entirely local unaffiliated bodies which proposed political participation. Fortunately the matter was caught before anything of this kind had been done. And we were able to make clear to that state organization the settled doctrine of law that you cannot accomplish by indirection what is directly forbidden by statute.

It may be readily believed that there is need in this or that state for an organization to express a directly political discontent. Maybe so. BUT your state organization cannot be that organization -- in whole or in part. The choice for your state organization was between: (1) enjoying assistance from the Southern

Regional Council with strict observance of the no-political-activity-requirement; and (2) complete independence, raising your own money, and doing as you might choose on matters political. That is still the choice.

To the rule of no political activity there appear to be certain partially agreed exemptions.

One of these is the matter of educating for or against a principle as opposed to pressing for or against a statute or statutory proposal. Pretty clear you would incur no penalty for being in favor of the principle of honesty in government. And so long as that is a metter for general educational discussion among the people of a community or of a state, you are not constricted. But the moment a proposal for legislative action takes shape defining honesty in government, or perhaps penalizing dishonesty in government, your efforts as to education must cease. You cannot be for or against a particular legislative proposal.

There is a twilight zone where some particular legislative proposal is merely under discussion. For the moment the proposal may not have taken shape as HRBill 2305. But if there is sufficient clarity about the proposal for it no longer to be a vague general proposal, you had better cease to be for or against the proposal. And constitutional amendments, we think, often come under this paragraph.

Of course it is perfectly clear that you can never be for or against any particular candidate for public office.

One other exception should be noted. It seems to be agreed that if a tax-exempt body is called upon in its capacity as an expert to testify before a legislative committee (which committee may be shaping legislation), the tax-exempt body will be permitted so to testify; and can hardly endanger its tax-exemption status by so doing. But we would add that the invitation must be genuine and unsolicited and not "fixed" or "arranged."

Please write me that you have read and understand this. I send a copy to your chairman to be sure that he understands it, and I ask also for a letter from him saying that he has read it.

Fred Routh's memo of March 2, 1956, referred to above, also says, "You should also consult local legal counsel for an opinion on applicable state laws."

I would point out to you that you are in a very dangerous situation if you are proceeding, in the present state of affairs in the South, without the steady advice of legal counsel. Some of you may be so proceeding. The reason advanced may be that you have not got enough money to pay a lawyer. Almost certainly, for reasonable effort on the part of Board members, volunteer legal advice could be had.

Please let me know by November 1st what arrangement your state organization has made to give it the advantage of steady legal counsel.

We know what a tough situation your state group faces, and we don't want to hamper you with any more restrictions than can be helped. But these restrictions apply to all tax-exempt organizations, and do not put us at any disadvantage not applicable to all other tax-exempt organizations.

GSM/eab

10/11/56 MAILED TO EACH STATE AFFILIATE marked "FOR YOUR INFORMATION"

American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

EBR

For release Monday, October 8

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

QUAKERS DEFEND WASHINGTON INTEGRATION

The American Friends Service Committee drew on its experience in Washington, D.C. to defend the program of school integration which was recently under attack by the Davis Sub-committee.

Miss Irene Osborne, speaking for the Quaker group, said the Davis hearings had been "the greatest possible disservice to the program."

Miss Osborne directed a four-year program launched by the American Friends Service Committee in 1951 to aid full integration of the Washington public schools. She is now AFSC's national school consultant.

"Integration in Washington has enjoyed a great degree of success. Problems that have arisen are the behavioral and teaching problems that must be faced by any large metropolitan educational system. In the days of segregation the Washington School Board and administrators had little time to give to the business of education, engaged as they were in the constant struggle merely to house school children and to maintain the precarious balance of a dual system. Having rid itself of the handicap of racial segregation, the school system is now for the first time in a position to give good education to all," she said.

"The Davis Sub-committee conducted its hearing without objectivity and with predetermined goals. The hearings were conducted in a manner which will lower morale within the school system and interfere with the children's learning situation," she said.

- more -

Miss Osborne said integration had brought innumerable gains to Washington school children and the community.

Among the improvements in the school program now possible for the first time she listed:

1. Children can attend the school nearest their home, thus correcting poor school assignment for thousands of children.

2. The most overcrowded schools have been relieved by utilizing available space nearby.

3. All teacher services are available where they are most needed.

4. Special education is available to those who need it without racial restriction.

5. Parents and children in the same neighborhood can work together in the same school program thus providing a stabilizing and unifying force for the community.

6. A child can enter an educational program suited to his individual needs without being considered as an anonymous member of his racial group.

7. There is for the first time an adequate testing program and skilled use of test results for the guidance of individual schools.

Miss Osborne said the Davis Committee "brough back into school discussions the kind of racial labelling which the Board of Education in its original policy statement on desegregation hoped would never be re-introduced.

"The Davis Sub-committee gave sensational treatment to the problems of the poor, impoverished and deprived who are present in all communities and appear in our schools whether integrated or segregated. It is a disservice to give such problems a racial label. It is inhuman to view them with scorn rather than sympathy

- more -

and responsibility. A real problem of education in America is that we tend to give the poorest education to those who need it most," she said.

The Service Committee's statement regretted that the Davis Sub-committee did not give equally dramatic treatment to many stories of success which have come out of the integrated schools. Stories like these may be told, it said: the Negro child who is going to a better school, getting better marks and living happily; the prejudiced white mother who through PTA work learned to respect her Negro neighbors; the Negro child elected to class office; the slow learner who can for the first time have space in a special class; the school where white and Negro parents are working jointly to improve their neighborhood.

Miss Osborne expressed the Service Committee's regret that the moral rightness of integration was ignored and that the Davis Sub-committee focussed no attention on the responsibility and wisdom of giving each child the full equality of opportunity he inherently deserves.

"The Washington school system is to be commended for doing so well what is right and just."

The Washington school integration project was directed through the AFSC Community Relations Program.

During the four-year project the Service Committee published two widely circulated pamphlets based on its experience in the nation's capital.

"Integration of Washington Schools" is a question and answer pamphlet discussing issues most often raised about integration.

"The Right of Every Child" recounted the successful first-year experience of integrated schools and details some of the administrative actions which contributed to the successful transition.

The American Friends Service Committee has other programs in the field of race relations. Last July it launched a similar program in North Carolina seeking to assist in desegregation in that state. In other areas the Committee works to enlarge housing and job opportunities for minorities and conducts programs to improve the status of the American Indian.

- more -

The American Friends Service Committee was founded by a group of Quakers in 1917 to relieve human suffering and to ease the tension between individuals, groups and nations. It functions in more than a dozen countries besides the United States -- in Latin America, Asia and the Middle East, Africa and Europe. The Committee's work is open to anyone, regardless of religion, race or nationality. The international work is administered from its headquarters in Philadelphia. Throughout the U.S. the work is carried on by 12 regional offices.

The AFSC works for peace through speakers and publications, and through practical projects like relief and rehabilitation, work with refugees, village development, race relations, work and study projects for young people. It conducts conferences on international relations at the community level as well as with diplomats and government officials of many nations.

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Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . .

10-10-56

MBO -
Mail one each to
the state gpo.
HCF

Stamp "For your Info"

FILE COPY

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

FOR RELEASE: AM Newspapers
Tuesday, October 16, 1956

For information call -
Dr. Otto Klineberg
Dept. of Psychology
Columbia University
University 5-4000

New York -- Eighteen prominent social scientists from the staffs of universities and research institutions throughout the nation today issued a joint statement attacking as "scientifically unjustified" theories that the intellectual potential of Negroes is inferior to that of Whites.

The signers, most of them members of the American Psychological Association, include: Prof. Otto Klineberg, Columbia University; Prof. Theodore Newcomb, University of Michigan; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Prof. Nevitt Sanford, Vassar College; Prof. Robin Williams, Jr., Cornell University; Prof. David Krech, University of California; Prof. Jerome Bruner, Harvard University; Prof. Allison Davis, University of Chicago; Prof. Daniel Katz, University of Michigan; Prof. Anne Anastasi, Fordham University; Prof. Stuart Cook, New York University; Prof. Isidor Chein, New York University; Prof. Marie Jahoda,

(MORE)

New York University; Prof. Kenneth Clark, College of the City of New York; Prof. Bingham Dai, Duke University School of Medicine; Prof. Irving Lorge, Teacher's College, Columbia University; Prof. Solomon Asch, Swarthmore College; and Dr. David Rapaport, Austen Riggs Foundation.

The joint statement supported its argument by citing positions taken in the past by leading scientific organizations which have "opposed the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics."

After quoting excerpts from findings of these groups, the statement declared that "we know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions."

The statement criticized the position of "a few specialists" that Negro-White differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities.

"To this we would point out that such 'equation' is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms."

The statement said that intelligence quotients of Southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in unsegregated schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

(MORE)

The joint statement also attacked the theory that differences in the intelligence quotients persists even when "noncultural" questions are used.

"We would deny the possibility of devising a 'noncultural' test in the light of our present understanding of the problem."

"No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who are from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of White children," the statement said, but it ascribed these differences in achievement to inferior educational opportunities "which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child."

Despite educational and environmental differences, the statement declared, there is "overlapping" between the two racial groups, which means that many Negro children do better than the average White child "in spite of all of the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected."

"The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance any individual child, Negro or White, is scientifically unjustified."

The full text of the joint statement is attached.

In connection with the process of school desegregation and the difficulties with which it has been accompanied in certain areas, the question has again arisen as to the existence of innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and Whites. The present statement is directed to that question. Those who have signed it are not on this occasion taking sides with regard to the problem of desegregation as a whole, nor with the manner or the rapidity with which it should be accomplished. They are for the moment concerned only with the facts and conclusions accepted by scientists with regard to racial comparisons in inborn intellectual capacity.

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A number of years ago, at a time when Nazi race theories were receiving much publicity, several scientific organizations placed themselves on record as opposed to the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics; their position was that no such relationship had ever been scientifically demonstrated. These organizations included, among others, the American Anthropological Association (in 1939) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association (in 1938). More recently (in 1950) a group of distinguished social scientists meeting in Unesco House in Paris issued a Statement on Race which reads in part as follows:

> Whatever classification the anthropologist makes of man, he never includes mental characteristics as part of those classifications. It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences, training and education. Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, the tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups. In short, given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.

Two years later an equally distinguished assembly of geneticists and physical anthropologists, also meeting in Paris, pointed out that:

(MORE)

> The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, on the contrary, that a major factor in explaining such differences is the cultural experience which each group has undergone.

In 1953, a Statement submitted to the United States Supreme Court by more than thirty American social scientists, included the following:

> The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be adequately explained in terms of environmental differences... It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences in intelligence are not well founded.

These statements still stand, and in our judgment represent the consensus among experts who have studied this question as objectively and as scientifically as is at present possible. We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions.

Those few specialists who take a different position usually do so on two major grounds. The first is that Negro-White differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities. To this we would point out that such "equation" is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms. We do know that the intelligence

(MORE)

quotients of Southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in the schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

In the second place, it has been argued that the differences in I.Q. persist even when "noncultural questions" are used. We would deny the possibility of devising a "noncultural" test in the light of our present understanding of the problem.

In the early days of testing, many psychologists believed that the elimination of the handicap due to language was equivalent to eliminating the influence of culture in general. One psychologist, for example, Professor Florence L. Goodenough of the University of Minnesota, devised a performance test consisting in "Drawing a Man". She regarded this test as "culture-free". Many investigators have made use of this test, and they have been able to demonstrate that, contrary to the earlier view, the results are indeed affected by many aspects of previous experience. Professor Goodenough herself has now recognized this fact, and very honestly and courageously points out her former error. Writing with Dale B. Harris on "Studies in the psychology of children's drawings" in the Psychological Bulletin for September, 1950, she expresses the opinion that: "the search for a culture-free test,

(MORE)

whether of intelligence, artistic ability, personal-social characteristics, or any other measurable trait is illusory." She goes on to state that her own earlier study "is certainly no exception to the rule" and adds, "The writer hereby apologizes for it."

No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who come from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of White children, nor that a reasonable amount of time must elapse before the gap can be closed. We would interpret the difference in terms of the whole pattern of educational opportunities associated with the social environment, and which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child. Even those few scholars, however, who prefer an explanation in terms of race, indicate that there is overlapping between the two racial groups. Overlapping is usually defined technically as the percentage in one group which is superior in test scores to the median or average score obtained by the other. In every comparison with which we are familiar in this field there is some degree of overlapping. This means more than that some Negro children do better than some White children. It means that some Negro children do better than the average White child, in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected.

(MORE)

The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance <u>any individual child</u>, Negro or White, is scientifically unjustified.

October 2, 1956

Copy to Tenn. mailed to Mrs. Todd, marked "For office files"

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 19, 1956

FILE COPY

Another copy in State Org. "tax-exemption" file

TO: EACH STATE AFFILIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

One further word about this question of tax-exemption and political activity.

I think part of the difficulty that the state directors have in defining political activity is the history so many of you have had of dealing through church bodies. As a matter of practical federal politics, the U. S. Government is unlikely to remove the tax-exemption of a populous religious denomination for minor trespasses. I think myself that churches trade a bit freely upon this latitude. And the latitude is perhaps increased by the stringency of public sentiment in favor of separation of church and state.

We, however, are not populous. And the vultures could and would rejoice to see us lose tax-exemption.

You are just going to have to get your people, even to the remotest local groups, taught to be watchful.

Another comment: I should imagine that the machines which manufacture stick candy are quite different from the machines which manufacture marshmallows. As long as a lay organization uses tax-exempt money, it is needfully and inescapably a marshmallow machine. You mustn't try to make stick candy on a marshmallow machine.

Now quite all right to build a stick candy machine if anyone wants it. The only thing is that all tax-exempt machines are marshmallow machines.

Item from: The Christian Century, October 24, 1956

FILE COPY

HENDERSON PASTORS' DIARY

By C. Sumpter Logan and Theodore A. Braun

Henderson, a town of 20,000 population, is located in western Kentucky on the banks of the Ohio. Six miles north is the Mason-Dixon line. Thirty-odd miles southeast are Sturgis and, beyond it, Clay, where mobs prevented integration of the schools early in September. A slopover from the wave of race turmoil in Sturgis and Clay splashed into Henderson, nearly wrecking our school integration plan which had been functioning without incident for three weeks. Without warning we had a collision in our midst. Here in diary form is the story of what happened as we two Henderson ministers saw it.

Thursday September 20. Our blood was chilled this afternoon by a radio announcement of a Saturday evening mass meeting sponsored by the Citizens Council of Kentucky, Inc., with Jerry Waller of Morganfield, Kentucky, as the main speaker. We have heard this rabble-rouser before, denouncing Eisenhower, Nixon, Stevenson, Kefauver, the Supreme Court, Governor Chandler, civic authorities, ministers, and all law and order. He seems to woo disintegration with calculated deliberation. Tonight a few ministers got together and decided to call a meeting of the Henderson County ministerial association tomorrow.

Friday September 21. For two and a half hours this morning the ministerial association discussed strategy. We finally came to a common mind, deciding that our witness should be to attend the Saturday mass meeting in the courthouse as a group and to make a statement in rebuttal to Waller's expected tirade.

Saturday September 22. As the zero hour approached we thirteen ministers gathered for prayer. Then we walked to the courtroom and sat down together in the first two rows, underneath a large American flag ("...one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"). As the room filled up and the crowd overflowed onto the courthouse lawn, we ministers felt like birds in the wilderness. We represented seven denominations -- Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Evangelical and Reformed, Methodist, Southern Baptist, Southern Presbyterian and the Salvation Army. Waller launched into a bitter harangue which held the crowd for an hour. Finally, with a call for a school boycott, he stepped away from the microphone.

The president of the ministerial association then arose, walked to the platform and asked permission to address the crowd in behalf of the association. At first Waller flatly refused to yield the microphone, but after a few minutes' conversation he reluctantly gave way. The president read the association's statement to the crowd (estimated at 1,500), counseling them to keep cool heads and calm emotions as Henderson county moves into a new era under the decision of the Supreme Court, and urging them to help

implement that decision. Before he reached the end of his speech boos, hisses, yells and curses drowned him out. Uncomplimentary counter-remarks were heard. Waller stated that this was the first time a rebuttal had been made at a white citizens' council mass meeting. The crowd broke up without any council petitions being signed.

Sunday September 23. Attendance at several churches was at an all-time low. We hear that an effort is being made to boycott the churches as well as the schools. Several months ago a young Negro minister, a social action executive in the Evangelical and Reformed Church, was booked to preach in the local church of that denomination. Attendance at that church was below normal this morning, but the guest preacher was well received by those who were present. He remarked that this was the first time he had come into a town immediately after a white citizens' council meeting. One of the Presbyterian ministers spoke on the local situation to his own congregation. After the service an officer of his church requested that he give no more "nigger lectures" from the pulpit.

Monday September 24. This morning the boycott of the Weaverton school here started. Of the 863 pupils enrolled, only 300 (five of them Negro) reported for classes. As in Sturgis and Clay, a mob gathered near the school. It was an orderly mob, but we wonder at what moment reason, justice and law will give way to passion, violence and even crime. There is a good deal of talk about lynching around the town.

Soon after school began it was time for the ministerial association's regular 15-minute broadcast over the local radio station. Our president used this opportunity to speak to the situation in Henderson. Today also the association began broadcasting spot announcements at strategic hours to parents, urging them to keep their children in school. This afternoon the citizens' council announced a second mass meeting for tomorrow evening. This time the meeting is to be held outdoors on the courthouse lawn. They are making doubly sure that we shall not have another chance to meddle!

Tuesday September 25. Only 206 pupils came to school this morning -- a new low. We have discovered that most of the parents are fearful for their children's safety. At noon the association embarked on a new strategy. We secured the names of all parents who were keeping their children in school and invited them to an evening meeting at the E. and R. church.

Seventy fathers and mothers appeared. After introducing himself, each gave his witness, telling why his child was continuing to attend school. A solidarity of concern began to appear. Both the school superintendent and the police commissioner were present to reassure the parents about their children's safety.

Three blocks away a huge crowd was milling around on the courthouse lawn. Waller and one Kershaw (from Nashville, Tennessee) spoke to them, urging an all-out boycott of every integrated school in Henderson. Since the local talent was undependable, the citizens' council had imported two clergymen to pronounce an invocation and a benediction. A grass-roots preacher from an

independent church prayed that God would cast out all those "evil" men the local ministers, and a preacher from the Bible Presbyterian Church in Nashville fervently echoed the prayer.

Wednesday September 26. The relative impact of last night's two meetings became evident this morning; school attendance jumped to 224. The citizens' council president couldn't believe his ears when the principal told him the figure, and demanded and got permission to count the pupils himself. When his count came out two higher he left, muttering and shaking his head.

Then the battle grew hotter. Citizens' Council members got a sound truck and began trumpeting their propaganda around town, urging parents to keep their children out of school and the children themselves to stay at home. Our ministerial association has multiplied the number of its broadcasts and has put out the first of what we intend to be a series of newspaper advertisements. Our president used the radio time regularly allotted our group for correcting Waller's lurid distortions about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Again this afternoon the ministers called on parents to invite them to a second meeting at the E. and R. church Thursday evening.

The psychological destructiveness inherent in the situation became evident today; some schoolchildren were so emotionally upset that they needed a doctor's care. It wasn't integration that bothered them -- the Negro and white pupils get along with each other wonderfully well. But the absence of so many of their fellow pupils, the presence of the mob across the street from the school, and the blaring of the sound truck telling them to stay at home -- all this confused and overexcited them. There is confusion among the adults too. This morning a Hendersonite hailed one of us ministers with "Hi, colored boy!"

Thursday September 27. School attendance jumped to 267 today. That seems to have made the citizens' council people angry and desperate. All day they covered the town and the county by sound truck, calling for a mass meeting at the Weaverton school a half-hour before classes begin tomorrow morning. The result is a new wave of fearfulness on the part of parents. The ministerial association beamed the following spot announcement over the local radio station; "Do not be intimidated by announcements of a mass meeting so timed and located as to instill fear in parents' hearts. Join the growing number of parents who are sending their children to school. Their complete safety has been assured by law-enforcement agencies and school authorities. Uphold constitutional law and order! End the interruption to your children's education!"

This evening about 50 parents met in the E. and R. church. Police Chief Fred J. Halle was on hand again. A fine experience of sharing and witnessing uplifted all who were present. After prayer there was a fellowship hour, with coffee and cookies supplied by the ministerial association.

Friday September 28. This was the day set by the white citizens' council to empty the school completely. When the school attendance figure was reported it indicated a great moral victory for the embattled parents - 241! The citizens' council leaders are discouraged but not defeated. They have begun planning a telephone crusade. We ministers continued our spot radio announcements through the day, although our association is nearly broke, having drained

its $100 reserve to the bottom. But other events seem to be hastening the end.

Early today the state attorney general announced his ruling that no school which had begun integration can stop the process. Then the acting commissioner of public safety called a meeting with officers of the white citizens' council, the president of the ministerial association, the chief of police, and representatives of press and TV. The commissioner advised the council leaders that they would be held personally responsible for any violence, and suggested that they end the boycott and consider legal angles. The council leaders agreed, though within an hour they fell out with each other. They called a mass meeting for Saturday night on the courthouse lawn to present the new development.

The ministers' united stand has begun to weaken. Several of our group suggest that the association's militant, aggressive approach be slowed down to let things ride for a while. Each pastor has been under tremendous pressure from his own congregation.

Saturday September 29. A mass meeting of the white citizens' council was held tonight. All sorts of outside speakers came in to try to revive the sagging council. They urged the mob to flout the law, "because there isn't enough jail room to lock you up." Grubbs from Louisville, Dumas from Murray State Teachers College and Powell from Sturgis got louder and louder in their denunciations of orderly democratic processes. They gave community, state and national officials a reckless raking over the coals. Two local council leaders stepped up to the microphone and counseled the mob to end the boycott and seek legal means for keeping Negro children out of the "white" schools. Their advice was rejected and the two resigned then and there. One of them asked for police protection. (Just before the meeting one of the writers of this diary had been threatened with death.) It was a garbled meeting, an anticlimax to seven days of battle.

Epilogue. On the Monday after the mass meeting school attendance began increasing. From across the street a small, frustrated group of segregation diehards watched the pupils going in. If these "apostles of discord" ever band together under strong leadership, they may be a terrible judgment on our segregated churches and communities. But in their negativism they carry the seeds of their own destruction.

Throughout this embattled week the ministerial association received not a single token of support or commendation from any civic club or chamber of commerce, nor from any public official, businessman or lay church leader. How can civic welfare be upheld when the responsibility for it is not shared? The association did receive many letters from other parts of the country -- some of them commendatory, more of them abusive. Our experience is that Bible-quoting fundamentalists are the most rabid white supremacists.

A week later, we are trying to evaluate our witness fully. The attorney general's ruling of September 28 established a "point of no return". But the leaders of the white citizens' council tell us: "If it hadn't been for the ministerial association, we'd have emptied the schools on the third day." They are making strong efforts to bring the council into operation again. However,

we believe that we have licked this thing in Henderson, though sometimes we feel that we are sitting on a powder keg: odd little things happen day after day.

We are told that our ministerial association's was the first organized opposition in the south to a white citizens' council. That may or may not be true. Certainly to assume leadership against a movement that has such powerful emotions behind it is like launching a canoe into the worst sort of rip tide. Even so, one can still witness -- and our day calls desperately for Christian witness in a great many areas.

* * *

FILE COPY

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 26, 1956

MEMORANDUM

To: State Executive Directors

From: Harold C. Fleming

We have had a request from an interested agency for names of victims of economic pressure or reprisal. In pulling together such information as we have on file here, it occurs to me that you may know of instances which have not come to our attention. If so, would you send me a summary account of them at your earliest convenience. We would need the name of the victimized individual, the community, and a brief account of the circumstances.

While the prospects are uncertain, it is possible that the report we make could lead to some further program of relief or aid to persons who have been penalized economically for their racial views. Therefore, we are anxious to make the report as complete as possible within a short time - that is, in a matter of a few days. If you have previously reported an instance to us, it is not necessary to do so again; but in other recent cases - even those that have been publicized - don't worry about duplication.

Your prompt help will be much appreciated.

HCF:mbo

FILE COPY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Walnut 7963

FOR RELEASE: AM Newspapers
Sunday, November 4, 1956

Atlanta, Georgia - - The Southern Regional Council said today that at least 1,239,500 Negroes are registered to vote in the 11 Southern states.

This represents an estimated increase of 210,000 since 1952.

The estimates were made in a preliminary release of a detailed study of the Negro vote in the South being made by the Council, an interracial organization of Southerners working in the field of human relations. A full analysis of the findings will be released later.

Texas led the region in the number of Negroes registered -- 214,000; Georgia was next with 163,825. Louisiana, with 161,410, followed and also showed the greatest gain 41,410 -- over 1952.

The Council emphasized that in most instances the figures are estimates, based on county-by-county reports, on checks of voting officials, registration records, or on interviews with informed observers.

The most incomplete figures came from Mississippi, where the latest estimate of Negro registrants was made in 1954, when 20,000 were listed. The concensus of observers was that at best the number has not increased; some felt the figure remained constant and others that there had been a drop to as few as 8,000. (The 1954 figure was used in computing the current 11 state total.)

(MORE)

While the Negro vote in the South has grown steadily since 1944 and the outlawing of the "white primary," the percentage of Negroes of voting age registered remains comparatively low.

This was due, field reports to the Council indicated, to four major factors:

1. Discriminatory practices against potential Negro registrants - - for example, unusually severe literacy and constitutional interpretation tests and difficulty in securing registration certificates.

2. Lack of political consciousness and apathy, demonstrated by the fact that in some cities where registration was comparatively easy the number of Negroes registered remained low.

3. Dependency of many Negroes on members of the white community and the resultant fear of incurring economic pressures.

4. Violence and threats, still reported in some areas, although generally replaced by more subtle forms of intimidation.

Estimates by states:

ALABAMA: 52,000 Negroes registered, an increase since 1952 of 26,776. Negroes represent 30 per cent of the voting age population and six per cent of the total registration.

ARKANSAS: 69,677 Negroes registered, an increase since 1952 of 8,264. Negroes represent 21 per cent of the total population of voting age and 12 per cent of the total registration.

FLORIDA: 149,786 Negroes registered, an increase of 28,886 since 1952. Negroes represent 20 per cent of the voting age population and nine per cent of the total registration.

(MORE)

GEORGIA: 163,825 Negroes registered, an increase of 18,990 since 1952. Negroes represent 29 per cent of the total population of voting age (18 and over in Georgia) and 12 per cent of the total registration.

LOUISIANA: 161,400 Negroes registered, an increase of 41,410 since 1952. Negroes represent 30 per cent of the total population of voting age and 18 per cent of the total registration.

MISSISSIPPI: 19,975 Negroes registered in 1954, approximately the same number as in 1952; registration for 1956 unavailable. Negroes make up 41 per cent of the total population of voting age.

NORTH CAROLINA: 135,000 Negroes registered, an increase of 35,000 since 1952. Negroes represent 24 per cent of the total population of voting age and seven per cent of the total registration.

SOUTH CAROLINA: 100,790 Negroes registered, showing little change from 1952. Negroes represent 34 per cent of the total population of voting age and 16 per cent of the total registration.

TENNESSEE: 90,000 Negroes registered, an increase of 5,000 over 1952. Negroes represent 16 per cent of the total population of voting age and 15 per cent of the total registration.

TEXAS: 214,000 Negroes registered, an increase of 32,084 over 1952. Negroes represent 12 per cent of the total population of voting age and eight per cent of the total registration.

VIRGINIA: 83,098 Negroes registered, an increase of 13,772 over 1952. Negroes represent 21 per cent of the total population of voting age and nine per cent of the total registration.

* * * * * * *

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 5, 1956

MEMORANDUM

To: State Offices of Affiliated Organizations

From: Harold C. Fleming

Re: ADL Freedom Pamphlet "The St. Louis Story"

Here is a detailed report on school desegregation in St. Louis, prepared by Bonita H. Valien of Fisk University for the Anti-Defamation League. Please read it and let me know whether or not your organization would want to buy any for program use.

If enough state groups want enough copies, SRC could order the grand total at the quantity rate and pass on this saving to the state groups.

In order to save you clerical work on this, I am providing spaces below which you may fill in, returning this memo to me.

☐ WE WISH TO BUY NO COPIES OF "THE ST. LOUIS STORY".

☐ WE WISH TO BUY ____ COPIES AND WOULD LIKE SRC TO POOL OUR ORDER WITH OTHERS IN ORDER TO GET THE LOWEST QUANTITY RATE.

_____
(State Organization)

By_____

HCF:mbo
Enc.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

November 5, 1956

MEMORANDUM

To: Directors of State Affiliates

From: John Constable

Subject: Film "Desegregation in Baltimore"

The Southern Regional Council has two copies of a film concerning desegregation in the Baltimore, Maryland, schools. The movie tells of the planning involved in the desegregation move, what trouble was encountered, and how this trouble was combatted.

This film is available from the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Each loan period will be for five days except when the borrower asks for an extension in his original request.

JC:mbo

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

The film _____ is on loan to _____ for _____ days beginning _____. An extension may be granted if request is forwarded to the above address in sufficient time.

BORROWER IS REQUESTED TO FILL OUT FORM BELOW

1. Type of audience _____

_____

2. Number of persons in audience _____

3. Reaction of audience _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Suggestions for additional showing of film _____

_____

_____

_____

5. Other comments _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Several copies of this form are included in this package. One should be filled out with each showing of the film.)

REPORT

nairobi

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Report of the Commission on Civil Rights

The following papers are submitted as the 1956 Report of the NAIRO Commission on Civil Rights. Regretfully the members of the Commission were not assembled as a group to plan, prepare, discuss or evaluate the report. In June, the chairman wrote to all NAIRO members who had indicated a desire to serve on the Commission and suggested a list of seven possible topics for the preparation of papers. Additional suggestions were solicited from the members of the Commission. The following papers resulted from those efforts. They are respectfully submitted by the chairman since the various members of the Commission, who did not have an opportunity to see the documents, cannot be held responsible for them in any way.

To remedy this situation in the future, an attempt is being made to have the members of the Commission on Civil Rights meet as a body during the 1956 Annual Conference to discuss and plan the Commission's program for the next year.

One other comment should be made. The Commission on Civil Rights is concerned with the general subject of Civil Rights which may be defined as those rights and privileges which are guaranteed by law to each individual regardless of his membership in any ethnic group: the right to work, to education, to housing, to the use of public accommodations, to health, and welfare service and facilities, and the right to live in peace and dignity without discrimination, segregation or distinction based on race, religion, color, ancestry, national origin or place of birth. These are the rights which government has the duty to defend and expand.

Since other NAIRO Commissions are assigned specific responsibility for Housing and Family Life, Manpower Utilization, and Education, the Civil Rights Commission must exercise restraint to avoid incursions into the areas of the other commissions. This we have studiously sought to do.

It is hoped that the following papers will prove of some value to practitioners in the field of intergroup relations.

Theodore Leskes, Chairman

Philadelphia, November 28, 1956

TL:met

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

CHAIRMAN: Theodore Leskes, American Jewish Committee, New York, N.Y

LOCAL COORDINATOR: Walter C. Wynn, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hersh L. Adlerstein, Anti-Defamation League, Buffalo, N.Y.

Olive R. Beasley, Freedom Agenda, Detroit, Mich.

Jules Cohen, Esq., National Community Relations Advisory Council, New York, N.Y.

Lillian A. Friedberg, Jewish Community Relations Council, Pittsburgh Pa.

Henry L. Moon, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, New York, N.Y.

Sol Rabkin, Esq., Anti-Defamation League, New York, N.Y.

Helen Raebeck, National Council of Jewish Women, New York, N.Y.

Joseph B. Robeson, Esq., American Jewish Congress, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

Clarence Senior, Puerto Rico Labor Dept., New York, N.Y.

Charles C. Thornburg, Fair Employment Practice Commission, East Chicago, Ind.

Marshall Bragdon, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio (Ex Officio)

Richard V. Marks, Commission on Community Relations, Detroit, Mich. (Ex Officio)

SOUTHERN RESISTANCE FORCES

By Frederick B. Routh and Paul Anthony*

There is a powerful, well oiled engine in the South seeking to pull the states of the region back into the past. The terminus of the line is labeled "States Rights"but it might better be identified for what it is: anarchy, the ending of the Federal Government's interest in the Constitutional rights of American citizens.

During the little more than two years since the May 17, 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring segregation in the public schools on the basis of race unconstitutional, there has sprung up in the Southern region massive resistance forces. This paper, drawing its information from a Southern Regional Council field study, is an attempt to analyze the resistance movement - - which by conservative estimates has grown to a membership of 325,000 and a combined treasury of some $2,000,000 and which for the moment possesses influential, competent leadership.

Two months after the great Decision of May 17, 1954, a group of 14 prominent citizens met in Senator Jim Eastland's home county of Mayflower, Mississippi, to consider ways of avoiding the decision. One of the more ardent members of the group, Robert B. Patterson of Holly Ridge, suggested organizing White Citizens' Councils and he now has the dubious distinction of being recognized as their founder.

The basic concept of the WCC is simple; they believe that the "basic law" is hammered out on the anvil of public opinion and that this law is stronger than federal court decision or national statute. They appealed to the white South to preserve "Our Southern Way of Life" and attracted to their ranks the demagogue and the political opportunist as well as many alarmed Southerners who had known only a master-servant relationship with Negroes.

The largest, most influential, and most widely known of the resistance groups is the White Citizens' Councils. It is significant, as an index to their striving for respectability, that this group has recently dropped the "White" from their name and are known now simply as Citizens' Councils - - usually with a geographical prefix, e.g., Alabama Citizens' Council.

METHODS OF OPERATION -

First it should be noted that the great majority of the resistance movements have sought to maintain a facade of respectability and have constantly stated they will use only "legal" methods to oppose the decision; further, they have denounced violence and Ku-Kluxism.

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* Frederick B. Routh is assistant director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

Paul Anthony is special field-researcher for SRC.

There are four chief "planks" in their platform of methodology. 1) Political activity; 2) Large grass roots membership; 3) Mobilization of public opinion; and 4) Use of social and economic pressure. These need spelling out.

1) Political Activity: A serious attempt has been made, and rather successfully, to create a favorable political climate and to enlist the aid and support of state governments, commissions, and political leaders. They have sought and received valuable assistance from major elected officials in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. Lesser officials have been helpful in Alabama and Louisiana where state senators lead the movements. Several of the states have established "watch dog" committees to guard and promote segregation; among them: South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. Four states, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and (to a lesser degree) Florida, through legislation or court action, have curtailed or expelled the NAACP. Six states have passed interposition resolutions - - Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia. In Georgia the major elected officials provide much of the public pro-segregation leadership - - which reaches beyond state boundaries into the rest of the region. Further, we should not forget the two Southern Manifestos signed by more than 100 U. S. Representatives and U. S. Senators from Southern states.

2) Building a Large Grass Roots Membership. The resistance groups have sought with considerable success to build a solid base of power through a mass membership which would be emotionally stirred to the point that they would not seriously question the activities of the leaders. Thus we find the major resistance leaders and paid workers using a substantial amount of their time and effort in recruiting members and indoctrinating them through speakers and publications which stress and repeat the subversive nature of pro-integrationists, the need for racial purity, the righteous cause of States' Rights and the Southern Way of Life, and the horrors to be found in an integrated society. In no other way do the resistance groups so clearly indicate their dependence on a blind faith.

3) The Mobilization of Public Opinion. First, attempts were made to reach the Southern mind and to so influence public opinion that the solid South would stand up as a man to stand off this "encroachment" by the Federal Government. Editorials and columnists by the score helped to "brainwash" some of the Southern whites. More recently the ideology of the resistance groups has moved onto the national scene. Articles have appeared in Harpers, in U. S. News and World Report; the nation has been told we must go slow by such eminent writers as Dorothy Thompson, Walter Lippman and David Lawrence; TV programs have carried Herman Talmadge - - and so it goes. Mississippi has recently invited a group of New England newspaper editors to the state to see, free of charge, and first hand "what the situation really is." This trip, partially successful at best, was quite expensive but money is not the first consideration of the resistance movement.

4) Social and Economic Pressure. Quite a good deal has been said in the national press about the use of economic pressure on those Negroes and whites who indicate they are for integration. Negroes who sign petitions to admit their children to non-segregated schools often find themselves out of a job and with little opportunity for other employment. Further, their credit might well have been withdrawn and if they had an over-due note, they probably faced foreclosure. The white who advocated compliance may face all of the above plus social ostracization. "Phone committees" of resistance groups often call a non-conformist to the segregation orthodoxy at all hours of the night and day. Usually these are not pleasant tete-a-tetes.

Actual threats of physical violence usually come from a fringe group and not from an official resistance source. However, Clinton, Tennessee, the Nat King Cole attack and the like should give the nation grave cause for concern over the lengths to which some Citizens' Councils may go.

RESISTANCE LITERATURE -

The publications of resistance groups vary from the slick Madison Avenue approach to out and out hate literature - - in between falls the vast majority of it. Though Catholics, Jews, and "one worlders" have come in for a share of attention, most has been given to the Negro. A number of different and often contradictory lines of "reasoning" are used to justify segregation. They may be summed up as follows:

1. The Negro is equal, however, the separate-but-equal policy is the only course to follow for "biological" and "police" reasons.

2. The Negro is inferior and must not be allowed to associate on an equal basis with whites.

3. In regard to learning capacity, the Negro is inferior due to either natural or conditioned mental retardation.

4. The Negro has excessive sexual desires, especially toward white Southern women who need protection.

5. The Southern ("our") Negro is opposed to integration - - only outside agitators and communists want integration.

6. All Negroes are basically alike - no credit can be allowed for individual accomplishment or, outstanding Negroes are different from "our" Negroes.

Here follow some typical excerpts from the literature of the resistance groups which illustrate their line of "reasoning."

Individual ministers have contributed significantly to the resistance movement. Typical is the thoroughly publicized sermon of Dr. Charles L. Allen of Grace Methodist Church in Atlanta. Dr. Allen, one of the most influential ministers of that city, described in a sermon his conversation with a Negro who wished to join the Grace church. Said Allen, "Joining our church won't accomplish anything. There are 200 Negro churches in Atlanta that need you. You in your church, we in ours, will be worshipping the same God. You will be better off and so will we... If that's unChristian, that's still the way I feel."

This concern for the Negro, so long as he remains separate, is also shown in the White Citizens' Councils. For instance, the Citizens' Councils of Jackson, Mississippi, passed the following resolution:

"Now therefore, be it resolved that Jackson Citizens' Council again declares its good will for and its interest in the well-being of the Negroes in Jackson and elsewhere, that it asserts its wholehearted support of the continued improvement in the economic, educational and cultural welfare of the Negroes, within the doctrine of separate facilities, and that it does not encourage or condone any illegal acts against the Negro or against any other citizen."

Not only does the segregationist adopt the role of protector in this approach, he points with pride to the accomplishments of Negroes. This has several implications, including the white man's good will and the workability of the separate system as illustrated by accomplishment. Take for instance the following from the monthly column of Tom Ethridge in the February 1956 Citizens' Council.

"...The Negro's progress as a race during the past century is one of the most inspiring chapters of American history. It not only reflects tremendous credit to our hard-working colored people but also is a tribute to the patience and friendship of Southern whites.... Freely conceding that his social and economic status can be improved, the Southern Negro has much to be thankful for as a result of friendship and cooperation by his white friends."

This approach of separate-but-equal is far from universal, however, and basically to make the appeal an emotional one of substantial strength the resistance literature must fall back, either subtly or directly, to the position that the Negro is inferior. Dr. W. C. George of the medical faculty of the University of North Carolina and chairman of The Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., has been of considerable help in this regard and his writings on the inferiority of the Negro receive wide distribution. George's pamphlet "The Race Problem from the Standpoint of One Who is Concerned About the Evils of Miscegenation," has the following comment:

"The historical inferiority of the Negro, so far as civilization and cultural attainments are concerned, is worth recalling

although it is well known. It is true that the 'race-levellers' explain this away on the grounds of unfavorable environment or isolation or lack of opportunity, just as they attempt to explain away all other evidence that does not support their thesis; but one cannot brush aside the fact that never throughout their history in Africa did the Negroes anywhere, so far as I have been able to learn, develop any state of culture approaching a civilization; nor has the Liberian experiment shown much capacity for autonomous civilization; and nowhere throughout the world where there is a high concentration of Negro population, neither in the rural South, nor in the cities of the North, nor in South American countries, nor in the West Indies, nor in the islands of the Pacific, have they as racial groups developed beyond a low state of civilization or shown any capacity or zeal for culture and civilization. It is more than unintelligent; it is hazardous for us to brush aside all this evidence and yield to the advice of those who would promote policies that would lead to racial amalgamation. There is enough stupidity, indolence, slovenliness and criminality already in the white race without the absorption of 13,000,000 Negroes in whom those qualities appear to be present in still higher degree."

In their resistance work few Southern states have failed to find a Negro to support the segregation view, thus upholding the belief that Southern Negroes do not want integration. In South Carolina a Negro minister's speech against integration has been distributed by the White Citizens' Councils. Following the Autherine Lucy incident at the University of Alabama, Miss Lucy's parents were widely quoted as saying they didn't know what had happened; "Autherine hadn't been brought up to act that way."

An especially refined example of this type of material is in the much-reprinted letter to the Editor of the Orlando (Florida) Sentinel, written by Zora Neale Hurston, a well-known Negro writer of Florida. A portion of this letter reads:

"Now a great clamor will arise in certain quarters that I deny the Negro children of the South their rights, and therefore I am one of those 'handkerchief-head niggers' who bow low before the Whiteman and sell out my own people out of cowardice. However, an analytical glance will show that is not the case. If there are not adequate Negro schools in Florida, and there is some residual, some inherent and unchangeable quality in white schools, impossible to duplicate anywhere else, then I am the first to insist that Negro children of Florida be allowed to share this boon. But if there are adequate Negro schools and prepared instructors and instructions, then there is nothing different except the presence of white people. For this reason, I regard the ruling of the United States Supreme Court as insulting rather than honoring my race...."

Those methods which have been illustrated, to this point, limit themselves to the argument of segregation concerning the Negro as an individual and as a race. The "State Rights" argument is the legal approach theoretically concerned not with segregation but with proper government. Thus, while segregation is the issue, it is not the principle.

Quite naturally the Supreme Court is the major object of attack in this approach. The argument is frequently made that the court used questionable "sociological and psychological" authorities to reach its decision, not the law and precedent as is the "legal" approach. Following close behind is the argument that the decision of the court was a political decision. Either approach is designed to show that the court assumed an authority which it does not rightfully possess. Typical of the attacks which are currently taking place against the Supreme Court is that of The Augusta (Ga.) Courier of August 15, 1955, in which the lead article of that paper begins as follows:

"The members of the Supreme Court of the United States ought to be impeached. The people of this state ought not to vote for any member of Congress next year unless they will agree to vote for the impeachment of the members of the Supreme Court. Then, if the members of the Congress will not agree to prefer charges of impeachment, the legislators of each state ought by resolution to file charges with the Congress against the Supreme Court and demand that articles of impeachment be voted and that they be tried before the Senate."

And finally, teachers, ministers, and "liberals" are special targets for the resistance movement since they hold the possibility of considerable influence in the South. Whenever a teacher or minister makes a statement against segregation one can expect wrathful reaction immediately, since these are regarded as professions which must not be allowed out of line. A favorite approach in this regard is to link the rebellious individual or group with Communism. Either there is a possible communist background - usually guilt by association, real or imaginary - - or the individual concerned has been "soft on communism." Typical of this is the attack on Episcopal Bishop John E. Hines of Texas which appeared in the Southern Conservative, reprinted in The Citizens' Council of March 1956: This article was headlined, "Church Leader Raps Councils, Silent on Reds."

"...With ominous mein and in solemn tones, the good Bishop warned his communicants not to have anything to do with those big, bad old Citizens' Councils which are springing up like mushrooms all over East Texas.

"...By the 'law of the land' the good man was referring to the 'law' providing for the mixing of little white and black children in public schools which was 'enacted' by the kangaroo Supreme Court one day when its nine judicial boy scouts were feeling their oats and decided that there wasn't anything Congress could do that they couldn't do better by heck'.

"...It was noted that Bishop Hines did not include Communist Fronts in his warning to his flock against affiliation with groups whose avowed purpose is 'defying the law of the land'."

STATE BY STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE RESISTANCE GROUPS -

ALABAMA "The Citizens' Councils of Alabama"

A very strong Citizens' Council movement headed by State Senator Sam

Engelhardt, Jr., of Shorter, Alabama. Headquarters are in Montgomery. The group claims some 80,000 members and the claim is probably accurate. A second group, the North Alabama Citizens' Council is largely discredited though its leader, Asa Carter, remains active throughout the South.

ARKANSAS "The Citizens' Councils of Arkansas"

Originally a weak movement, this group has shown considerable growth during past year. Councils of the state are led by James D. Johnson of Crossett with considerable help of Curt Copeland of Hot Springs. Membership claims run high though 20,000 is probably the maximum realistic figure. Group is not all-powerful in state but is very capable of doing considerable damage in localities where integration might be considered.

GEORGIA "The States' Rights Council of Georgia, Inc."

This group has offices in downtown Atlanta with William T. Bodenhamer as executive director. Bodenhamer is a Baptist Minister, a State Legislator and formerly school principal and superintendent and president of a Junior College. Has support of the Governor and Senator-elect Herman Talmadge. Is strongly backed by one of its founders, Roy V. Harris of Augusta. No membership claims have been made and estimates are difficult. However, efforts at membership drives have not been conspicuously successful and the group probably has a very small official membership.

LOUISIANA "The Association of Citizens' Councils of La."

President is State Senator William Rainach of Summerfield. Headquarters are in Homer. Group claims to prefer the "quiet and legal approach." Membership is difficult to determine. The New Orleans Citizens' Councils claim a membership in excess of 50,000 though that figure is probably a maximum for the state. A second group, "The Southern Gentlemen" of Baton Rouge is active though of small membership and little influence.

MISSISSIPPI "Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi"

Administrative offices of this group are in Jackson. Executive secretary is R. B. Patterson, the man given credit for forming the first Citizens' Council in the South. Current membership is approximately 80,000. This is the fountainhead of the Council movement in the South and it is significant that the temporary office of the "Citizens' Councils of America" are located in the Jackson Mississippi Council office. The group has a thorough hold on the state and will be of considerable influence for years to come.

NORTH CAROLINA "The Patriots of North Carolina, Inc."

Headed by Dr. W. C. George, professor at the University of North Carolina Medical School. Group has some strength and a membership estimated at 20,000, though it has significant opposition in the state.

It may be significant that during the past 12 months the state legislature and the general atmosphere of the state have been very much akin to the mood which the Patriots have sought to create.

SOUTH CAROLINA "The Association of Citizens' Councils of S. C."

A moderately strong group with headquarters in Charleston. S. Emery Rogers of Summerton is executive secretary and an active leader. Current membership is probably in excess of 30,000. The group is powerful but not accepted by many people in the state, partially as a result of disagreement with the methods of the group and partially because the movement is thoroughly involved in politics. The group is best known for economic reprisals against any opposition.

TENNESSEE

There are several active resistance groups in Tennessee. The Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation is located in Chattanooga and receives support from several local citizens of wealth and influence. The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government is headed by Donald Davidson, well known writer and professor at Vanderbilt University, Nashville. The Citizens' Councils of Tennessee have their headquarters in Memphis and draw their greatest strength from that area. None of these groups have a large membership but all have been active and influential in such areas as Clinton.

TEXAS

Texas too has several resistance groups of which the Citizens' Councils is the strongest. Dr. D. E. Masters is chairman of the Association. The group was especially active in supporting the pro-segregation referendum of the election of July 28th, in the state Democratic party primary. Membership claims run around 20,000.

VIRGINIA

Virginia has a number of small, and largely ineffective, resistance groups of which The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberty, headed by W. E. Maxey Jr., of Richmond is probably the strongest. This group claims some 15,000 members in 37 chapters. The Ace Carter faction of the Citizens' Councils have been organized under John Kasper of Washington, D.C., as a unit of the "Seaboard White Citizens' Council." Group has little membership but has been outspoken and gotten considerable publicity.

CONCLUSION

This then, in rather abbreviated form, is the story of the first two years of the Southern resistance groups. In that two year period the White Citizens' Councils and their affiliates have done much to retard the social progress which the rest of the nation and the rest of the world are demanding of the South. These groups, with their ideological roots nurtured in the provincialism of the past, fail to recognize that we no longer live in isolation but that we act on a

world stage. They are less interested in the prestige -- indeed the survival of the nation than in protecting a vested interest in the anachronism of segregation.

The great tragedy is that even they recognize their program to be delaying tactic at best and yet they persist in making more difficult a period of social transition frought with difficulties.

These groups do not speak for all the people of the Southern Region. They do not speak for Negro Southerners nor do they speak for the 20th century-minded whites. As southerners of goodwill assume responsibility, as the moderate masses regain their senses, as the business community awakens to the threat to economic prosperity and progress, the power of these resistance groups will wane.

Finally it should be noted that, though on the local level they seem overpowering, it must be remembered that a limb is never greater than a tree; a part is never greater than a whole; and a region is never greater than a Nation. The South is a part of the Nation.

* * *

11/19/56

TAX EXEMPTION AND PRIVATE INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCIES

Jules Cohen*

This is a summary of the pertinent provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; the proposed regulations which were published by the Internal Revenue Service in January 1956 and decisions of the Internal Revenue Service in granting or denying tax exemption to organizations engaged in improving, expanding and defending civil rights, civil liberties and intergroup relations and in combatting prejudice and discrimination. This paper is intended to highlight some problems of private intergroup relations agencies which may apply for tax exemption and some dangers facing those organizations which now enjoy a tax-exempt status.

Pertinent Provisions of the Law

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides for two categories of tax exemption for non-profit organizations. Section 501 (c)(3) provides for the exemption of religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational organizations and community chests. Tax exemption under this section is desirable since contributions by individuals or corporations to organizations which are exempt under this section are deductible from the gross income of the donor for tax purposes. Section 501 (c)(4) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code provides for tax exemption for organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively "for the promotion of social welfare." While organizations which enjoy tax exemption under this section are not required to pay any income tax, contributions made to such organizations are not deductible by donors in computing their taxable incomes.

The organizations covered by section 501 (c)(3) are described in the statute as follows:

> ***(3) corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

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*National Coordinator, National Community Relations Advisory Council

The organizations covered by Section 501 (c)(4) are described as follows:

> (4) Civil leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare, or local associations of employees, the membership of which is limited to the employees of a designated person or persons in a particular municipality, and the net earnings of which are devoted exclusively to charitable, educational, or recreational purposes.

Section 501 (c)(3) is the new version of Section 101 (6) of the old Internal Revenue Code while section 501 (c)(4) replaces the former Section 101 (8).

Proposed Regulations

When Congress enacted the new tax law in 1954 it became necessary to revise and renumber the old tax regulations. In January 1956 the Internal Revenue Service published proposed new regulations.(1) Such proposed regulations, when finally adopted, become the official interpretation of the Internal Revenue Service of Section 501 (c)(3) and 501 (c)(4) and the courts place considerable reliance upon such regulations when called upon to interpret the relevant section of the tax law. The pertinent sections of the proposed regulations are therefore set forth in full.

> Sec. 1.501 (c)(3) - 1 Religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational organizations, community chests, and organizations testing for public safety -
> (a) In general. (1) In order to be exempt under section 501 (c)(3), the organization must meet four tests:
> (i) It must be organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the specified purposes;
> (ii) Its net earnings must not inure in whole or in part to the benefit of private shareholders or individuals;
> (iii) It must not by any substantial part of its activities attempt to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise; and
> (iv) It must not participate, or intervene, in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.
>
> (2) For the purposes of section 501 (c)(3) an organization is deemed to be formed and operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified therein if its principal,

(1) 21 Federal Register 461, January 21, 1956

primary and predominant
purposes, and substantially all of its activities, are devoted to such specified purpose or purposes. Thus, an activity which is in fact incidental, secondary or subservient to an organization's exempt purpose or purposes and which, when weighed against the whole of the activities of the organization, is less than a substantial part of the total, will not ordinarily operate to deny exemption. See, however, sec. 1.501 (c)(3) - 1 (e)(2) for restrictions upon all political activities.

(b) Charitable organizations. Organizations formed and operated exclusively for charitable purposes include generally organizations for the relief of poverty, distress, or other conditions of similar public concern. The fact that a charitable organization established for the relief of indigent persons may receive voluntary contributions from persons intended to be relieved, or that a hospital may require payments for services from those able to pay, will not necessarily preclude exemption.

(c) Educational organizations. (1) An educational organization within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) is one designed and operated primarily for the improvement or development of the capabilities of the individual, but may also include an association whose primary purpose is the instruction of the public, or an association whose primary purpose is to give lectures, or otherwise instruct, on subjects useful to the individual and beneficial to the community, even though an association of either class has incidental entertainment or recreational features. In the determination of whether an organization is exempt under this section consideration will be given not only to the purposes for which it was organized, and the powers it possesses, but also to the methods of its operation. To qualify as an exempt educational organization the methods employed by it must in fact be educational. Thus, not only the purpose but also the activities of such an organization must be designed to disseminate knowledge and basic factual material rather than unsupported opinion. The fact that an organization has a particular viewpoint, or takes a particular position, with respect to the subject or subjects presented by it, and that it openly advocates such position, will not of itself operate to deny exemption if in its presentation of the subject or subjects there is a full exposition of the facts upon which the advocated position is premised whereby the individual or the public may form independent opinions or conclusions based upon a fair presentation of pertinent factual material.

Conversely, exemption may not be allowed under this section to an organization whose principal function, accomplished through its publications, lectures, or other media, is the presentation of opinion without pertinent facts which would permit the individual or the public to reach independent and informed conclusions. See subsection (e) for regulations pertaining to propaganda to influence legislation and participation in political campaigns. See section 501 (c)(4) and regulations thereunder relating to civic leagues or organizations operated for the promotion of social welfare.

(2) An organization which conducts a fair or exposition or similar event the primary purpose of which is educational and whose activities consist of presenting exhibitions, exhibits, or demonstrations in an educational manner as that term is defined above may qualify as an exempt educational or a scientific organization within the meaning of section 501 (c)(3), if it meets all of the other requirements of that section. However, if the primary purpose or activity of such an organization is not educational but, for instance, is for the betterment of the conditions of persons engaged in particular pursuits, or the improvement of products, or the development of a higher degree of efficiency in occupation, exemption may be denied under section 501 (c)(3). See, however, section 501 (c)(5), and (6), and regulations thereunder relating to labor, argicultural, horticultural organizations; and business leagues, chambers of commerce, etc.

(d) Testing for public safety. An organization formed to test consumer products, such as electrical products, to determine whether they are safe for use by the general public, qualifies as an exempt organization under section 501 (c)(3) provided it meets the four requirements set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(e) Proscribed activities - (1) Attempting to influence legislation. Section 501 (c)(3) denies exemption to organizations which are otherwise exempt under that section if a substantial part of their activities is attempting to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise. The determination of whether such activities require the denial of exemption depends upon the particular facts and circumstances in each situation. If an organization is formed for one or more of the exempt purposes set out in that section and if substantially all of its activities are actually devoted to such purpose

or purposes, an incidental advocacy of legislation will not operate to deny exemption. Thus, for example, if substantially all of the activities of an otherwise exempt educational organization are devoted to its exempt purpose the incidental publication of books or the giving of lectures which advocate or oppose an issue which is, or may be, the subject of legislative concern, or the presentation of a principle, idea, or belief the public support of which might ultimately result in legislation, will not of itself require denial or exemption. However, exemption will be denied if a substantial part of the activities of an organization consists of activities such as the publication or distribution of materials which present but one side of an issue and advocate legislation thereon, or the solicitation of the votes of legislators for or against legislative proposals, or the presentation at political conventions of issues on which legislation is sought. In determining whether such direct efforts to influence legislation are substantial, they must be considered in connection with all other activities of the organization.

(2) Political activities. An organization which is otherwise exempt under the provisions of section 501 (c)(3) is denied exemption thereunder if it participates or intervenes in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. For the purpose of that section "candidate for public office" means an individual who offers himself, or is proposed by others, as a contestant for an elective public office, whether such office be national, state or local. Activities which constitute participation or intervention in a political campaign on behalf of a candidate include, but are not limited to, the publication or distribution of written or printed statements or the making of oral statements on behalf of such a candidate. The coincidental advocacy or espousal of a principle or philosophy or an issue, as distinguished from the advocacy of the candidacy of an individual, will not of itself operate to deny exemption to an organization which is otherwise exempt under this section merely because a particular candidate for public office also advocates or espouses the same principle, issue, or philosophy. If, in fact, however, the primary purpose of an organization is thereby to support or oppose a particular candidate for public office rather than to espouse a principle, exemption may be denied.

(f) Since an organization exempt under section 501 (c)(3) must be organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the specified purposes, an organization organized or operated for the primary purpose

of carrying on a trade or business for profit is not exempt under section 501 (c)(3) even though it has, for example, certain religious purposes, its property is held in common, and its profits do not inure to the benefit of individual members of the organization. See section 501 (d) as to religious or apostolic associations or corporations. Organizations, including trusts, otherwise exempt from tax under this section (other than a church, or a convention or association of churches) are taxable on unrelated business taxable income. See sections 511 to 515, inclusive, and the regulations thereunder.

(g) An organization otherwise exempt under section 501 (c)(3) does not lose its status as an exempt organization by receiving income such as rent, dividends, and interest from investments, provided such income is devoted exclusively to one or more of the purposes specified in that section.

(h) Sections 503 and 504 set forth rules under which certain organizations described in section 501 (c)(3) may be denied exemption because of prohibited transactions and unreasonable accumulations. See sections 1.503-1 and 1.504.1.

The proposed regulations interpreting section 501 (c)(4) read as follows:

Section 1.501 (c)(4)-1 Civil leagues and local associations of employees. (a) Civil leagues entitled to exemption under section 501 (c)(4) include organizations engaged in promoting the social welfare of mankind generally. To be exempt such leagues and organizations must not be organized or operated for profit-making purposes and must be organized and operated for purposes beneficial to the community as a whole. Organizations embraced within this section include those which are operated primarily for the purpose of bringing about social changes or for purposes relating to the private rights of individuals and to human relationships generally, and which cannot meet the requirements of section 501 (c)(3). The fact that such an organization in carrying out its primary purpose or purposes presents opinion on controversial questions and issues with the intention of molding public opinion or creating public sentiment to an acceptance of its views, or advocates social changes which may require legislation to achieve, will not prelude exemption under section 501 (c)(4). If the purpose and methods of operation of an organization which promotes social welfare are such that they meet the requirements of section 501 (c)(3) and the regulations thereunder such organization may qualify for

exemption under section 501 (c)(3).
(b) Local associations of employees are also expressly entitled to exemption under section 501 (c)(4). As conditions to exemption it is required (1) that the membership of such an association be limited to the employees of a designated person or persons in a particular municipality, and (2) that the net earnings of the association be devoted exclusively to charitable, educational, or recreational purposes. The word "local" as used herein is to be interpreted as "of a purely local character" as defined in section 1.501 (c)(12)-1 (b). See Section 1.501 (c)(3)-1 (b) and section 1.501 (c)(3)-1 (c) (1) with reference to the meaning of "charitable" and "educational" as used in this section.

Comparison Between Old and Proposed Regulations

Although the proposed regulations had not been formally adopted as of the date of this report, a comparison with the old regulations reveals some significant changes.

Whereas the old regulations said nothing about political activity, the proposed new regulations provide that a tax exempt agency may not "participate, or intervene, in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office." This is required because the 1954 tax law expressly prohibits such participation or intervention to tax exempt agencies.

The proposed new regulations elaborate on "political" activities as follows:

> the coincidental advocacy of a principle or philosophy or an issue, as distinguished from the advocacy of the candidacy of an individual, will not of itself operate to deny exemption --- merely because a particular candidate for public office also advocates or espouses the same principle, issue, or philosophy.

The old regulations contained no language on this point.

The old regulations defined charitable organizations as those which work for "relief of the poor." In the proposed regulations, charitable organizations would be described as those concerned "for the relief of poverty, distress, or other conditions of similar public concern".

An educational organization was defined in the old regulations as one

> designed primarily for the improvement or development of the capabilities of the individual, but,

> may also include an association whose primary purpose is the instruction of the public, or an association whose primary purpose is to give lectures, or otherwise instruct, on subjects useful to the individual and beneficial to the community ....To qualify as an exempt educational organization the methods employed by it must in fact be educational... [It must] disseminate knowledge and basic factual material rather than unsupported opinion. The fact that an organization has a particular viewpoint, or takes a particular position, with respect to the subject or subjects presented by it, and that it openly advocates such position, will not of itself operate to deny exemption...if...there is a full exposition of the facts upon which the advocated position is premised whereby the individual or the public may form independent opinions or conclusions based on a fair presentation of pertinent factual material.

The proposed regulations would have the following to say about the important word "substantial" (used in the law as a test to determine whether the exempt organization is engaging in excessive legislative activities)..."an activity which is in fact incidental, secondary or subservient to an organization's exempt purpose or purposes and which, when weighed against the whole of the activities of the organization, is less than a substantial part of the total, will not ordinarily operate to deny exemption."

The old regulations did not define the word "substantial". Nor did the old regulations contain any language on the point of influencing legislation. The proposed new regulations, however, would state that whether an attempt to influence legislation calls for the denial of exemption "depends on the particular facts and circumstances in each situation....An incidental advocacy of legilation will not operate to deny exemption." But ..

> ...exemption will be denied if a substantial part of the activities of an organization consists of activities...which present but one side of an issue and advocate legislation thereon, or the solicitation of the votes of legislators for or against legislative proposals, or the presentation at political conventions of issues on which legislation is sought.

To determine whether "direct efforts to influence legislation are substantial, they must be considered in connection with all other activities of the organization."

In the old regulations civic leagues were defined as non-profit organizations "operated exclusively for purposes

beneficial to the community as a whole, and, in general, include organizations engaged in promoting the welfare of mankind, other than organizations comprehended within section 101 (6)". The new regulations would include within the definition of civic leagues "organizations engaged in promoting the social welfare of mankind generally" and "operated for purposes benificial to the community as a whole". Reference is made in this definition to agencies operated "primarily for the purpose of bringing about social changes or for purposes relating to the private rights of individuals and to human relationships generally, and which cannot meet the requirements of section 501 (c)(3)". Also, agencies which present "opinions on controversial questions and issues with the intention of molding public opinion or creating public sentiment to an acceptance of its views, or advocates social changes which may require legislation to achieve, will not preclude exemption....If the purpose and methods of operation of an organization which promotes social welfare are such that they meet the requirements of section 501 (c)(3) and the regulations thereunder, such organizations may qualify for exemption under section 501(c)(3)." To repeat, exemption as a "civic league" or otherwise under Section 501 (c)(4) means that contributions are NOT deductible on the income tax return of the contributor.

Public Hearings on the Proposed Regulations

Public hearings were held in Washington on April 10, 11 and 12, 1956 by the Internal Revenue Service on the proposed regulations covering tax exempt organizations.

The first day's hearings were concerned with a discussion of churches and their functions. Some disagreement arose over the treatment by the proposed regulations of commercial enterprises run for a profit by certain religious groups, with the profit devoted exclusively for church and church-related activities. There was also some discussion of the fact that the less formally constituted religious groups and organizations some times find their related activities disadvantaged as contrasted with the tax benefits enjoyed by similar activities of the more formally organized churches which require clerical supervision and control over all church-related activities. Present at the April 10th sessions were representatives of the American Humanist Association, Christian Brothers, National Catholic Welfare Conference, American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, National Council of the Churches of Christ, Methodist Publishing House, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Social Legislation and Information Service, Religious News Service and the American Bar Association.

On April 11, 1956 representatives of law, accounting and banking firms discussed certain aspects of the proposes regulations which would not be of concern to intergroup relations agencies.

On April 12, the last day of the hearings, there was testimony with respect to three portions of the proposed regulation that are of immediate interest. The first portion of the proposed regulation that was criticized was that which requires "a full exposition of the facts" upon which the organization's position is premised so as to enable the individual or the public to form "independent opinions or conclusions based upon a fair presentation of pertinent factual material." It was pointed out that the word "full" was a potential mischief-maker. How does one ascertain when a particular position has been fully documented by all the facts? Wouldn't such documentation make any presentation of a viewpoint "unduly lengthy and prolix?" It was suggested to the Internal Revenue Service that the proposed regulation should require a "fair" presentation (instead of a "full" presentation) of the "principal pertinent facts" (rather than "of the facts") upon which the advocated position is premised so as to enable the individual or public to "form independent opinions or conclusions."

The second suggestion dealt with the same portion of the proposed regulations. It was noted that grants-in-aid and research fellowships are today's common tools of advanced study. A sponsoring organization frequently has no control over the results, or even over the form of the published documents, produced as a consequence of such grants-in-aid. It was therefore proposed that tax-exempt educational organizations not be penalized if they provide financial assistance to independent research or studies, and if the publications embodying the results of such studies openly advocate a particular position or take a particular viewpoint, provided the tax-exempt organization did not control or dictate in advance the conclusions of the study, and provided further that the organization does not use such grants-in-aid as a device to promote the publication of a particular point of view.

The third proposal dealt with that section of the tentative regulation which describes proscribed activities -- attempts to influence legislation. It was pointed out, that by providing that tax-exempt status should <u>not</u> be lost by the "incidental" publication of books which "advocate or oppose an issue which is, or may be, the subject of legislative concern," the proposed regulation implies that tax exemption would be jeopardized by more than the "incidental" publication of such books. The recent case of <u>Seasongood v. Commissioner</u> (2) was then cited for the proposition that

> In one sense, nearly every effort made by individuals or organizations in the public interest and for the betterment of government necessarily, has as an indirect result at least, some influence on legislation.

The members of the technical staff of the Internal Revenue Service who were present at the public hearings appeared to see

(2) 227 F. 2d 907, December 14, 1955

the implications of the arguments but, as is customary at such hearings, they did not ask any questions or take issue with any of the statements.

Some Pertinent Decisions

Some recent denials of applications for tax exemption under section 101(6) of the old Code and section 501(c)(3) of the 1954 Code are:

National Civil Liberties Clearing House. (denied June 1951)
California Federation for Civic Unity (denied April 1952)
The Committee on Civil Rights of East Manhattan (denied December 1952)
National Committee on Discrimination in Housing (denied March 1955)
The Dade County Council on Community Relations (denied June 1955)
The Minnesota Jewish Council (denied June 1955)
The Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council (denied 1953)
The St. Louis Jewish Community Relations Council (reaffirmation October 1955 of an earlier ruling denying the application)
National Committee on Fraternities in Education (denied May 1956)

Two recent instances in which the exempt agency ruling section of the Internal Revenue Service granted 101 (6) or 501 (c)(3) tax exemption are: (1) the Cincinnati Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee and (2) the Chicago Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems.

In August 1950 an application by the Cincinnati Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee for tax exemption under section 101 (6) was denied although the agency was ruled exempt under section 101 (8). In June 1954 the organization wrote a letter to the IRS requesting a review and in October of the same year IRS granted tax exemption to the agency as one "organized and operated exclusively for educational and scientific purposes".

The Bureau of Jewish Employment Problems in Chicago was granted tax exemption under section 101 (8) in 1945. In the same year when requested to pay social security taxes, the agency claimed exemption from the payment of such taxes as an educational organization. This claim was denied and the agency brought suit in the U. S. District Court which in October 1954 held that the services performed by the Chicago Bureau of Jewish Employment Problems was such as to exempt the agency from paying social security taxes. Since the description of organizations exempt from payment of social security taxes is identical with the description under section 501 (c)(3), the Internal Revenue Service in September 1956 held the BJEP entitled to tax exemption under section 501 (c)(3).

It is true that rulings on applications for tax exemption are made by Internal Revenue Service on the basis of the facts presented in each individual application. However, until the new Code was enacted in 1954, rulings were made apparently in accordance with a general policy which was enunciated by Norman Sugarman, then Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at public hearings held by the Reece Committee of the House investigating tax foundations. Mr. Sugarman testified:

> On the basis of these judicial precedents, we must conclude that it is now reasonably established under the law that an organization may have as its ultimate objective the creation of a sentiment favorable to one side of a controversial issue and still secure exempt status under section 101 (6), provided it does not, to any substantial degree, attempt to influence legislation, and provided further that its methods are of an educational nature.

Since the adoption of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, there have been indications in the language used to deny some applications for tax exemption under section 501 (c)(3) that Internal Revenue Service is following a policy of interpreting the law and the regulation more strictly. There may be a relationship between the seeming change of policy of IRS and attacks by some congressmen on the NAACP Legal and Educational Fund, the Fund for the Republic and other organizations which now enjoy tax exempt status. In the fall of 1955 the press reported that Internal Revenue Service was examining "the more controversial" cases among the 32,000 organizations listed by the Service as tax free. The Washington Evening Star of October 27, 1955, in reporting this story, tied it in with the denial of tax exemption by the IRS to "For America" which described itself as a non-profit, non-political and non-partisan organization dedicated to alerting public opinion to the "dangers faced by this country." This organization, headed by Clarence Manion, former dean of the Notre Dame Law School and by General Robert E. Wood of Chicago, lists among its purposes, as reported in the Washington Evening Star, work for states rights and "enlightened nationalism" and opposition to communism and "super internationalism". When the application by "For America" for tax exemption was denied, General Wood and Mr. Manion wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury saying that the organization had no quarrel with the decision of IRS, since it was a matter of interpretation of the law, but they appended a list of fifty-four organizations enjoying tax exempt status and asked why the difference in treatment. The Washington Evening Star story reported the following organizations as being among those listed in the Manion-Wood letter to the Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey:

The Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., of Washington
American Friends Service Committee, New York
American Association for United Nations, New York
American Heritage Council, Chicago
Annenberg Foundation, Philadelphia
Adult Education Association of the United States of America, Chicago
American Camping Association, Inc., Minneapolis
American Jewish Committee, New York
American Jewish Congress, New York
American Law Institute, Philadelphia
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York
Catholic Interracial Council, New York
Committee for Economic Development, Washington
Committee of One Thousand, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky
Ford Foundation, Dearborn, Michigan
Freedom House, Inc., New York
Fund for the Republic, Inc., New York
Indiana Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Inc., Indianapolis
National Education Association of the United States, Washington
Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Baltimore
Southern Education Foundation, Inc., Atlanta

Excerpts from the IRS rulings denying tax exemption to the Minnesota Jewish Council, the Dade County Council on Community Relations and the National Committee on Fraternities in Education, reflect the stricter policy of the Internal Revenue Service.

In the Minnesota Jewish Council case, the IRS had this to say:

> On the basis of the evidence it is our opinion that your primary aims and purposes are to establish a single unit to afford your member organizations a means of coordinating their activities and carrying out a more effective program in connection with the human relations problems affecting the Jewish people, affording them civic protection and safeguarding their equal rights; that in furtherance of these purposes, which necessarily involve attempts to effect certain social reforms in Minnesota, you are primarily engaged in disseminating information on the subject of inter-group relations, combatting discrimination and intolerance and promoting action on these and related moral issues, determining and handling incidents of racial discrimination and intolerance and related problems, and supporting other organizations

> with similar objectives; and that in the accomplishment of your purposes and the conduct of your activities you act as a medium by which influence and pressures are more effectively brought to bear in creating a public opinion favorable to these reforms. These principal purposes and activities, however meritorious, are not considered to be "exclusively" educational within the meaning of section 501 (c)(3) of the 1954 Code or to be "clearly of a nonpartisan, non-controversial, and educational nature" within the meaning of the Regulations. It is believed that such activities as may be considered to be educational are merely incidental to your endeavors to advance opinions on current problems with a view to creating public sentiment favorable to your objectives.

The pertinent section of the IRS ruling on the application of the Dade County Council on Community Relations follows:

> You claim to be an educational organization. While it is undoubtedly true that some of your activities are educational in character and that the community may derive some educational benefit from your various activities, it is clear from your articles of incorporation, the report and case study made on the National Baptist Convention, and the statement outlining the surveys and work you have engaged in, that education is not your exclusive and primary purpose but that education is merely one of the means to achieve your ultimate objective of solving the problems arising from matters involving racial, religious or ethnic prejudice or discrimination.

The language used in the ruling in the case of the National Committee on Fraternities in Education is probably the most significant for intergroup relations agencies:

> The evidence submitted shows that you are an unincorporated association organized in December 1953. Your purposes, as stated in your bylaws, are to counteract prejudice and discrimination because of race, religion or national origin in membership, in college fraternities and other college student groups, except those organized for devotional purposes or for the study or propagation of a religious faith; to undertake research and study concerning the effect upon educational objectives of discriminatory membership practices in college

student organizations; to stimulate conferences among alumni, undergraduate fraternity leaders, and college administrators and trustees, to promote understanding of the problem and provide for corrective action; to provide information and consultation services to fraternities, sororities, colleges, and to student organizations; and to secure funds to finance the administration of such programs.

It is stated that your activities have been concentrated entirely upon studies and research and making the results of such research available to college administrators, social scientists, fraternities and student groups. In a leaflet entitled "Stepping Stones to Fraternity" it is stated that you are composed of college educators and community leaders who believe that discrimination in fraternity membership can and should be overcome, so that campus groups may perform their rightful role as valuable adjuncts to college education. Methods by which you hope to achieve your goal include keeping informed of developments in fraternity and sorority policies and programs; undertaking appropriate research and study; making information and consultation services available to fraternities, sororities, colleges, student organizations and the general public; stimulating conferences among alumni, undergraduate fraternity leaders, and college administrations and trustees to promote understanding of the problem and corrective action, campus by campus; and encouraging colleges, national organizations and alumni to recognize the importance of permitting young people to select their own companions, free from outside pressures.

You have distributed a number of reports or articles by your president and other officers and directors with respect to the problem in which you are interested. It is stated that in order to bring the findings of your research to the attention of the large number of college administrators and fraternities who are concerned with the problem and to help them in reaching solutions, you consider it necessary to provide appropriate services and that you propose to make them available when funds for such purpose can be obtained. It appears that from your inception your objective has been the "democratization of fraternities." Section 501 (c) of the 1954 Code describes certain organizations as exempt

from income tax under section 501 (a) and reads, in part, as follows:

"(3) Corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for *** educational purposes, ***."

Although your purposes and activities are to some extent educational, it is believed that your functions of this character are incidental to your first and principal purpose of counteracting prejudice and discrimination in college fraternities and other school groups, a purpose which in our opinion is not "exclusively" educational within the intendment of the above-quoted section of the Code. Accordingly, it is held that you are not entitled to exemption from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501 (c)(3) of the 1954 Code.

Tax exemption was, however, granted to the National Committee on Fraternities in Education as a "social welfare" group under Section 501 (c)(4). But, as has been pointed out repeatedly that type of exemption does not entitle contributors to the committee to deduct their donations and contributions from their taxable income.

Some Conclusions

1. Intergroup relations agencies which wish to apply for tax exemption under section 501 (c)(3) should exercise great care in the framing of constitutions and bylaws and in the development and conduct of programs so as to bring themselves within the classification of organizations entitled to complete exemption.

2. In the present period, at least, applications for tax exemption cannot be approached lightly or casually, but require the most careful advice and preparation. It would seem advisable to engage qualified legal counsel in connection with applications for tax exemption.

3. While some who are informed on the subject believe that the proposed regulations would be an improvement over the old regulations, it is clear that the interpretation placed on the regulations by Internal Revenue Service will remain the key factor and that the regulations are insufficiently definitive or precise to permit any predictions as to how Internal Revenue Service will rule on the general question of whether improving intergroup relations is a tax exempt purpose.

4. Political activity on behalf of any candidate for public office by an agency enjoying tax exemption is completely prohibited.

5. Legislative activity by agencies which enjoy tax exemption is not ruled out completely. However, such activity must not be more than an insubstantial part of the total program of the agency. It would appear that an agency is reasonably safe it its legislative activity is kept under 5 per cent of its total staff time and budget. It is an added safeguard when such "insubstantial" activity is limited to legislation which bears directly upon the purposes, aims, and objectives as stated in the basic charter of the agency.

6. Until such time as additional rulings indicate that Internal Revenue Service is interpreting the law and the regulations broadly, caution should be the rule to guide the conduct of the programs and activities of those organizations which enjoy tax exemption.

The Experience of State Commissions Against Discrimination in Dealing With Problems of Discrimination at Places of Public Accommodation.

Olive R. Beasley*

One of the most significant contributions of the various state fair employment practice measures has been the demonstration of the need for and effectiveness of carefully formulated, broad gauged programs to secure public acceptance of and adherence to the provisions of the laws.

This modern approach to enforcement of civil rights laws recognizes the necessity for adequate implementation to secure the desired goals of eliminating discriminatory practices. The successful administration of FEP laws has brought into sharp focus the inadequacies of scores of earlier measures designed to outlaw discrimination, particularly the conventional civil rights laws covering places of public accommodation.

In 18 states which have had legislation of long standing prohibiting discrimination in establishments offering goods and services to the public, these traditional correctives have constituted little more than pious declarations of policy. The anti-social behavior against which they were directed continue unabated. Their inherent weaknesses encourage both official and public indifference to their provisions. Traditional community attitudes of indifference toward the rights of certain minority groups to equal treatment in places of public accommodation, become accepted patterns of behavior that are permitted to prevail in flagrant disregard of the legislative pronouncements. Community mores are reflected in attitudes of public officials and law enforcement agencies, many of whom do not themselves regard the racial or religious discrimination as morally abhorrent. Sole reliance is placed on the courts and the burden of proof is on the victims of the discrimination. Prosecuting attorneys are reluctant to prosecute offenders. Even in counties where there is considerable public pressure for enforcement and where County Prosecutors are sympathetic to the objectives of the laws, they hesitate to prosecute offenders unless furnished with "air tight" cases. In other instances procedures for processing complaints are so cumbersome, they discourage complainants from seeking redress for their grievances through court action.

The philosphy of FEPC from its inception included recognition of responsibility of government for adequate implementation of the policy against discrimination. The procedures and techniques of administration were directed toward securing the essential objective of the law. By consistent effort FEP Commissions reinforced the legislative pronouncement by popular education and active official support.

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* Executive Secretary, Freedom Agenda of Detroit

The experience of several of the pioneering FEP states which have achieved significant revisions of employment patterns, in applying the same methods to problems of discrimination in places of public accommodations, has demonstrated the value of this approach to other areas of discrimination. The work of four of the original FEP Commissions which have had their jurisdiction extended to include discrimination in places of public accommodation, will be considered in this brief analysis.

Connecticut and New Jersey in 1949, Massachusetts in 1950 and New York in 1952 passed laws or amended existing statutes to provide that complaints of discrimination at places of public accommodation would be under the enforcement jurisdiction of the civil rights agencies in those states under the same procedures established for investigation and conciliation of fair employment practices violations. The sections of New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts laws pertaining to places of public accommodation are typical of the language usually found in such legislation in that they enumerate the types of establishments covered. Connecticut in 1953 struck from its statute specific enumeration of places covered and substituted a general definition - "any establishment which caters or offers its services, facilities or goods to the general public," thereby intending to assure the application of the law to all types of businesses and services open to the public generally. A disadvantage of the enumerative text based on the experience of some states with public accommodations acts, has been that courts tend to a strict construction and limit the application of the law to the kinds of establishments specifically listed.

The New York amendment exempts educational facilities from the jurisdiction of the Commission as New York has an Education Practices Act which covers complaints of discrimination in admission of applicants to eeucational facilities. The Education Practices Act in New York is administered by The State Commissioner of Education.

The New York law was further amended in 1955 to include jurisdiction over discrimination in publicly assisted housing and in 1956 to cover discrimination in housing accommodations which receive publicly insured financing. The Connecticut act was extended in 1953 to include publicly assisted housing; Massachusetts in 1950 extended coverage to public housing.

The operating reports of these four Commissions indicate the meticulous care with which complaints are investigated to determine whether the alleged violator's establishment is within the jurisdiction of the respective Commission.

The complaints processed reveal that avenues of redress of grievances arising from denials of public services or facilities, have been extended considerably beyond the usual conception of public accommodations. Included among the cases processed

are complaints charging denial of accommodations by barber and beauty shops; travel agencies; dance halls and reducing salons; beaches; in addition to hotels, restaurants, inns, taverns and resorts.

The New York Commission handles numerous complaints involving the language used in advertising the facilities of resorts. These complaints have been made on the basis that the terminology implied exclusion on the basis of religious creed or color. Careful interpretive rulings have been given in these cases and the policy of the Commission is to make a determination on each case based on a complete investigation of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the operation of the resort in question.

The Commissions also record successful experiences in piercing attempts to resort to the subterfuge of "private club" to avoid compliance with the public accommodation laws. In these cases the Commissions apply criteria such as

> are there membership meetings?
> who owns the property?
> who sets the policy for the facility, the owner or the members?
> how are the members selected?

These subterfuges have generally been quite crude and successfully challenged. Several of the Commissions have determined to apply the following considerations:

> (1) When an establishment asserts exemption from the law as a private club, it will have the burden of establishing its private status.
>
> (2) Advertising in newspapers and other media that solicit patrons from the public generally tends to establish that the facility is not a private club.
>
> (3) Bona fide clubs are normally controlled by their "members." This will almost certainly not be true of "clubs" established to evade the law. In the long run, this is likely to be the hardest test to satisfy.

The work in the various areas of discrimination is carried on by all members of the staff and commissioners and not departmentalized.

The commissions have sought cooperation from community groups and voluntary associations directly related to the particular

industry or type of establishments covered. Response from these groups has been gratifying on the whole and they have willingly participated in the general educational programs of the commissions and assumed responsibility for interpreting the law to their constituencies.

Careful, consistent review procedures are followed to verify compliance after a complaint has been satisfactorily adjusted. As in the case of employment discrimination, the adjustment of a single complaint has far reaching effects in that the elimination of the discriminatory practices serves the interests of large segments of the population who may never have occasion to come in direct contact with the Commission.

Many of the state commissions require brochures of various categories of establishments to be submitted to the commission for prior review to avoid violations in regard to advertising of services and facilities.

Response to the enactment of the public accommodation amendments paralleled the experience after the initial passage of FEPC laws in terms of the widespread voluntary compliance which followed their enactment.

Teaching materials have been developed for school and community groups. In New York for example, the regulatory work of the SCAD was adopted to social study and guidance courses in public and parochial schools, in line with programs developed to obtain public acceptance of the prohibition on employment discrimination.

One Commission reports that the "old bugaboo of 'social equality' comes out of the closet in this area to a greater degree than in employment." Contact in swimming pools and skating rinks posed the greatest problems. The Director is of the opinion there is evidence of organized resistance among the operators in these two fields; wherein no similar signs of collaboration were apparent in regard to employment matters.

Compliance through cooperation of voluntary groups has not been achieved equally in all sections of the states. New Jersey, for example, reports that prompt and reasonably satisfactory results were obtained in Atlantic City as a result of the unofficial cooperation of that city's Hotel Owners Association, but no comparable gain occurred in other areas of the state.

Some of the commissions have found it necessary to carry more of the recalcitrant cases to public hearings stages than was required in employment cases.

In spite of some of the difficulties involved, the conclusion is clear from the experience with the modern adminis-

trative procedure approach, using education, conciliation and persuasion, that more satisfactory results are achieved than under the traditional civil rights laws which required resort to the law courts with token penalities even when cases were won.

Harold Lett, Assistant Director of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination states: "Public accommodations cases are much clearer and sharper; require many fewer man-hours of work in the field; and display more clearly the result of conciliation efforts." One drawback of the New Jersey statute is the absence of Commission authority to initiate complaints.

The total record of complaints adjusted satisfactorily and the observable transformations of practices and attitudes achieved by the work of these Commissions commends the extension of similar jurisdiction over discrimination in places of public accommodation to agencies which do not have it at present.

This report surveyed only the effectiveness of this approach to the problem. The writer recognizes that comparable work to eliminate discrimination in places of public accommodations is being done by other agencies under municipal ordinances and by non-statutory commissions in other states, but adequate information could not be compiled within the limits of time and space for this report.

RECENT COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING RACIAL SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Sol Rabkin*

A substantial number of cases involving racial segregation in transportation and recreational facilities have been considered by the courts following the Supreme Court's ruling striking down racial segregation in the public schools and disapproving the "separate but equal" doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson. As recently as November 13, 1956 the Supreme Court upheld the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama in its determination that racial segregation in intra-state bus transportation violated the "equal protection" clause for the Fourteenth Amendment. In so doing the Supreme Court extended its earlier ruling barring racial segregation in interstate transportation. At the same time, the Supreme Court made it clear that the "separate but equal" doctrine is now dead. When the Supreme Court upheld the District Court it in effect affirmed the following statement of the lower court:

> In fact, we think that Plessy v. Ferguson has been impliedly, though not explicitly, overruled and that, under the later decisions, there is now no rational basis upon which the separate but equal doctrine can be validly applied to public carrier transportation within the city of Montgomery and its police jurisdiction. The application of that doctrine cannot be justified as a proper execution of the state police power." 1/

It should be noted that at the same time a federal district court in South Carolina hearing an action for damages brought by a Negro woman against an intra-state bus company, dismissed the action on the ground that the decision of the Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit, holding that racial segregation in intra-state transportation was unconstitutional, could not be retroactive so as to invalidate the state statute requiring segregation at the time the Negro plaintiff had been injured by the bus driver who had been trying to enforce compliance with the segregation statute.

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* Head of the Law Department, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

1/ Browder v. Gayle, U.S.D.C., Middle District, Alabama, No. 1147.

Nevertheless, it is now clearly established that racial segregation in public transportation, whether intra-state or interstate, is unconstitutional. Despite these decisions, however, racial segregation in such facilities is still very widespread in the southern states. In fact, on June 22, 1956 when the decisions discussed above were pending, the Louisiana State Legislature adopted legislation providing that common carriers of passengers within the state must provide separate waiting rooms and other facilities at stations for white and Negro intra-state passengers.

The situation with respect to recreational facilities in the South is substantially the same. On November 7, 1955 the United States Supreme Court, in Holmes v. City of Atlanta, 2/ reversed a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, thereby ruling that the City of Atlanta could not deny the use of its municipal golf course to citizens on the basis of race or color. On the same day the Supreme Court affirmed a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, which had held that the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment prevented the State of Maryland from maintaining racial segregation on public beaches and in public bathhouses. 3/

Although it is now well established that racial segregation in public recreational facilities and in transportation is a denial of the rights guaranteed to all Americans by the 14th Amendment, it may be anticipated that state courts in some of the southern states will be reluctant to accept the constitutional principle. For example, in the case of Charlotte Park and Recreational Commission v. Barringer, the Supreme Court of North Carolina, by upholding a limitation on the gift of a piece of land conveyed to the city for a golf course to be used only by white persons, faced the Negroes seeking access to the course with a choice of forcing the abandonment of the course if they persisted in their efforts to use it.

Despite the clear establishment of the legal principle that racial segregation in transportation and in public recreational facilities is barred by the 14th Amendment, it is clear that the principle is by no means universally observed in practice. In a number of instances city owned and operated recreational facilities have been abandoned in preference to permitting their use on a non-segregated basis. In the Charlotte case cited above, the result of the litigation was that the Negro golf course was turned into a garbage dump. When the federal courts ruled that racial segregation in the state parks of Virginia was unconstitutional and enjoined it, not only by

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2/ 350 U.S. 879
3/ Mayor of Baltimore v. Dawson, 350 U.S. 877.

state officials but also by any private persons to whom the state officials might lease the parks, the Virginia Legislature authorized the closing down of the parks.

But the picture is not all discouraging. In a substantial number of communities, court rulings against racial segregation in the operation of recreational facilities were complied with and the change from segregated to integrated operation was accomplished peacefully. Religious groups, groups dedicated to strengthening community relations and law-enforcement authorities helped to carry through this process.

Oddly enough, the largest accumulation of experience in handling the problem of shifting from segregated to integrated operation of recreational facilities has been in connection with swimming pools. It is true that this experience has been primarily in cities in the north and west and in the border states, but the experience has demonstrated that desegregation can be carried through peacefully and effectively with proper planning. There were a number of instances in which the first efforts to put a policy of desegregation into effect with respect to the use of the publicly operated swimming pools were met with violence. This happened where there had been no preliminary discussion with community relations groups in the area. Furthermore, in every such instance there was a failure on the part of the law-enforcement authorities to prepare in advance to handle the situation. Where desegregation was carried through peacefully, and this happened in many communities, it was preceded by discussions among civic groups and the law-enforcement authorities. In addition, the law-enforcement authorities announced their intention to enforce the established legal rights, to maintain order and to prevent violence. In a number of instances it was found that a contributory factor to the successful peaceful integration of swimming pools was due at least in part to careful avoidance of undue publicity in advance of the opening date.

To sum up, it would appear that with respect to transportation and public recreational facilities, the problems which face integroup relations organizations are somewhat similar to those which face them in the area of public education. The law is well settled that compulsory racial segregation is illegal. Despite these rulings, however, there is either outright defiance of the law in some of the southern states, not merely in terms of conduct, but even in terms of state legislation enacted after rulings by the courts that such legislation was unconstitutional. In these same states action has been taken looking toward the abandoning of community recreational facilities in preference to permitting their use on a non-segregated basis.

But in a number of other communities steps are quietly being taken by law-abiding groups to put into effect judicial rulings striking down segregation in such facilities.

The fact that such steps are being taken in some communities is reason for optimism. These examples must be studied by intergroup relations organizations and efforts made to follow the pattern set, not just in communities in the border states, but in communities throughout the country. Furthermore, data must be accumulated on these successful experiences, so that it can be made available for the additional purpose of demonstrating that there are forces of moderation which are effectively carrying on programs to bring about equality of treatment, without regard to race or color.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 10, 1956

TO: All State Organizations - Chairmen and Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

At long last here is the memorandum on Evaluation Criteria for State Organizations. This is not a questionnaire that we expect you to fill out and send in to us. Rather, it is a guide for your program planning with your Board and Staff. These are the questions we ask as we look at the program efforts of our state affiliates. Later on we shall probably ask you to supply some of the specific information requested in these questions. Some of the questions we can obviously answer from here, specifically those outlined under relations with SRC on page 3. Others we would, of course, expect to do jointly with you.

Let me point out the importance of paragraphs one and two of the memo.

FBR:fc

Southern Re[illegible]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[illegible] ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 10, 1956

MEMORANDUM NO. 14

To: All State Organization Chairmen
and Professional Staff

From: C. H. Parrish and F. B. Routh
Assistant Directors for State Organizations

Subj.: Evaluation Criteria for State Organizations

The Central Staff has been concerned about the development of criteria for the evaluation of state organizations and their programs. It has not been our intention to sit in Atlanta and pass judgment on our friends; however, in fairness to those who have faith in us and those who have supported us with funds, we must measure the effectiveness of what we and our affiliates are doing.

There are two BIG questions with respect to an affiliated state organization: (1) Is it an Integrated operation?, (2) Has an effective program, compatible with the general purposes of SRC, been developed and put in operation? These need spelling out.

INTEGRATED OPERATION

A. The Board.

1. Is the Board representative of the major segments of the state population?

2. Have officers and members overcome thinking in "we" and "they" terms about race?

3. Do Negro members fully participate in major policy decisions?

4. In disagreements does the Board divide on the basis of position or is the group frequently divided along racial lines?

B. The Staff.

1. Is the staff interracial?

2. Do both (or all) staff members receive equal recognition from the Board?

3. Has the staff overcome thinking in "we" and "they" terms about race?

4. Do both (or all) staff members participate in staff decisions?

5. Does the staff work as a team?

PROGRAM COMPATIBILITY WITH SRC

1. Is the conscious aim of the program to further the development of an integrated society?

2. Is school desegregation--or creating those conditions which will make it possible--a major program emphasis?

3. Is the program strictly non-political?

4. Does the Board (not the staff) do the majority of fund raising?

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

1. Is the program "off the ground" and does it show continuity?

   A. What evidence can be presented to substantiate this?

2. Is the program reaching key people in the state?

   A. List key people contacted.

3. Is the program reaching the grass roots in the state?

4. Is it geared in with the programs of like-minded agencies and groups?
   A. Which agencies have you cooperated with, on what?

5. Is the organization regarded as "reliable" by like-minded agencies?

6. Does the organization work with church groups?
   A. What specific church groups have you worked with? On what?

7. Does the organization work with labor groups?
   A. What specific labor groups have you worked with? On what?

8. Is systematic information gathering a part of the program?
   A. Clippings, reports, files? Reports to Board and SRC central office?

9. Have good relations been established with receptive elements of the press?
   A. List editors, reporters, etc. with whom you have worked.

10. Is the point-of-view of the organization generally known?

11. Is the Board kept informed of staff activities?
    A. Are staff reports sent regularly? Is there a newsletter?

12. Do Board members work through other organizations to which they belong?

13. Has use been made of SRC's Consultant Service Program?
    A. What have been some of the results?

14. Is development of integrated relationships in communities a program item?

15. Is most staff effort and time devoted to program?

16. Are new members attracted to the organization at a sufficient rate by the quality of program and public relations?

ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

A. Board Staff Relationships.

   1. Is there good rapport between Board and staff?

   2. Have Board and staff functions been clearly defined?

B. Organizational Structure.

   1. Does the Board have functional committees?

   2. Do these committees function?

   3. Has regular legal counsel been obtained?

4. Are the files well organized for efficient use?

5. Is the office run in a business-like manner?

C. RELATIONS WITH SRC

1. Are monthly narrative and financial reports filed promptly?

2. Are monthly narrative reports sufficiently detailed?

3. Are monthly financial reports properly filled out?

4. Are subscriptions for NEW SOUTH sent in promptly?

5. Is SRC informed of important developments in the state through clippings and correspondence?

6. Is SRC notified of all elections and changes in officers?

7. Is SRC notified of all changes in By-Laws for approval?

8. Is help solicited from SRC on "ticklish" questions and problems?

9. Is SRC consulted in advance of employment of professional staff?

Mailed 12/11/56

to:

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Mrs. James S. Crate
Mr. Walter Sharp
Mr. J. Claude Evans
Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland
Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Mr. B. R. Brazeal
Mr. E. C. Peters
Mr. Caxton Doggett
Rev. Colbert Cartwright
Rev. Duncan Hunter

Information copies to:
Rev. Robert E. Hughes
Mr. C. G. Gomillion
Mr. Nat Griswold
Mr. C. C. Walker
Mr. William K, Williams
Mr. Edward D. Davis
Mr. Guy H. Wells
Mr. B. R. Brazeal
Mr. Galen A. Martin
Mr. Charles T. Steele
Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Mr. Numa J. Rousseve
Mr. Harry S. Jones
Mr. S. E. Duncan
Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Mr. John F. Potts
Mr. James A. McDaniel
Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Mr. W. R. Banks
Mr. John H. Marion
Mr. John M. Ellison
Mrs. D. S. Wheatley

Mau

Southern Re[illegible]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVEN[illegible]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 10, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

TO: Chairmen of Affiliated State Organizations

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

The mid-November Board meeting of the Southern Regional Council concerned itself mainly with the future relationship between state organizations and the central office of the Southern Regional Council.

This memo resulted from the Board's deliberations. They amended importantly an earlier draft, amending it to strengthen the future link with SRC.

We on the staff of the SRC take it that this memo settles policy on this matter. We are prepared to do everything that we can to help you specifically in program, in techniques of fund-raising, and anything else; with a view to your facing successfully the chance of full independence.

However, the central office also hopes that funds can be raised to enable modest and tailor-made aid to come to you through SRC.

Information copies to:
Vice-Chairmen
State Directors
Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Chrmn., MCHR.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

October 22, 1956

From: Rufus E. Clement, Chairman, Executive Committee

To: Members of the Southern Regional Council

Subject: Proposals re Future of SRC

The Executive Committee, at its meeting of September 20-21, considered at length the orientation and emphasis of the Southern Regional Council's program in the period ahead. Staff members had submitted, in the form of a memorandum, proposals which were worked over by the Committee in great detail. At the conclusion of these deliberations, the Executive Committee voted unanimously to "approve in principle the suggestions made in the staff memorandum of September 12, 1956, to the effect that the Southern Regional Council move toward, and arrive at, by September 1957, a program which places major emphasis upon a centralized regional operation rather than, as heretofore, a state program."

The present memorandum, drafted by the staff at the direction of the Executive Committee, sets out the proposals and the considerations which led us to submit them to the full Council for decision. I hope that you will

find the opportunity to acquaint yourself thoroughly with this material so that our discussion at Williamsburg may reflect the most thoughtful judgments of everyone present.

End of Present Grant Program

The current three-year period of aid from the Fund for the Republic, which expires on September 30, 1957, has been largely devoted to decentralizing the SRC movement in terms of both use of funds and program emphasis. The original expectation was that once the legal principle of integration was established, the problems of adjustment would break down according to widely varying local circumstances. Thus the energies and resources of SRC have been largely directed to subsidizing and servicing state affiliates. Within the three-year grant period, SRC has sought to create strong, professionally staffed, self-supporting, integrated agencies in the 12 Southern states.

By October 1, 1957, this objective will have been achieved in considerable part. In a few states, the present affiliates have failed to get off the ground, and one or two others might not survive the withdrawal of major subsidy by SRC. But, in most cases, the state groups should be expected to have reasonably effective programs and enough fund-raising competence to continue -- though the first few years would be difficult for many of them.

In view of the special difficulties arising from the development of powerful, officially sanctioned resistance in the South, we believe the three-year state organization effort will represent a creditable achievement. But we also believe that the efforts of the state organizations alone cannot meet the critical challenge of this period in the South. A renewal of program through regional staff is also essential.

SRC in a Time of Crisis

Since May 1954 and particularly within the past year, a national crisis has been precipitated by political and private reaction to the Supreme Court's school decision. We will not attempt a lengthy analysis of these developments, which are well known to people in SRC, but we list a few of the highlights.

What began as attitudes of defiance in four deep South states has become a "united front" by eight states. This defiance is manifested not only in official actions and utterances directed at the Supreme Court and its decision, but has also taken the turn of oppressive measures against Negroes or whites within the states who favor a positive or even a more moderate course of action.

Accompanying this official posture have been the phenomenal growth of the White Citizens Councils and other resistance movements, set-backs in the churches and the labor movement, the deterioration of political campaigns, and in general conformity or silence by the more responsible elements in the South. The example set by state office-holders and others in high places has stirred excitable rank and file Southerners to violence in several instances - even in areas in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, and West Virginia where integration should have been expected to proceed without a ripple.

All of this has presented grave problems in national and international terms. The impact of this Southern revolt on the prestige of the United States abroad, particularly among Asians and Africans, is of great concern to every thoughtful American. Domestically, the assaults on the authority of the Supreme Court, respect for law and order, and recognition of the rights of minority group citizens are major threats to the national welfare.

It has been observed by the New York Times and others that what is needed is a mobilization of all the constructive forces the country can muster to deal with the problem of segregation wisely and effectively. Unfortunately, such a mobilization has not taken place - largely because of confused national opinion about the workability of desegregation, about the extent and depth of resistance in the South, and about the potentialities of Negro citizens.

The Citizens Councils and several Southern state governments are making an extensive and expensive effort to sway national opinion. The effectiveness of these efforts to sell the racial "status quo" are evident in various ways: The U. S. News and World Report has given major support to pro-segregation views, most notably through popularization of one psychologist's thesis that Negroes are inherently less intelligent than whites. Such nationally syndicated columnists as Dorothy Thompson and Walter Lippman have argued that the trend toward integration should be slowed or halted. The platforms of both major political parties failed to endorse the Supreme Court's school decisions.

In short the climate of opinion has worsened not only in the South, but in the rest of the nation as well. And instead of merely local problems arising out of local opposition to integration, we are confronted by a renewal of pro-segregation activity that is regional in its leadership and national in its impact. A measure of this fact was the nearly unanimous adoption of the "Southern Manifesto" by Southern members of Congress. It is true, of course, that some of the Congressmen signed under duress. But the fact that such duress was possible indicates the power of the monolithic approach.

This situation imposes a tremendous responsibility on the SRC. As the one South-wide body with experience, professional skills, and reputation in

the field of race relations, we must perform on a broader and more effective scale than ever before. And we must recognize that we are dealing with causes and effects which are truly nation-wide in their impact.

Our task, as we see it, includes but goes far beyond the stimulation of local action to deal with matters of desegregation and democratic racial relations at the community level. We must play a greater role in establishing a broad national and Southern climate of opinion in which positive local efforts can succeed. We must assume more of the leadership in educating and rallying those national forces whose action or inaction at this time is crucial.

Indeed, it is doubtful that the Southern Regional Council can secure further major financing unless it develops program aimed at meeting these broader needs.

Relationship with State Organizations

SRC, with the generous aid of the Fund for the Republic, has made an extensive and valuable contribution to the growth of skill and organization in the several Southern states. Our state affiliates, against sizable odds, have shown gratifying development. Given a workable climate of opinion and influence, they can contribute greatly in the years ahead to the orderly implementation of integration within their respective states.

However, their effectiveness - indeed, their survival - is imperiled by national and regional developments on which they can have little influence. If we are to protect our investment in them, we must necessarily apply the resources and skills of SRC to this broader arena of opinion and practical forces. To do this will require basic reassessment of our financing, organizational structure, and program emphasis.

Proposed Future Relationship

In the light of prevailing circumstances, it is our judgment that SRC should now plan for a period after October 1, 1957, of approximately three years of increased effort as a regional organization carrying on program activities through its own staff.

During the last two and one-half years, we have devoted most of our resources to building and assisting the state affiliates. We have, necessarily, had to forego the development and execution of many program activities by the regional staff. Under the proposed plan, SRC would maintain a cooperative and helpful relationship with the state organizations but it would undertake itself a number of functions that are now performed either sketchily or not at all.

Such a reorientation would be best accomplished if the current grant period ending September 30, 1957, were completed according to the terms originally set in 1954. This means that the state organizations would continue to work to become more autonomous, and that their relationship with SRC would thenceforth be one of cooperation between independent organizations of similar purpose and goals. It is intended that in every way practicable there will be a continued close relationship between the SRC and the state organizations particularly in regard to program service, financial grants-in-aid and counsel on fund raising.

Future Financial Aid to State Groups

We recognize that a measure of continuing financial aid from SRC to all or some of the state organizations would be warranted. Therefore, we should undertake to secure funds for this purpose, though the amount procurable would undoubtedly be on a smaller scale than heretofore. Instead of the method of outright subsidy which we have used, the method of assistance would more closely resemble that of grants-in-aid. A state organization would submit its request to SRC, justifying such an allotment on the basis of a proposed program and evidence of organizational effectiveness

sufficient to carry out the program proposed. SRC would judge each such request on its merits and take favorable or unfavorable action accordingly. The customary safeguards against the use of such funds for political or other improper purposes would, of course, be taken. Once such a grant-in-aid had been made, the responsibility for fulfillment of its commitment would rest squarely on the policy body of the state group.

Such a revision in the relationship between SRC and the state groups would require certain by-law changes, including alteration of the present arrangement for election of some SRC board members by the state organizations.

Structure of SRC

A reorientation of SRC along the lines described above would necessitate some redefinition of the present staff structure. Present positions and staff duties are largely geared to the needs of the current state organization effort. In taking on more direct program functions, it would be necessary to supplement the existing staff and to redefine the responsibilities and duties of some of the present staff members. We are not attempting here to propose a detailed reorganization of this kind. That could best be done perhaps by a special sub-committee of Executive Committee members working closely with the staff.

Functions of SRC

The following types of activity represent new or heightened program emphases which the Council might undertake:

1) Consultant services to established public and private agencies

The consultant service project under the direction of John Hope II has so far been used as a service exclusively to the state affiliates. It has proved to be an extremely effective technique. Already we contemplate making

these services available to interested private groups and public bodies concerned with desegregation, the expectation being that such groups would bear the cost of the consultant services to them. In the next phase of the Council's work, broader use of the consultant services deserves high priority. The range of consultants available should be increased to include educators, police officials, public administrators, and others with first-hand experience in integrating communities. SRC's role would be that of "broker" between community leadership and those experts whose counsel would be most helpful. These services should be provided free, if necessary, in those situations which are likely to produce the most effective results.

2) Coordination of Agency Leadership

SRC now has more opportunities than it can grasp to advise and coordinate the leaders of national, Southern, and local groups concerned with race relations. In the coming period, SRC should take the initiative in bringing together such leadership for joint thinking and planning, and in stimulating needed activities. This will take staff time, travel, and resources that have not been available in the past. The arguments for extending this function are very strong. SRC has information and insights that are not available to other agencies and groups, and it commands the respect of a host of such organizations of many different types. The effective mobilization of the religious, labor, civic, and other agencies should be a major part of the desegregation effort.

3) Speakers

Several of the staff members and officers of SRC are now heavily in demand for speaking engagements. In this case too the demand is greater than the supply, and the potential demand is greater yet. Many of these occasions

are invaluable opportunities to express our general point of view to important segments of the public. In the coming period, we should recognize assistance to groups in securing speakers as an important organizational function. In order to make the best possible use of speakers without unduly diverting from other activities we should systematically draw on our lay leadership. The selection and briefing of persons available for speaking engagements would be a staff function.

4) Free Distribution of Materials

SRC has in the past produced little in the way of free literature. Our budget alone has made it essential for us to sell our materials to interested people and groups, however worthy the use to which they are to be put. We should seek the resources to enable us to distribute without cost literature that will serve a specific, effective purpose and for which no purchasers are available. We do not conceive of broadside or indiscriminate distribution of free literature as a worthwhile method. More strategic uses, however, are often possible but must be forgone because there is no ready way for the cost to be borne from non-SRC sources. It should be noted here that the White Citizens Councils and other resistance groups are making wide-spread distribution of free material, with telling results.

5) Interpretation and Application of Social Science Findings

There is a considerable body of social science findings with positive implications for action in the South today. This knowledge is having little practical effect, mainly because of the communications gulf between academic social scientists and the lay public. SRC is peculiarly well fitted to bridge this gap. Working in collaboration with the social scientists and their professional organizations, we could play a key role in getting their insights interpreted through popular media and brought to bear in local situations.

Our consultant service program is a valuable beginning in this direction, but the precedent needs to be greatly extended and raised to the national level. To carry out this role we must be prepared to expend a substantial amount of staff time and effort, as well as some money.

6) Expanding present functions

Many of the activities now carried on by the central office should be intensified or, if temporary, continued on a regular basis. An outstanding example of this is the work with church women directed by Mrs. M. E. Tilly; the need for more funds and wider impact of this program is already recognized.

Another example of a different sort is the fact-finding program now being carried on under a special nine-months grant from the Fund for the Republic. The results of this program are now coming in and will be aired through SRC publications and general publicity. These findings should serve to shed new light on the nature of the South's problems and promising approaches to their solution. This special fact-gathering and interpretation should be a continuing part of SRC's program.

Additional examples in this category would be intensified work with the press, television, and other mass media; conferences of Southern leadership; and work with the college students and other young people in the region.

7) Finances

It will take much more detailed planning before there can be meaningful estimates of the budget that would be required to carry out a program of the sort here outlined for a three-year period. A rough estimate would be no less than $200,000. annually. In the last fiscal year, SRC raised approximately $60,000. from sources other than the Fund for the Republic. During the coming fiscal year, October 1956 - October 1957, we must exceed our past performance by a goodly margin. If we are successful in raising the larger amount from

other sources required for our operation in 1956-57 we believe that the Fund for the Republic will be more receptive to our request for future aid. By the same token, they will probably expect similar performance from us in subsequent years.

These facts, coupled with the resignation of the present Executive Director, make urgent the assumption of greater responsibility for fund-raising by officers and members of the Council.

It is also to be hoped that in financing the Council for a future period it will be possible to secure funds on a flexible basis, and that rigid allocations of funds for pre-determined purposes can be avoided. The situation in the South today is an extremely fluid one, subject to rapid and unpredictable changes. Our program and financing should be readily adaptable to these changes in need that cannot be anticipated far in advance.

Nothing said here is intended to conflict with the Council's wholehearted follow-through of the third and last year of the state organization program, which began October 1, 1956. If this general proposal should be approved, however, it might well be possible in the weeks and months just ahead to begin developing some of the additional functions contemplated and seeking additional financing for them.

* * *

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FILE COPY

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 14, 1956

TO: State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

Enclosed is one of the most important documents your organization will ever receive. It deserves the close scrutiny and study of Staff, State Chairman, and legal counsel.

This was done as a special report for a Civil Rights Commission of NAIRO.

We trust it will help you in planning your request for tax exemption and in planning program that fits within the requirements of tax exemption.

FBR:fc

Note: state orgs got only an "early release" of the article by Jules Cohen which is contained in the NAIRO Commission Civil Rights Report.

FBR

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVEN

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FILE COPY

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 2, 1957

TO: All State Organization Chairmen and Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

There is an excellent little pamphlet which I believe would be helpful to you and to your organization. It is: So---You Serve on a Board. It was prepared by and is obtainable from the Volunteer and Welfare Information Service of Pasadena, 118 S. Oak Knoll, Pasadena, Claifornia, price: .50¢. This may well be one of the best investments you have ever received for half a buck.

FBR:mm

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 12, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

MEMORANDUM

TO: SRC Board Members and State Affiliates

FROM: Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director

Re: SRC Staff Changes

At the Executive Committee meeting of January 29-30, certain changes in staff positions and titles were made. Attached is the chart of organization which was approved. Following is a list of the staff members and the positions they now hold:

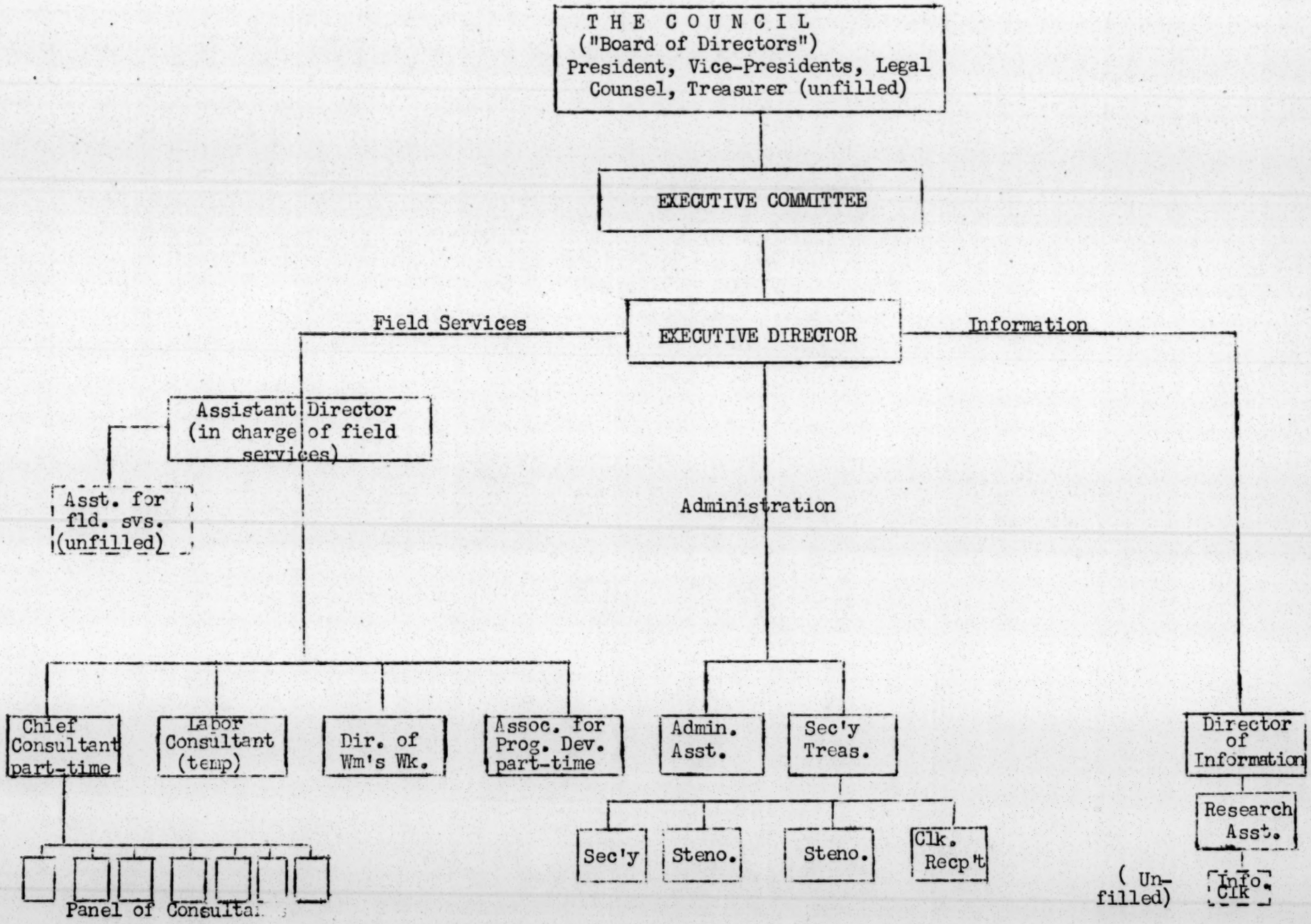
Executive Director	-	Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director	-	Frederick B. Routh
Associate for Program Development	-	C. H. Parrish
Chief Consultant	-	John Hope II
Secretary-Treasurer	-	Mrs. Ruth House Alexander
Director of Information	-	John Constable
Director of Women's Work	-	Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Administrative Assistant	-	Paul Anthony*
Labor Consultant	-	Emory F. Via
Research Assistant	-	Miss Florence B. Irving

Secretary to Director	-	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brantley
Stenographer	-	Miss Frances Carnes
Stenographer	-	Miss Marge Manderson
Clerk-Receptionist	-	Mrs. Beverly Calhoun

*Mr. G. S. Alexander is leaving the Council on February 15th and will be succeeded in this position by Mr. Anthony on that date.

HCF/eab
Encl.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL



and officers
Mailed 2/15/57 to State Boards/and to SRC Board

FILE COPY

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

~~GEORGE S. MITCHELL~~
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 15, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

"A CITY DECIDES," A MOVIE ON THE INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, IS SCHEDULED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY FOR TELEVISION AT 5:00 P.M., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1957.

FILM CONTENT:

The film concerns the smooth transition of the St. Louis, Missouri, schools from a segregated to an integrated system. Scenes show how school and city officials made their plans, conferences with parents, student reaction, and other phases in the transition period.

SUGGESTIONS:

(1) Alert persons in your area that the film is scheduled.
(2) Telephone the local NBC television outlet to determine if the film is to be shown in your area and, if so, when.
(3) If film is shown, ask your friends to telphone and/or write constructive comments to the local station and to NBC officials. (This might help encourage television officials to schedule other programs of this nature.)

Notice of this program has been inserted in the current New South, being mailed on this date.

FILE COPY

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 21, 1957

MEMO TO: Executive Directors, State Organizations

FROM : Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Mrs. Tilly got hold of this "Information Sheet" from the Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation.

We thought you would be interested in seeing how biblical quotations are being misused. As Shakespeare said, "The Devil can cite scripture for his purpose." (The Merchant of Venice, Act I, Scene 3.)

FBR:mm

Enclosure

From - TENNESSEE SOCIETY TO MAINTAIN SEGREGATION -

Is Segregation UnChristian?
"From the Holy Bible (King James Version)

Genesis -- 1: 26	And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and the cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind; and God saw that it was good
Genesis 6:2 , - 10	That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair , and they took them wives of all which they chose. And Noah begat three sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth.
Genesis 9:22, 24, 25, 26 & 27	And Ham, the father of Canaan saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren without. And Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him. And he said, cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren. And he said. blessed shall be the Lord God of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant.
Genesis 10:6, 20	And the sons of Ham, Cush, and Mizriam, and Canaan. These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues in their countries, and in their nations.
Genesis 11: 7, 8, 9	And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language, and this they begin to do, and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. Therefore is the name called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon all the face of the earth. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of the earth; and they left off to build the city
Genesis 15:1	And he said unto Abram, know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in the land that is not theirs...
Genesis 24:3, 4	And I will make thee sweat by the Lord, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that thou will not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites among whom I dwell But thou shalt go unto my country, and to my kindred, and take a wife unto my son Isaac.
Genesis 28: 6., 7	When Esau saw that Isaac. had blessed Jacob and sent him away to Padanaram to take a wife from thence; and that he had blessed him and gave him a charge, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan. And that Jacob obeyed his father and his mother, and was gone to Padanaram.
Leviticus 19;19	Ye shall keep my stat utes. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind; thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woolen come upon thee.
20;24	... I am the Lord your God, which have separated you from other people

Numbers 36; 5, 6	And Moses commanded the children of Israel according to the word of the Lord saying, the tribe of the sons of Joseph hath said well. This is the thing which the Lord doth command concerning the daughters of Zelophehad saying, Let them marry to whom they think best, only to the family of the tribe of their father shall they marry.
Deut. 7 : , 3,6	Neither shalt thou make marriage with them; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son. For thou art an holy people unto the Lord thy God; the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth.
Deut. 28:32	Thy sons and thy daughters shall be given unto another people, and thine eyes shall look, and fall with longing for them all the day long ; and there shall be no might in thine land.
Deut. 32:31	For their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies themselves being judges.
Joshua 23: 12,13	Else if ye do in any wise go back, and cleave unto the remnant of these nations, even these that remain among you, and shall make marriages with them, and go in unto them, and they to you; Know for a certainity that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations from before you; but they shall be snares and traps unto you, and scourges in your sides, and thorns in your eyes , until ye perish from off this good land which the Lord your God hath given you.
Jeremiah 13:23	Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots.
Malachi 3:6	For I am the Lord, I change not.

(THE NEW TESTAMENT)

Matthew 5:17	Thing not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill.
Matthew 15; 13, 14	Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up. Let them alone; they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch
Acts 17; 26	And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.
Hebrews 13:8	Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today and forever.

Sent AIR MAIL
Mailed 2/21/57 to:

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley - Miss.
John H. Marion - Virginia
Edwin G. Kloppe - Texas
Walter Sharp - Tennessee
Mrs. E. H. Spearman - South Carolina
Harry S. Jones - North Carolina
Milton C. Vigo - Louisiana
Galen A. Martin - Kentucky
Mozell C. Hill - Georgia
Guy H. Wells - Georgia
William K. Williams - Florida
Nat Griswold - Arkansas
Robert E. Hughes - Alabama

John Hope
C. H. Parrish

"State file"

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 21, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTORS OF STATE AFFILIATES

FROM: HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

This is to let you know of two developments affecting the state affiliates.

1. For some time we have been wanting to bring together the state staff people for a two-day conference in Atlanta, so that we may discuss our common problems, hopes, and plans. Various state directors have expressed to us the hope that this could be done. I am glad to be able to announce that we are making plans for such a get-together and that sufficient funds are in hand for SRC to bear the travel cost and other expenses of state staffers. You will be hearing soon from Fred Routh about the details of time, place, and agenda.

2. SRC has been urged by various people, including leadership of several state affiliates, to provide for contributions to the SRC in honor of Dr. Mitchell. Enclosed is a letter of announcement which we plan to circulate widely. In order to reach persons who should know of this Fund, we propose to send the announcement to the entire New South mailing list. As you will see, the letter makes clear that this is not intended as a fund-raising campaign in competition with other requests for contributions by the state organization or SRC. However, since the announcement will be received by your membership, we wanted you to have a chance to review it ahead of time. If you have serious reservations or objections to our mailing the enclosed to the New South list for your state, please let us know at once so that we may consider the matter further. Needless to say, the announcement will also be sent to many people, within and outside the South, who are not formally identified with SRC and its affiliates. If you have suggestions for wider distribution of this kind, we will greatly appreciate your passing them on to us.

I am looking forward to our getting together at an early date. Meanwhile, kindest regards.

HCF/eab
Encl.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

C
O
P
Y

Dear Friend:

The occasion for this letter is the retirement of Dr. George S. Mitchell after ten years of outstanding leadership of the Southern Regional Council. For years to come, the South and the Nation will be discovering the full measure of his stature and his contribution to human progress in our time.

A number of individuals and groups have asked that some provision be made for tangible expressions of admiration and respect for Dr. Mitchell. In response to these requests, we are taking this means to announce the establishment of the GEORGE S. MITCHELL TRIBUTE FUND.

The creation of this special fund is not intended to conflict with other requests for assistance to this work in the Southern states. It is meant to provide an opportunity for those who wish to give recognition in this manner to Dr. Mitchell's devoted services. We could think of nothing more appropriate than a fund which would strengthen and sustain the work to which he gave himself with such dedication.

Contributions to this fund will ultimately be merged with the general operating funds of the Southern Regional Council. The names of the donors, however, will be permanently preserved in the annals of the Council and will be suitably recorded on a scroll for presentation to Dr. Mitchell.

The officers and staff of the Council have pledged themselves to continue the work of the organization by the high standards set by Dr. Mitchell. The special fund established in his name will do much to make this possible.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

M. A. Wright
President

Rufus E. Clement
Chairman, Executive Committee

Mailed 3/18/57 to Bd. + Staff

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 14, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

COPY

The Honorable W. M. Rainach
State Senate
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

My dear Senator Rainach:

I have just read an account of hearings conducted by the Joint Legislative Committee under your chairmanship, as reported by the Times-Picayune of March 9, 1957. According to this account, a witness named Manning Johnson made numerous allegations of communist influence in organizations active in the South, among them the Southern Regional Council. It is not my province here to evaluate Mr. Johnson's charges against other groups, but I can say unequivocally that the statements which he is quoted as making about the Southern Regional Council are utterly false. If this witness made the statements attributed to him under oath, he is guilty of the grossest kind of perjury.

Mr. Johnson is quoted as saying that the Southern Regional Council was "formed by the communists," and he is further quoted as naming specifically one James E. Jackson as "having founded the organization." These allegations are fantastic, as even a casual inquiry into the facts would establish at once. The Southern Regional Council was founded in 1944 by some of the South's most distinguished leaders, white and Negro. The details of its founding were public knowledge, having been reported fully in reputable newspapers throughout the nation. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist Church, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, the late Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, and Mr. Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution. Neither the James E. Jackson in question nor anyone else bearing that name was involved in this organization at its founding or at any other time. The Council has never been influenced by communists or had the slightest sympathy for communist doctrine. Any sober scrutiny of its record will confirm this fact.

The uninformed and generally irresponsible nature of Mr. Johnson's testimony is illustrated by his reference, in connection with the Southern Regional Council, to Bishop Arthur J. Moore. According to the Times-Picayune story, Mr. Johnson inaccurately identified Bishop Moore, one of the leading and most widely known bishops of the Methodist Church, as a Negro. This inaccuracy characterizes his testimony on the larger and more important matters mentioned above.

It is distressing to see a legislative body of the State of Louisiana used as a forum for false and abusive charges against responsible and patriotic citizens, made by an ex-communist who apparently puts little value on the truth.

If, as one might hope, you should wish to rectify this abuse of your Committee, I am sure that you will find the true facts readily ascertainable.

Sincerely yours,

/s/
M. A. Wright
President

MAW/eab

Information copy to: Exec. Com. members
State Chairmen

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-5764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 21, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

TO: STATE AFFILIATES

FROM: HAROLD C. FLEMING

SUBJECT: Legislative Reporting

A question has recently been raised concerning the propriety of our affiliates reporting on state legislative actions. The question was whether such reporting, however innocently intended, might not be construed as an attempt to stimulate partisan legislative activity among those who share the views of these organizations.

This matter has had careful consideration within SRC, and we thought it might be helpful to summarize for you the conclusions reached.

It is our view that pending legislation should be taboo; that is, bills under consideration by state legislatures should not be reported on in newsletters or other generally circulated form. On the other hand, state laws once enacted, may properly be described, summarized, or circulated in full if they affect our field of operation. This is a valid informational function which organizations such as ours may be expected to perform. Even in the case of laws after their enactment, reporting should be factual and devoid of judgments or opinion.

If this seems a stringent interpretation, it is because tax-exemption and the definition of political activity are sensitive and agitated questions just now. Organizations like ours, which function in controversial areas, may be well advised to bend over backward to avoid anything that can be construed by critics as an attempt to influence legislation.

As we have pointed out before, there is nothing to prevent members of state affiliates -- in their private, individual capacities -- from expressing their views on legislation or acting on such views through other appropriate organizations. Our respective organizations simply cannot be involved, directly or indirectly, in such and, hard as it may be, we must avoid the appearance no less than the reality of such involvement.

Best regards.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 2, 1957

FILE COPY

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Executive Directors, State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

SUBJ: Encampment for Citizenship

The Encampment for Citizenship has again granted SRC and its state affiliates the privilege of distributing scholarships in the Southern region. This year, because of the high caliber of representatives chosen last year, our allotment has been increased to fifteen scholarships. The Encampment was rated by our young people who attended last year as one of the most memorable experiences of their lives.

The scholarship covers the entire fee of $350.00 for attendance at the sessions, including tuition, room, and board. It does not include transportation to and from New York.

Each state organization may make as many nominations as it chooses. We really want to recruit as many qualified young people, Negroes and whites, as possible for the Encampment. Recruitment should not be limited to those who need scholarship assistance. The age limits of nominees is 18 to 23. Nominees should be high school graduates or college students. Other important criteria are:

(1) A demonstrated concern for democratic principles and practices

(2) Interest in or participation in interracial activities

(3) Extracurricular activities

(4) A maturity commensurate with their age (no personality problems, please)

(5) Your evaluation of them after a personal interview.

You will be hearing directly from the Encampment for Citizenship in the near future. Applications for scholarships should be sent directly to the Encampment, whose staff will forward them to SRC's Central Office with comments.

We believe the future of the South is largely dependent upon an informed, experienced group of young people who will help lead it into more democratic paths. We further believe that the Encampment for Citizenship is a training ground of unequaled opportunity for democratic leadership. Please give recruitment of young Southerners for this Encampment a high priority.

FBR:mm

Not forwarded to Miss. Council;
To Mrs. Todd in Tenn., marked "For Your Information"

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 11, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

On March 22 I sent you a memo informing you that the long awaited SRC affiliated state staff conference would be held at Atlanta University May 21-22.

Enclosed herewith is a stamped, addressed postal card. Please indicate which professional staff members are coming to the conference from your state.

If you have any ideas of what should be included on the agenda of this meeting, please write a letter sending them in.

The conference starts the evening of Tuesday, the 21st, with supper at Atlanta University Dining Hall, 50 Chestnut Street, S.W., phone: JAckson 2-8483. Supper will be at 6:00 P.M. See you there.

FBR:mm

Enclosure

Not sent to Tenn.

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 11, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors of State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of "The Case of the Lively Ghost," published by the American Foundation for Political Education.

It is not a "who-done-it" but rather a "who's-gonna-do-it."

Emory Via, SRC's Labor Consultant, secured these for us.

FBR:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

May 15, 1957

To: All State Directors

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Sometime in the near future Mr. A. E. Cox, Director of the Rural Development Program of the National Council of Churches, will be coming to visit your office.

The National Council of Churches is cooperating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in projects in 55 pilot counties.

Gene Cox is an old friend of SRC, having been on the Board of the Mississippi Council and Vice President of the organization.

Please extend to him your full cooperation and assistance.

FBR:mm

To:

Alabama
Arkansas
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

20 May 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Professional Staff

From: Fred Routh

Subject : FUND RAISING

On May 7th Paul Anthony, SRC Administrative Assistant sent a memo to all State Organizations asking each of them to send in to the Central Office, for compiling into a memo to distribute to all professional staff at this meeting, those techniques of fund-raising they had found most effective.

Only Alabama, Florida, Georgia and North Carolina complied with this request. Fortunately, we also checked with ADL and several other sources. Statements which follow are taken from the sources listed above:

1. "Lets not kid ourselves -- we can't operate without funds. Over-politeness doesn't pay off -- timidity in fund raising wont succeed."

2. "Prospective donors need to be "softened-up." Get their names from your Board members, your general members, and from mailing lists of like-minded groups (ACLU, ADL, AFSC, Etc.). Send them special mailings about the Council; later visit with them. After this have some peer-person visit or write them asking for funds. Revisit the most likely and the most wealthy."

3. "Lay Boards of Directors should have Finance Committees with fund-raising subcommittees. Status business men will make best chairmen of sub-committees. Donors give big money to 'people' and little money to causes and organizations. Staff members should cooperate in setting up fund-raising structure. They should never speak without mentioning the need for funds."

4. "Go after big donors, if possible. It is often as easy to get $500 as $5. Think big -- Ask big -- Get big. Concentrate in big cities more than rural areas."

5. "Hold 'parlor' meetings with small group of friends of Board member or good donor. Professional staff to talk about situation in state and community and Council program. Host to make pitch for donations."

6. "Hold annual fund-raising dinners in big cities, where possible - 'raised $500 at fund-raising dinner' - in some cities public facilities open - in others churches."

7. "Set up a select list of people to contribute 100-500 annually."

8. "Divide state into communities or districts and assign realistic allotment to be raised in each. Appoint local fund-raising Sub-committee chairmen - they collectively to form State Sub-committee."

9. "Approach people and groups in areas of their own self interest. Show why this work is important to <u>them</u>; what <u>they</u> get out of it."

10. "Ignoring the Negro community in fund-raising is a form of paternalism. Many Negroes and Negro organizations want to share in the financial responsibility of this movement. Negroes who are not dependent upon the white community are most free to do so. Among these are undertakers, barbers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, and other professionals. Negro teachers are more vulnerable to white pressure but the state Negro teachers associations are not.

11. "Prepare special promotional material to be used in fund-raising efforts - a 'shocker' from the opposition is often good. Could you use "A Manual for Southerners" put out by WCC with a descriptive piece about the Council 'combating prejudice'"?

12. "Only a systematic, well-organized, well led fund-raising campaign can succeed. Agonized cries to bail you out will never underwrite your program."

13. "Get every member to get five new members. Only sure foundation for state organization is grass roots membership <u>and</u> a number of large donors. Increase program and membership of locals."

14. "Some churches, particularly Negro churches, will be willing to take up special offerings -- say on Race Relations Sunday -- for the Council. Don't be afraid to ask them to do this."

15. "Successful fund-raising depends upon the right person, reaching the right donor, with the right message at the right time."

In conclusion: professional staff members must take the responsibility for fund-raising. This is unfortunate and should not be the case, but it is. Few, if any, organizations receive substantial support except through the direct efforts of the salaried staff. Fund drives, appeals, contacts, etc., take much attention and responsibility. In achieving these factors the most that can be hoped for is cooperation and help from boards and committees.

Subvention
Framework for large donors
3 yr period

77. R. grant

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 23, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DIRECTORS OF SRC STATE AFFILIATES AND CONSULTANTS

FROM: JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT, CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBJECT: THE CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM -- PURPOSE, REQUISITES FOR EFFECTIVENESS, AND SCOPE

The major purpose of the Consultant Service Program (CSP) is to provide technical assistance in program development to SRC affiliates and other groups whose objectives are similar or compatible with those of SRC, e.g., the elimination of segregation and discrimination based upon race in the Southern economy. It seeks to provide professional guidance on how to achieve democratic race relations; not persuasive advocates to foster and promote acceptance of the principle. Effective implementation of the policy, not its establishment, is emphasized.

Such assistance is provided by a panel of consultants highly qualified by formal training, experience, and temperament, who are available on a part-time basis to organizations, community groups, official bodies concerned with and/or committed to the desegregation process. Initially, the service was confined primarily to the SRC state affiliates as an SRC service without cost to them, though it was available to outside groups on a cost or partial cost basis. From the start, this restriction in scope of service was simply based upon limitations of resources and the recognition of a priority to members of the SRC family. But the operations of the first few months clearly demonstrated a broader need for such aid to unaffiliated local groups and official bodies if the common aims of these and SRC affiliates were to be achieved expeditiously and efficiently.

Foundation aid was sought and obtained which now allows us to provide technical assistance to non-SRC as well as SRC affiliated local as well as state or regional groups on basis of need and their ability to effectively use such resources either without cost or on basis of their ability to pay for it. This, it is believed, has greatly extended the range of potential availability of technical assistance in program development, community organization, etc. to groups fostering the goals and spirit of the Desegregation Decision in the South and has further increased the flexibility and efficiency with which these professional talents can be allocated so as to gain maximum positive results for the region as a whole.

On the other hand, it places a heavier burden upon SRC and state affiliate staff members to publicize the CSP and in a sense "selling" the services to potential users. Figuratively speaking, the writer and, indeed, the SRC as a whole, is a broker whose function is to bring together in the most effective way those groups or key individuals who have need for such professional services and those who possess the talents required but are not organizationally situated so as to focus them where they can be most fruitful in gaining SRC objectives. Since the resources of the CSP are limited, all requests for assistance cannot be accepted however deserving they might be. Rather, our role appears to be that of choosing from the requests submitted those which appear to be most promising and most likely to be multiplying and accelerating in their impact upon the productivity and sophistication of leadership, those which will not only render needed high level scarce services to groups involved in our cause but may activate and encourage other groups to similarly employ and finance such skills. Ours is the task of complementing and supplementing existing (and sometimes dormant) resources in the community, not competing with them; of providing the additional element that may motivate liberal groups to constructive action and prevent frustrating inertia in the face of complex and discouraging obstacles; of supporting the dedicated and effective volunteer layman with limited technical skill and advice at the time and point of need and getting out of his way when he is ready to move forward unaided,with skill, understanding, and courage.

But the function of administration of the CSP goes far beyond mere brokerage of a given service. The service itself though requiring a definite level and type of formal training as social scientists or practitioners, must be subtly and deftly tailored to the individual needs of each group and frequently is not separable from a particular consultant. Such a person through temperament, personality, or experience may give as a part of his total professional contribution a unique element (or spark) that gives his service a plus value in particular situations -- and, indeed, may conceivably provide a negative one in others.

Consequently, if the CSP is to be equal to the varied types of present demands and ready to meet new ones as they arise, the panel must be varied enough in its composition to provide maximum flexibility without

loss of the basic common qualifications necessary for overall efficiency. On the other hand, if lofty standards are to be maintained, the consultants should receive frequent enough assignments to motivate their continuous awareness and study of new developments in the Southern situation and periodic re-evaluation of the situation as scholars. Thus, in terms of present limits of resources and consultation opportunities, very real restrictions on panel size are necessary, while pressure for overall competence and flexibility seem to increase as the demands move closer to the specific friction points, e.g., the local community with a pending court order, the school board, the park commission, etc. Under these conditions, the consultant is challenged to give rather specific suggestions to fit the particular conditions, advise as to whether particular plans or strategies seem sound or not.

Therefore, effective administration of the CSP, in addition to bringing consultant and consultee together, depends upon the extent to which the composition of the panel includes and the program utilizes the blend of specialties and high professional qualifications needed to meet varied demands; the extent to which the individual consultants are able to accept assignments when requested; the amount and quality of their preparation for assignments, and the support given by SRC research and information facilities.

A clear distinction should be made between efforts aimed at gaining adherents and achieving acceptance of the <u>principle</u> of equality and the <u>policy</u> of desegregation and integration, and those directed to the application of these principles and policies with maximum speed and efficiency and a minimum of overt conflict. Both of these are necessary and should be pursued by staffs of all state affiliates but the emphasis given to each will vary from state to state at a given time and in each state from time to time. It is imperative that the director always have clearly in mind which of these aims he seeks, or the relative significance of each, in every project developed -- policy acceptance or effective implementation of policy in specific program areas chosen to fit the needs of a particular community -- because the best techniques for achieving these respective goals are not necessarily the same.

The primary field of operation and usefulness of the CSP is the latter -- implementing the letter and spirit of the Desegregation Decision. Its major sphere of operation is among organizations and strategically placed individual community leaders who have accepted in principle, at least, the Desegregation Decision and those who, without regard to their personal attitude, are by their positions impelled to seek its

implementation (or to maintain order and avoid illegal opposition) — willingly or unwillingly. The CSP should prepare to assist those who are working for implementation whether through personal conviction, organizational involvement and consequent implicit acceptance of group discipline, or administrative responsibility to implement laws, court orders, etc. applied to their employer.

Its prime target is thus leadership, not rank-and-file membership; those in a position to motivate, multiply, and accelerate affirmative action, not followers. Therefore, efforts at "selling" the CSP should be aimed at leadership groups who for some reason are ready to at least consider action. This is where the state and SRC staffs should cooperate as broker. The success of this operation requires rifle shot, not shotgun, methods of promotion; careful choice of persons or groups who can most profitably use consultant service; and specific promotional efforts, mainly personal, aimed at encouraging them to seek such help. Mimeographed general mailings are not likely to be effective and may alert the opposition thus generating counteractive efforts which may unnecessarily cause the diversion of some of our efforts to defensive channels.

The following are some of the organizational frameworks through which, it is felt, the CSP can be effective in the next two or three year period which may be used as a basis for determining where it can be useful in strengthening and broadening program:

I. SRC state affiliates and their local units, with emphasis upon more promising local community situations. (Utilize the assistance and other organizational contacts and associations of board members in developing opportunities.)

II. Assistance to and coordination with other organizations and agencies insofar as they are promoting activities with goals similar to ours, including purely local groups and local units of national, regional, or state organizations.

A. Religious groups, e.g., United Church Women, Council of Jewish Women and other Jewish groups, the Catholic Interracial Committee, the organizations of various religious denominations and/or their subordinate agencies and commissions concerned with our cause; local inter-denominational ministerial associations, etc.

B. Civic Organizations, e.g., League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, PTAs, etc.

C. Professional Organizations, e.g., organization of social workers, nurses, etc.; Council of Social Agencies; etc.

D. Organizations of Economic groups.

1. Labor Unions.

2. Business and Industrial Organizations and Service Clubs, e.g., Chambers of Commerce (Sr. and Jr.), Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, and other such clubs.

III. Official governmental bodies concerned with problems of desegregation and the elimination of discrimination.

A. Departments and/or Boards of Education (local, state) and their administrative heads.

B. Law enforcement officials and/or agencies, e.g., municipal police chiefs, commissioners, etc.; county sheriffs; state officials (patrol, troopers, rangers, etc.); state guard.

C. Public transportation officials and commissions and their administrative heads (municipal, county, state).

D. Public recreation officials and their administrative heads (municipal, county, state).

E. Other public bodies concerned with segregation and discrimination, e.g., industrial or labor and industry commissions; health and welfare commissions; etc.

Among the principal methods by which consultants can serve the above groups are the following:

I. By the use of consultant teams working in group study situations of leaders or policy level officials, with participation usually by invitation only.

A. Developing plans and contributing (some or all) consultants or resource persons needed for a workshop, institute, or conference, by invitation from the consultee group and in participation with it.

B. Selecting and providing resource persons in particular problem areas for participation in workshops, conferences, etc. of other organizations, usually as part of a larger group of consultants, e.g., the LeMoyne Race Relations Conference.

II. By the use of technical assistance on a specific problem from a consultant with specialized competence in that particular problem area. Such aid is likely to come from

one consultant and conceivably could involve a more sustained association than is characteristic of workshops and conferences. Consultants for this purpose may or may not be members of our panel and some may not be used more than once.

The choice of method for a given consultant service request will depend upon the specific needs and circumstances involved.

Copy of attached material sent to:

State Affiliates: Executive Secretary and other staff.

Board of Directors

Other Human Relations Organizations (our list)

5/31, 57 cj

Congressional Record and Memo-
re: ~~Tevelo~~- Televised film on

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 30, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

THE FILM, "THE SOUTH AND SEGREGATION," PRODUCED BY THE NEWSFILM SERVICE OF THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, IS SCHEDULED BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY FOR TELEVISION FROM NEW YORK CITY AT 4:00 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1957.

FILM CONTENT:

The film is a documentary based on television news film during the past two years. It depicts scenes in the news such as the Autherine Lucy case, the Klan, etc. Brief interviews with both pro-segregation and pro-integration leaders are included.

SUGGESTIONS:

(1) Alert persons in your area that the film is scheduled.

(2) Telephone the local ABC television outlet to determine if the film is to be shown in your area and, if so, when?

(3) If the film is shown, ask your friends to telephone and/or write constructive comments to the local station and to ABC officials.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Race Relations Improve

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1957

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the following article from the April 20, 1957, issue of "America" was written by a friend and classmate of mine who has been working for the Fund for the Republic and writes with authority on this important subject:

RACE RELATIONS IMPROVE

(By Joseph P. Lyford)

In an outspoken attack on race prejudice, Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle, of Washington, D. C., warned some months ago that America cannot "win the bitter war for men's minds in the world struggle if the Communists can tell the hundreds of millions in Asia and Africa that they, rather than Christians, practice the doctrine that all men are equal."

The reaction abroad to the conflict over desegregation in the South justifies an even more ominous observation. Without prompting from the Communists, a large segment of the foreign press normally friendly to the United States has been printing a daily ration of such stories as the Emmett Till murder in Mississippi, the Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama, the bombings of Negro churches, the activities of White Citizens Councils—the same type of stories, in a word, that United States newspapers are headlining.

Almost as serious, the little events in the segregation story leave a deep impression abroad. An example: Indian Opinion, the Natal (South Africa) newspaper edited by Mahatma Gandhi's grandson, recently front-paged half a dozen articles from different nations. The item from the United States told about the white Florida public-health physician who was fired because she lunched with a Negro nurse. A steady flow of such information can understandably create an unhealthy suspicion of America and of Christianity.

Recently, however, the foreign press has been getting a different picture of the situation in America, one which may help balance the stories of crime and strife. Asian, African, and European editors have received copies of a study, published toward the end of 1956, which tells in detail how, quietly and without publicity, racial barriers have been falling in States all over the Union. The report, by Harold Fleming and David Loth, is entitled "Integration, North and South" (Meridian Books, 17 Union Square West, New York 3, 110 pages, 40 cents). It lists more than 1,100 examples of how the Negro is gaining equality of opportunity in the school, in public and private employment, in religious worship, in health facilities, in public accommodations, and in social organizations.

Page after page of the report carries a story within a story: the account of how Catholic institutions have responded to the crisis over race relations in the South. Without depreciating the courageous and effective contributions of other denominational groups which have worked on behalf of desegregation and whose work is outlined in its pages, the report makes it clear that the Catholic Church has set an example that has heartened all supporters of the Christian principle of racial equality. The church's activities have been especially noticeable in such Black Belt States as South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana, where the Negro population is densest, where segregationist sentiment is highest and where the flammatory activity of the white supremacy groups are most intense.

THE CHURCH AND INTEGRATION

One of the forces for enlightenment in a strongly prosegregation State is the Rock Hill School in South Carolina, which integrated under Father Maurice V. Shean, C. O. Another, of course, is Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, of New Orleans, who is educating his people to accept desegregation and who has supported the merging of Negro and white classes in catechism at Erath, La. But besides these comparatively well-known examples of progress in integration, there are previously unreported cases in dozens of communities and cities in States everywhere in the South.

What is most important, not only have many Catholic schools, churches, and lay groups achieved integration quietly, but in many cases the community has been deeply influenced by their action. Deep-seated prejudices have been quieted and have begun to evaporate as citizens watch, often in real amazement, the way in which Negro and white Americans have shared spiritual guidance and educational benefits on an equal plane. It might almost be said that the initial success in breaking down segregation practices was really overshadowed by the subsequent effect that the sight of equality being practiced daily has had upon southern communities.

Integration, North and South contains dozens of citations of Catholic schools and organizations, mainly in the South, which have taken steps toward integration. The report says, in summary (p. 57):

"In six southern and border States, Negroes were enrolled with whites in Catholic and elementary schools before May, 1954 [the date of the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation by race and the 'separate but equal' doctrine].

"During the 1954–55 school year and in the following term, Negro children began attending formerly all-white Catholic grammar and high schools in 21 southern cities, as well as in many smaller communities. States in which Catholic school integration occurred in whole or in part are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia."

In the field of higher education, the survey recounts the progress of Catholic colleges and universities. All-white Catholic institutions desegregating since the Supreme Court decisions include Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.; Barry College, Miami, Fla.; Belmont Abbey College and Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N. C.; and St. Gregory's College, Shawnee, Okla. An all-Negro college, Xavier University, New Orleans, admitted white students for the first time. As noted before, many of these colleges were located in the areas where desegregation moves could be expected to encounter the bitterest opposition.

426414—62429

In many Southern States, hospitals have been centers of progress for the Negro in his quest for equal treatment. Here, too, Catholic institutions have figured prominently. In the border State of Missouri, the 90-bed Queen of the World Hospital opened 2 years ago as the first nonsegregated hospital in Kansas City, with an integrated hospital staff as well. In Charlotte, N. C., Mercy Hospital began admitting Negro patients in September 1954, after Bishop Vincent S. Waters of the diocese of Raleigh requested superintendents of hospitals to make their facilities available to Catholic Negroes and to allow qualified Negro surgeons and doctors to take care of their patients. St. Francis Hospital in Charleston, W. Va., admitted Negro nurses for training and service on an integrated basis which included housing. St. Mary's Hospital of Knoxville, Tenn., enrolled nine Negroes for training as practical nurses.

The Catholic Church also moved "vigorously" in several southern areas to implement its prointegration position in various church-affiliated lay organizations, reports Integration, North and South. Paradoxically, one of the most forthright demonstrations occurred in Alabama, a most difficult State. In Mobile, Bishop Thomas J. Toolen conferred one of the Church's highest honors, that of Knight of St. Gregory, upon a Negro layman. The recipient was the first Negro in the South to be inducted into the papal honorary society and one of only a few of either race in the entire country.

The Knights of Columbus in Tulsa, Okla., accepted its first Negro member in 1955; and in the State of Delaware the same year, the Bishop Monaghan Council accepted the first Negro applicants for membership since the Knights of Columbus was organized in Delaware 50 years ago.

South Carolina, where integration progress has been almost entirely lacking, was the scene of important Catholic activity. The Catholic Youth Organization was integrated on the diocesan (in this case statewide) level, and as a result, both meetings and conventions have been biracial. The Diocesan Council of Catholic Women of Charleston and the newly formed South Carolina Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (a Catholic lay catechetical group) have also been integrated.

In the context of the whole integration report, the part played by the Catholic institutions was impressive, but even this did not tell the whole story. The report did not claim to include every example of integration. Much progress remains hidden in communities where the work of reducing racial tensions and creating equal opportunities has taken the form of education and discussion rather than of overt action.

It is important to emphasize that the report lists only examples of integration occurring since the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

This point is unfortunately not made clear in Integration, North and South. The section of the report which deals with integration in the non-Southern States makes almost no mention of the work of Catholic groups. This omission arises from the setting of an arbitrary time zone to be covered by the report. By the date of the Supreme Court ruling, the Catholic Church and its affiliated organizations in the North had integrated almost completely. Thus, paradoxically, the church was a victim of its own forehandedness insofar as the report was concerned.

The author of the nonsouthern section of the report, David Loth, has acknowledged the validity of criticism directed at his report on this point. To clarify the record he explained, after publication, that in taking his "inventory" of integration since 1954, he had found that "Catholic churches and religious orders provided some of the outstanding examples of institutions which had desegregated almost entirely in the North before the period covered in our survey." Further, he declared, "The examples of successful integration by religious groups, therefore, would have been vastly increased by the remarkable record of the Catholic Church and a few others if the report had been extended to the last 10 years instead of the last 2."

CHURCH LEADERS SPEAK OUT

An historical review of the Catholic Church's position on race-relations matters demonstrates its unequivocal doctrine on the subject. As far back as 1891, Catholic prelates like Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., were taking a clear stand. "What do I claim for the black man?" asked the archbishop. "That which I claim for the white man, neither more nor less. I would blot out the color line. White men have their estrangements. They separate on lines of wealth, of intelligence, of culture and ancestry. But let there be no barrier against mere color."

Since Archbishop Ireland's day, Catholic Church leaders have repeated the substance of his views, and in recent years such men as Samuel Cardinal Stritch of Chicago, Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans, Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis, Bishop Russell J. McVinney of Providence, Bishop Waters of Raleigh, and Bishop Toolen of Mobile have spoken out repeatedly on the subject. Their call for interracial justice is strengthened by papal encyclicals issued in recent years—that is, Quadragesimo Anno (Pius XI, 1931), Mit Brennender Sorge (Pius XI, 1937), Sertum Laetitae (Pius XII, 1939) and Mystici Corporis (Pius XII, 1950)—as well as by editorials in Osservator Romano.

LAYMEN TAKE ACTION

Helping to put principle into practice have been lay groups like the Catholic Interracial Councils, which now exercise great influence in 28 cities and cooperate with such organizations as the NAACP, the Southern Regional Council, and the Urban League. The National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Catholic Men, the National Federaiton of Catholic College Students, the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, the National Catholic Educational Association, and the Catholic Press Association have done their part, too, to advance integration.

The effectiveness of the church and its lay affiliated groups prior to 1954 can be measured by the fact that in Washington, D. C., and Maryland, parochial schools have been integrated since 1949, and that in St. Louis school integration was completed in 1947. Other States where parochial school desegregation was begun or completed in advance of the Supreme Court decision include Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Texas, and West Virginia. In higher education, 25 Catholic colleges, universities and seminaries in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, and Mississippi had desegregated before 1954.

This record has been an outstanding part of the total movement of all United States educational institutions toward equal treatment of all races. Despite outbreaks of violence in the South, successes like those described above are slowly strengthening the public belief that the days of segregation are numbered—and the people of other nations are beginning to comprehend this, too. Commenting on the events described in Integration, North and South, the Jerusalem Post said recently that the United States appears "determined to follow the difficult road toward full civic equality for her colored citizens."

Read by itself, of course, Integration, North and South presents a completely optimistic picture, and the authors are careful to caution their readers that the report is frankly one sided because it concerns itself only with the forward progress of integration of the Negro into American life. The publicizing of backward steps, reasoned the authors, has more than adequately been taken care of by the newspapers. Chronicles of quiet progress have rated few headlines, but, as a foreword by Morris L. Ernest declares, the report is "news of a high order," and an "inventory of hope." It makes unmistakably clear the fact that Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, Negros and whites, doctors, priests, ministers, lawyers, businessmen, unionists and housewives can share credit for deepening the meaning of freedom to all citizens of this Republic, and for bringing a message about Christianity and democracy at work to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

426414—62429

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 11, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

FILE COPY

TO: All State Chairmen

FROM: Fred Routh, SRC

SUBJECT: Revision of State Organization By-laws

You will recall that the Board of the Southern Regional Council, at the Williamsburg meeting, voted to terminate the formal affiliation between SRC and the State Organizations. This is spelled-out in the October 22, 1956, memo from Dr. Clement to members of SRC and sent to you by Dr. Mitchell, December 10, 1956 (see p. 6 ff). This calls for a revision of the By-laws of the State Organizations to become effective October 1, 1957.

Attached is a set of proposed By-laws, eliminating the articles of affiliation and restrictive SRC clauses. This is to be regarded merely as a guide. Each state organization will want to prepare its own final version according to the wishes of its Board and with the advice of its own legal counsel.

cc: Informational copy to State Professional Staff.

FBR:mm
Enclosure

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR
STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is _____; a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of _____ an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Section 1. Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the _____ may become a member. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.
Section 2. Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

Article IV
Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall meet bi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.
Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.
Section 3. Quorum. One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for Executive Committee meetings.
Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state Chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be mailed or communicated to each member at least 10 days before such meeting.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman (President), two Vice-Chairmen (Vice-Presidents), a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The Executive Director(s) may (shall) be an Ex-officio officer. The officers shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the organization shall be in charge of its affairs. The Board of Directors shall consist of 25-50 members, serving three year terms. One third of the Board may rotate each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's population.

New Board members shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. New Board members may be taken from a list prepared by the nominating committee; new Board members may be nominated from the floor.

The Board of Directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between fall meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

Article VII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and two Board members elected at the fall meeting.

The Executive Committee may fill vacancies between Board of Directors meetings. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Meetings. See Article IV, Section 2 of these By-laws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

Section 4. Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman (President) upon authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairmen, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Article VIII
Executive Staff

The Executive Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional staff - full time or part time - as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Employment, up-grading, and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in cases of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

Article IX
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South; most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article X
Amendments

These By-laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose. See Article IV, Section 4, these By-laws.

Article XI
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

Copy to all state directors except Miss., Tenn.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 12, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: All State Staff

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

A number of state organizations have done a splendid job of recruiting candidates for the Encampment for Citizenship.

We believe that the future of a democratic society in the South is dependent upon a trained, informed, democratic leadership, and the Encampment is helping to provide it.

I therefore urge all of you to renewed effort in the recruiting of qualified candidates for the Encampment. Correspondence should now be directed to William G. Shannon, at the same address you formerly wrote Alex Brooks.

It's not yet too late. Press on!

FBR:mm

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAdson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 13, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

To: State Chairmen

From: M. A. Wright, President
Southern Regional Council

Subj: FUTURE FINANCIAL AID FROM SRC

We have recently received the welcome news of a terminal grant to SRC from the Fund for the Republic, which enables us to make available some measure of further aid to the state councils for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1957. This matter was discussed in detail at the conference of state staff members held in Atlanta on May 21st and 22nd. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth the nature of the aid that will be available and the procedure that should be followed by the state organizations in applying for it. An information copy is being sent to each state executive director.

NEW GRANT TO SRC

At its last Board meeting, the Fund for the Republic made a terminal grant to SRC of $200,000. This amount is to be applied to the operating budget of SRC over a 39-month period beginning October 1, 1957 - that is to say, through 1960. The grant, while generous,

was less than the amount requested and requires of SRC an unprecedentedly heavy fund-raising task. The $200,000 is approximately one-third of our projected budgetary needs for the period, leaving more than $400,000 to be raised from other sources. It should be noted that the Fund for the Republic grant is not earmarked for specific purposes, but is to be applied toward the total budgetary needs of SRC. This information is for background only and should not be generally announced or publicized.

AMOUNT OF STATE AID

The amount of the new grant available to SRC for the coming fiscal year is $76,800. On the strength of this, we are setting aside a total of $40,000 to be available for aid to the state organizations. In order to do this and meet our own operating budget, we must raise approximately $100,000 from other sources. The amount to be available for state aid beyond the coming fiscal year will have to be determined at a later date, in the light of SRC's success in expanding its fund-raising from new sources.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The policy basis for this further aid was laid down by the Board of SRC at its annual meeting of November 14th and 15th at Williamsburg, Virginia. The policy statement adopted at that meeting reads in part:

> This means that the state organizations would continue to work to become more autonomous, and that their relationship with SRC would thenceforth be one of cooperation between independent organizations of similar purpose and goals. It is intended that in every way practicable there will be a continued close relationship between the SRC and the state organizations particularly in regard to program service, financial grants-in-aid and counsel on fund-raising.
>
> We recognize that a measure of continuing financial aid from SRC to all or some of the state organizations would be warranted. Therefore, we should undertake to secure funds for this purpose,

though the amount procurable would undoubtedly be on a smaller scale than heretofore. Instead of the method of outright subsidy which we have used, the method of assistance would more closely resemble that of grants-in-aid. A state organization would submit its request to SRC, justifying such an allotment on the basis of a proposed program and evidence of organizational effectiveness sufficient to carry out the program proposed. SRC would judge each such request on its merits and take favorable or unfavorable action accordingly. The customary safeguards against the use of such funds for political or other improper purposes would, of course, be taken. Once such a grant-in-aid had been made, the responsibility for fulfillment of its commitment would rest squarely on the policy body of the state group.

REQUESTS FROM STATE ORGANIZATIONS

In accordance with this policy statement, we ask that state organizations wishing aid from SRC for the fiscal year beginning October 1st, submit no later than July 15th a written request for such aid. The request should give the following information:

(1) A concise analysis of the situation in the state as your organization sees it - in other words, the context in which the state group is now working. What is the climate of public opinion? What is the official attitude? What forces, positive and negative, are at work? What are the potentially constructive factors in the state? What important differences or shades of opinion are there? Etc.

(2) The role that the state organization sees for itself in the practical situation described above. This should include discussion of the ways in which the state group is fitted to fulfill this role.

(3) The specific program that the state group plans to undertake in the coming fiscal year. (This includes both program

activities and organizational development.) What staff and facilities will be required to carry out the proposed program?

(4) A budget showing what will be required for staff salary, travel, office expenses, and so on. This should include a realistic estimate of what the state group will undertake to raise from other sources, and the amount of aid requested from SRC.

CONSIDERATION OF STATE REQUESTS

The requests for state aid will be considered by a committee of SRC Board members. While, of course, we hope that it may be possible to be of financial aid to all state organizations making application, there can be no assurance on that point. Decisions must be made after all proposals are in and made in the light of such proposals as well as in the light of other factors and considerations which the committee may have in mind, nor will the $40,000 necessarily be equally divided among the state organizations assisted. Each organization's allocation will be based on the soundness of its proposal and general organizational and program performance to date. The amount granted for the year will probably be distributed on a quarterly basis. We will undertake to let you know at the earliest possible time what your group may expect for the coming year.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

We should like to emphasize that we are not urging overly ambitious or elaborate proposals. The staff and Board of the Southern Regional Council well understand the difficulties under which the state groups

have labored. We realize the difficulty of raising large sums of money for this work at this time in the South's history. Therefore, we would urge that proposals be held to what is honestly thought by the state group to be realistic in terms of fund-raising, organizational development, and program achievement. All of us may have erred on the side of too much diverse and scattered effort. A plan that focuses on a few specific and carefully thought out objectives is sounder than one which tries to cover too much ground.

It may be worth noting that the quarterly method of distribution will require each state group to raise its funds from other sources currently during the fiscal year. SRC will ask that state groups recieving aid submit quarterly progress reports, and financial as well as program considerations will be taken into account.

Under the new arrangement, the SRC allocation will be paid directly to the state organizations without any earmarking for special purposes. All salaries will be paid by the state organizations rather than, as at present, by SRC.

Since we are ending the affiliate arrangement, each state group will need to revise, prior to October 1st, that part of its bylaws which has to do with affiliation. Purely as a suggestion, we have mailed you a set of sample bylaws revised to accomplish this.

While this memorandum has attempted to anticipate as far as possible conditions or restrictions which may attach to any grant, we have dealt in general rather than in specific terms. The Committee of SRC which makes the ultimate decision may feel it wise to attach conditions which are not now apparent. We are sure that, if so, they will not represent a departure from the principles herein announced, will

not be burdensome and will, for the benefit of both parties, clarify our mutual rights and responsibilities.

Finally, please know that along with this formal, procedural memorandum come our pledge of continued close friendship and working cooperation, and high hopes for the success of our common efforts in the months that lie ahead.

Sent to State directors - 7/11/57 with Semi-annual Report

FILE COPY

See revised copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ATTACK ON SRC IN THE FIRING LINE OF MAY 15, 1957

:

The Firing Line is the publication of the American Legion's National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana. The Americanism Commission appears to reflect the most extreme right-wing opinion to be found within the Legion's official family. In the past, the Firing Line has attacked many reputable organizations and individuals. It seems to accept without question the testimony and charges of professional accusers (e.g., Manning Johnson, the late Paul Crouch) even though they have long since been discredited and much of their specific testimony has been found by such official groups as the Subversive Activities Control Board to be false and unreliable.

In the issue of May 15th, the Firing Line contains an article on the Southern Regional Council. This article presents in the guise of facts allegations against SRC and various of its past and present board members that range from outright falsehoods to cunning distortions designed to support utterly unfounded conclusions. Following is a point by point analysis; the indented paragraphs are quoted verbatim from the Firing Line.

> Readers of the April 15, 1957 issue of the Firing Line will recall the Council was identified as a "Southern Red front by MANNING JOHNSON on March 8, 1957 before the State of Louisiana Legislative

> Committee on Segregation." The Firing Line report also revealed testimony which reflected the Council was "formed by JAMES E. JACKSON, a Southern organizer of the Communist Party" and "is affiliated with the Mississippi Council on Human Relations."

The Louisiana State body referred to here was set up to combat desegregation and is headed by State Senator William M. Rainach, who is also the chief leader of the White Citizens Councils in that state. Manning Johnson is a self-styled ex-Communist whose testimony has been repudiated by the U. S. Department of Justice and the Subversive Activities Control Board. His testimony about SRC is demonstrably false. The founding of SRC by a group of outstanding Southerners is a matter of public record. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore of The Methodist Church, Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and the late Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. Any claim that these men would have permitted the James E. Jackson in question or any other person of Communistic persuasion to play any part in the founding of the organization is fantastic. The founding of SRC is a matter of extensive public record, as reported in the press and official documents, all clearly showing that this charge is an outright falsehood.

The statement that SRC "is affiliated with the Mississippi Council on Human Relations" is both inaccurate and irrelevant. The Mississippi Council is a thoroughly respectable body of citizens of that State, including among its officers the wife of a cotton broker and the Catholic Bishop of Mississippi. It was for a time affiliated with the Southern Regional Council (not vice versa) though it now functions as an independent group.

> Records of the American Legion reveal a definite trend of interrelationship between the SRC and the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, a defunct Communist front organization. According to the files of the National Americanism Commission, the following 16 former Directors of the SRC have been supporters of this aforementioned subversive organization: CHARLOTTE H. BROWN, LOUIS E. BURNHAM, GEORGE E. CLARY, HERBERT DAVIDSON, J. M. ELLISON, CLARK H. FOREMAN, GUY B. JOHNSON, DAVID D. JONES, GEORGE S. MITCHELL, HOWARD W. ODUM, F. D. PATTERSON, EDWIN A. PENICK, HOMER P. RAINEY, IRA DeA. REID, FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON and AUBREY WILLIAMS.

The charge that SRC was related to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare continues to be used by the detractors of this organization although it has long since and repeatedly been refuted. SRC was the official successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by a group of outstanding Southern churchmen. SRC came into existence at a time when the Southern Conference had been operating for six years, and it was attacked by some persons on the grounds that it was a more conservative organization set up in competition with the Southern Conference. It was never in any way connected with the Southern Conference.

The spurious technique of connection-by-association used here was exposed for what it is by the Atlanta Constitution in 1953. At that time, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, the distinguished president of Atlanta University, had announced his candidacy for the Atlanta Board of Education. Pro-segregationists sought to have him disqualified, using as the Firing Line does the charge that he had once served on the board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The Atlanta Constitution on May 12, 1953 editorialized as follows:

ATTACK ON CLEMENT IS DIRTY POLITICS

> *** A member of the [City Executive Committee] board has charged that Dr. Clement is a Communist sympathizer because he once belonged to the now defunct Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
>
> This newspaper is proud of the fact that it contributed largely to the demise of that organization. We were

> twice threatened with lawsuits because of our exposure of it; therefore, we believe we have some authority to speak.
>
> The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was organized by honest, loyal Americans, with a viewpoint to organizing all constructive forces in the South to improve the South's economic and social status. It later was infiltrated by Communists, but for a good many years it was composed of and led by persons of unquestioned loyalty, during which time its membership was about 99.95 per cent loyal. It offers the typical example of a few rotten Communists spoiling a good barrel of apples.
>
> Even so, it was not until a good many years had passed, and after most of the membership had withdrawn, including Dr. Clement, that persons of suspected communistic tendencies took over what remained of the organization. They did not long endure, largely because this newspaper exposed them and kept upon them the full light of publicity. Therefore, we feel free to say that this smear attack on Dr. Clement was false and unworthy, and those conducting it reflect no credit on themselves, our city, state and region.***

Suffice it to say that Dr. Clement's qualifications were upheld by the City Executive Committee, he was overwhelmingly elected in the primary, and he has recently been re-elected to the Atlanta Board of Education.

In this incident and in the Atlanta Constitution's editorial reproduced above lies the full explanation of the dishonest technique used by the Firing Line and SRC's racist critics in their attempts to discredit this organization.

It might further be noted that among the 16 former directors whose past presence on the board of SRC is supposed to have infected it with subversive sympathies are the following:

Dr. George E. Clary, Executive Secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Herbert Davidson, Editor and Publisher of the Daytona Beach News and Journal.

Dr. J. M. Ellison, Chancellor of Virginia Union University.

The late Dr. Howard W. Odum, nationally famous scholar of the University of North Carolina.

The Reverend Edwin Penick, the presiding Episcopal Bishop of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The distinguished positions held by these individuals and their impeccable reputations in the South and North alike are enough, in themselves, to refute the insinuations of the Firing Line.

> The files of The American Legion reflect the following 9 current SRC Directors have also been affiliated with the subversive Southern Conference For Human Welfare: RUFUS B. ATWOOD, PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, RUFUS E. CLEMENT, A. W. DENT, BENJAMIN E. MAYS, H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, E. C. PETERS, JOSEPHINE WILKINS and MARION A. WRIGHT.

The same answer as that given above also applies here. Consider the positions held by these nine current directors:

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of the state-supported Kentucky State College.

Mr. Paul R. Christopher, regional director of the AFL-CIO who serves by appointment of Governor Clement on an official state commission of Tennessee.

Dr. R. E. Clement, identified above.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University of New Orleans.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College and one of this nation's most prominent leaders in the World Council of Churches.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the state-supported Alabama State College in Montgomery.

Dr. E. C. Peters, president emeritus of Methodist-supported Paine College in Augusta, Georgia.

Miss Josephine Wilkins, former administrator of the Fact-Finding Movement of Georgia and past president of the League of Women Voters of Georgia.

Mr. Marion A. Wright, respected attorney, former chairman of the South Carolina Library Board, past president of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

If the worst that can be charged against the Southern Regional Council is that these distinguished Southerners served on its board, the

organization can be proud indeed.

> For the information of Firing Line readers, the following 8 current Directors of the Council have been affiliated with the aforementioned Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., which was fully exposed in the July 1, 1955 issue of this publication: F. WOODS BECKMAN, BLAILSFORD (sic) R. BRAZEAL, RUFUS E. CLEMENT, JAMES M. DABBS, CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DUNCAN HUNTER, BENJAMIN E. MAYS and JOSEPHINE WILKINS. It may be of interest to recall that former SRC Director AUBREY WILLIAMS has been President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund since 1948. He was named as a member of the Communist Party during the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's 1954 hearings.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund is the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Three of the individuals named in this paragraph were named in the preceding one. The others include the Dean of Morehouse College, an honorably retired Federal Government employee, a South Carolina planter who is a leading layman of the Southern Presbyterian Church, the Dean of Tuskegee Institute, and a Methodist clergyman of Alabama. A special case is made of Aubrey Williams, who once served on the SRC board and is now president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. It is reported that charges of past Communist affiliation were made against Mr. Williams in 1954. Mr. Williams resigned from SRC's board more than ten years ago, long before these charges were made. However, it should be noted that he categorically and under oath denied the charges made against him in 1954 and his sworn denial still stands unchallenged in the official record. The charge was made by a professional witness, another self-styled ex-Communist whose testimony on other occasions was proved false.

Allen Rankin, columnist for the conservative Montgomery Advertiser, wrote of the hearing at which Mr. Williams was accused: "(Senator)

Eastland admitted to a newsman: 'I don't think either of the Durrs or Williams are Communists.' Yet these people... were accused and insulted and browbeaten."

It should be clear to any thoughtful person that the cynical technique of guilt by association used here in its most far-fetched form to indict the Southern Regional Council can be used at least as damagingly against any honest, patriotic body of citizens.

It is possible, for example, to extend the charges of the Firing Line to "prove" that the Catholic Church is under the influence of Communist sympathizers. Several Catholic clergymen took part at one time in the activities of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. One of the founders of the SRC was then Bishop, now Archbishop Gerald P. O'Hara, one of the leading Catholic dignitaries in the United States. From the very beginning, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has included a Catholic clergyman. Among the contributors to SRC have been two Catholic bishops and two archbishops. The president of SRC from 1945 to 1951 was Mr. Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Virginia, a co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South, a Knight of St. Gregory, and one of the leading laymen of his Church. In 1953, the Catholic Committee of the South conferred its annual award on Dr. George S. Mitchell in recognition of his work as executive director of the Southern Regional Council. It would be interesting to see what the Firing Line would make of this "definite trend of interrelationship."

The same artificial case could, of course, be made against the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and other religious and civic groups that have been heavily represented on the board and in the activities of SRC.

The use of past associations with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare can be carried to even greater lengths. On April 3, 1945, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare staged a dinner in Washington, D. C., honoring Justice Hugo Black. This affair is reported in detail in the Southern Conference publication, The Southern Patriot, special supplement May 1945, and in contemporary newspaper accounts. The toastmaster on this occasion was then Senator, later Vice-President Alben W. Barkley. At the speaker's table was none other than the Honorable James F. Byrnes, who has since crowned his distinguished career with a term as Governor of South Carolina and one of the leading champions of segregation. Among the sponsors of the dinner were Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, President Harry S. Truman, and other distinguished Americans. Senator Barkley congratulated the Southern Conference on the "great work" it was doing.

This affair is mentioned only to demonstrate how the false standard of association applied by the Firing Line and other critics of SRC can be applied to discredit a host of reputable individuals and the organizations on whose board they serve. Clearly, past affiliation or association with the Southern Conference, cannot honestly be used to impeach the integrity of individuals whose careers testify to their character and patriotism. Still less can the presence of such individuals on the board of another organization be honestly used as evidence against the character of that organization.

Finally, it should be noted that nowhere in the charges against the SRC is there the slightest evidence of word or deed that would suggest Communist or subversive tendencies within the organization. The reason, of course, is that no such evidence exists. From the beginning, the

SRC has been squarely opposed to the Communist doctrine and every other totalitarian philosophy. It has worked constructively and responsibly for full enjoyment of legal and human rights by all the people of the South. Those who seek to discredit the patriotism of the Southern Regional Council do so either out of inexcusable ignorance or because they are opposed to the democratic principles for which it stands.

- : -

7/8/57

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-3764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

24 July 57

To: All Participating Agencies.

From: Fred Routh, SRC

The opponents of peaceful compliance with the Supreme Court decision are aware of the strategic importance of Nashville, Tennessee. The Chattanooga Daily Times, for July 24th, reports:

> "Asked if he (John Kasper) would return to Clinton when the integrated high school reopens there next fall, Kasper said no, that he planned to be in Nashville, where integration in the first grade of the city schools is to be initiated under a court order."

On a TV interview, broadcast the evening of July 23rd, Kasper said he hoped to be out on bond if his appeal failed, and that he would seek to organize rabble-rousers and agitators from outside of, as well as in Nashville to prevent compliance.

Though Mr. Kasper has been found guilty of conspiracy and may be a "guest" of a federal institution in September, there are others who will seek to interfere. Each participating agency should alert its Nashville constituency to initiate steps this summer to prevent the segregationists from being effective.

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTORS OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS

FROM: RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

SUBJECT: EMPLOYMENT TAXES

As you already know, beginning October 1, 1957, SRC will no longer handle the payroll for the State Organizations. This means that the salary checks for professional staff, as well as other staff personnel, will be issued by your own state organization. Therefore, it becomes necessary that you acquaint yourself with the handling of Government records; such as, an Employer Identification Number, Withholding Taxes and F.I.C.A. (Social Security) Taxes.

All that is necessary is for you to visit your District Director of Internal Revenue upon receipt of this memo and let him know that you will be withholding income tax and social security tax beginning October 1957, and he will supply you with the necessary forms and instructions for reporting such taxes.

September 24, 1957

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 21, 1957

MEMORANDUM

TO: State organizations

FROM: John Constable, Director of Information

RE: Intimidation and violence in connection with civil rights

The Reverend Robert Hughes, executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, recently suggested that a roundup of cases of intimidation and violence in the South in connection with civil rights would be useful. We strongly endorse this.

Indications are that such incidents may be on the increase and a careful documentation of such cases would be helpful in interesting national media in interpreting this angle of the segregation controversy. This information also should be extremely useful to the Federal Government in its continued investigation of civil rights violations. As you know, the Commission on Civil Rights is soon to be impanelled to study such situations as these.

And so we would be grateful if your organization will cooperate with the Southern Regional Council in documenting material for such a report.

Suggestions for such a report are:

(1) The period for documentation of such material should be

from August, 1956, to the present time. All cases of physical violence should be listed. The intimidation listings should include all types of intimidation; such as economic, extensive telephone threats, Klan and other resistance group activity when clearly used as specific threats to a community (the Klan parade in Gray, Ga., to frighten Negroes from using theater there); and the many other examples, both overt and subtle. These will help establish any patterns that might exist. Reason for threat or violence should be included if known.

(2) Each case of intimidation or violence in your state during this period should be carefully documented to make our study as authoritative as possible and to lessen the chance of libel.

(3) Each listing should be based on a newspaper article or a reliable substitute. Verbal accounts should be included, but full details as to source should accompany such reports. Both daily and weekly newspapers in your state should be checked for such incidents. If possible SRC would like the newspaper clipping (which could be returned if necessary). If it is not possible to send clipping, then each incident taken from a newspaper account should include name and date of paper.

(4) Other agencies in your state could be checked for possible knowledge of such incidents.

(5) If your organization decides to cooperate in this project, final report date should be December 13, 1957.

(6) An initial report as to progress and additional suggestions would be welcomed by SRC by November 8, 1957.

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 5, 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Organization Chairmen
All State Organization Executive Directors

From: Fred Routh, Assistant Director

Re: Quarterly Reports requested by December 23rd.

The first quarter of the new grant period is drawing to a close. Under the terms of the agreement between us, state allotments are to be paid on a quarterly basis. The allocation for the second quarter will be sent for December 31st receipt to those state organizations who qualify.

The two conditions of the grant were (1) that the state organization show progress in carrying out the program proposals sent SRC in the request for financial assistance, and (2) that it also show ability to raise sufficient funds from non-SRC sources to meet its obligations.

Therefore, two reports are requested: a narrative report of what has been done in program and a financial report of what has been done in fund-raising and meeting obligations. Please include a current roster of Officers and Board members, and in future quarterly reports include any changes in Officers or Board members.

The Quarterly Financial Report should be made on the form supplied by SRC. This is the same form previously used for monthly reports. Your

office is being sent additional copies of the form for financial reporting.

To assist in the preparation of the narrative program report, the following questions are suggested for inclusion in the report, when applicable:

1. What has been the "climate" in the state during the quarter?
   a) What helpful developments? b) What harmful developments?

2. What has been the chief program emphasis of the state organization?
   a) How is this related to question #1?

3. With what other agencies or groups has there been cooperative effort?
   a) In what specific program areas? b) What was the role of your organization?

4. Has effort been made to meet and cultivate "key" persons?
   a) What position do they represent? b) How did you approach them. c) What was their response? d) What, if any, material did you leave with them?

5. What program use has been made of Officers and Board members?
   a) Conferences with "key" people? b) Outside speaking engagements? c) Other?

6. To whom have you supplied information? What type of information was it?
   a) Southern School News Reporter? b) Local Press? c) SRC? d) "Key" people? e) Other agencies?

7. What have you done about SRC's request to document violence in your state?

8. What use have you made of program assistance from SRC?
   a) Consultant Service Program? b) Individual staff members? c) Other?

9. What organizational meetings has your group held?
   a) Annual Meeting? b) Board Meeting? c) Executive Committee? d) Special Committee? e) Other?

10. What decisions were made at these meetings?

11. What are the next steps in your program?
    a) What will be the main program emphasis, as you now see it, during the coming quarter? b) What is the rationale for this particular emphasis?

Please see that your reports reach us by December 23, 1957.

HCF 2 fyi

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

To: All Chairmen and Executive Directors of state Human Relations Councils

I am enclosing for consideration by your organization two proposed articles for state organization by-laws. You will note that they amount to enabling provisions looking toward the relationship between the state group and two different types of local groups. The first article entitled "Local Chapters" provides for the relationship of a small local group as an integral part of the state organization. Some large groups in some large cities might also wish this type of relationship with the state organization.

The second article entitled "Affiliated Organizations" provides for the relationship between the state Council and either an already formed, like-minded organization or a group which the state Council might wish to set up in one of the great metropolitan centers of the state.

Please note these are to serve as guides for your executive committee or your by-law committee. They are not to be considered, unless you so desire, as the final word or the perfect sample of by-law articles dealing with "locals". They should be given careful study and should be adapted to the needs of your state organization. They have been checked by SRC's legal counsel, Mr. Joseph Haas, and have been given his approval. You should have your state organization's legal counsel approve any by-law article before its final adoption by your state group.

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Local chapters of the _____ Council on Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter-organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Like-minded organizations, or groups organized by the state council in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the _____ Council on Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization by-law provisions as to purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organizations' by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President and First Vice-President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

FBR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Auburn 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Organization Executive Directors and Chairmen

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Re: Quarterly Reports

Several of the states have asked whether SRC now wants a quarterly report, a monthly report, or both.

SRC requires, of all state organizations, a quarterly report which must be submitted prior to the date on which the payment for the following quarter is due. This applies to (i) a narrative report on program activities and (ii) a financial report.

If the state office puts out a monthly report for its own Board or officers SRC would appreciate a copy. In the event that a monthly report is put out by the state organization and SRC receives a copy we still require a quarterly report . . . which could largely be based on the monthly reports.

The form of the quarterly narrative report is suggested by my memo of December 5, 1957 regarding the first Quarterly Report.

SRC will supply your office with a new and simplified Quarterly financial report form prior to the end of this quarter. You should, of course, keep a monthly financial record for your own use.

If you have any further questions about the matter of reporting please feel free to write.

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM

HIGH PRIORITY HIGH PRIORITY

To: Selected Personnel, Southern Human Relations Agencies

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Re: Interracial Facilities in the South

The Southern Regional Council, at the request of a number of human relations agencies, is preparing a list of all interracial facilities in the South; this list will include those places, both public and private, where interracial groups may hold meetings and those where they may find overnight accommodations.

Accordingly, will you please list and send to me a compilation of all facilities in your state (or elsewhere, if you have made use of them) which provide for overnight accommodations for interracial groups and those facilities which will accept interracial meetings.

Among those you might consider are: denominational camps, National Parks, federal establishments, integrated universities and colleges, Negro universities and colleges, special facilities (e.g. Penn Community Center, South Carolina; Gatlinberg, Tennessee; Fontana, North Carolina;) etc., etc.

We will need the name, address, approximate size, and the cost of accommodations; please provide what you can, and we will write the place-in-question directly for any information not provided.

Attached memo sent to:

all State Organization Executive Directors (including Mississippi)
" " " Chairmen

and:

F. E. Hutchens, AFSC, Austin
Wade Mackie, AFSC, Baton Rouge
Tartt Bell, AFSC, High Point
Samuel Lubin AJC, Atlanta
Seymour Samet, AJC, Miami
Gustave Falk, AJC, Dallas
Murray Friedman, ADL, Richmond
Arthur J. Levin, ADL, Atlanta
Nathan Perlmutter, ADL, Miami
Irving Schulmann, ADL, New Orleans
Theodore Freedman, ADL, Houston
Herman H. Long, Fisk
John Hope II, Fisk
Dorothy Hampton, Raleigh, N.C.
Pauline Puryear, Hampton Institute
Lewis Deer, Disciples of Christ, Indianopolis
Cornelius Tarplee, Lynchburg, Va.
Edward A. Driscoll, Ga. Council of Churches, Atlanta
Dudley Ward, Methodist Church, Chicago
Mrs. E. U. Robinson, Gallatin, Tennessee
Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Emory
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox, Marysville, Tennessee
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP, Atlanta
Gordon W. Lovejoy, NC Christians and Jews, Guilford
Will D. Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Harry L. Alston, Urban League, Atlanta
Mrs. Jean Russell, Greenville, Tennessee
H. B. Sissel, Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia
Malcolm P. Calhoun, Presbyterian Church, Atlanta
Martin Luther King, Montgomery
Benjamin D. Segal, Washington
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Hylan Lewis, Unitarian Church, Boston
Paul Rilling, YMCA, Atlanta
Florence C. Harris, YWCA, Atlanta

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Testimony of Clarence Mitchell - Washingto Bureau - NAACP
Before House Subcommittee on General Education...
January 31, 1958

(NOTE: Sent to all State organizations)

DATE
January 31, 1958

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

NAACP - General Corresp.

For Sweazey Ltr. see:
National Council - Boy Scouts of America

file

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

February 13, 1958

To: State Directors
Human Relations Councils

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: Boy Scouts of America - Interracial Relations.

:

Attached is a copy of a letter recently received from Mr. Ray W. Sweazey, National Director, Interracial Relations, Boy Scouts of America.

It occurs to us that events may take place in your area which should be called to the attention of Mr. Sweazey. We will be happy to forward to him any information you may want to call to his attention now or in the future.

:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 7, 1958

MEMORANDUM

IMPORTANT IMPORTANT

To: All State Organization Chairmen
All State Organization Executive Directors (except Louisiana & Mississippi)

From: Fred Routh, Assistant Director

Re: Second Quarterly Report

We are now in the last month of the second quarter of the current grant period. You will recall that each quarterly grant is dependent upon: 1) continued and expanded program activities on the part of the state organizations; and 2) demonstration that the state organization is raising a proportionate amount of its proposed budget.

The time has now come for the second quarterly report from your state organization. It is due in this office by Friday, March 21st, 1958. This provides two full weeks for you to prepare it; it also provides one week for us to review your progress.

Please use my memo, dated December 5th, 1957, outlining reporting procedures, as a guide for the second quarterly report. For further information regarding quarterly reports, see my memo dated January 21st, 1958.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM May 23, 1958

To: Executive Directors and Chairmen of State Councils on Human Relations

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Re: FINANCIAL AID FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

As you know, the present arrangement of state aid runs for the fiscal year October 1, 1957 to October 1, 1958. At its meeting last week, our Executive Committee considered the aid program in the light of SRC's current financial status and prospects. It now appears that, if we continue a healthy fund-raising effort, we will raise our minimum budget for the calendar year 1958. Accordingly, the Executive Committee has instructed me to notify you that the state aid program now in effect will definitely continue through the last quarter of this year - that is, until December 31, 1958. This will have the desirable effect of putting our arrangement on a calendar rather than a fiscal year basis, and gives you some prospect for the remainder of 1958.

Of course, SRC hopes to be able to provide continuing financial assistance to the functioning state groups beyond this year. I only wish it were possible for us to give you now the definite assurance of the availability of aid in 1959, and the level which may be expected. Unfortunately, SRC's own financial prospects for 1959 are as yet too uncertain for us to make such a firm commitment. Because of the way the Fund for the Republic's terminal grant was programmed, our expectable income next year drops

very sharply. So final action on 1959's state aid will have to await SRC's Annual Meeting of November 11, 1958, at which time our prospective income should be clearer.

As one of the Executive Committee members colorfully put it, "Our intentions toward the young lady are honorable, but we can't tie the knot until we are sure of enough income to support her."

Of one thing you can be sure: SRC deeply values your dedicated efforts and will do everything within its power to assist you in continuing effective work.

- : -

TERMS OF REFERENCE

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name and Establishment

1. The (State or Territory) Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights (hereinafter called the Committee) is established in compliance with the provisions of Public Law 85-315 of the 85th Congress, the "Civil Rights Act of 1957" (hereinafter called the Act).

2. Upon request of the Commission, the Committee will exercise the following functions and responsibilities:

(a) Advise the Commission in writing of any knowledge or information it has of any alleged deprivation of the rights to vote and have the vote counted by reason of color, race, religion or national origin within the (State or Territory).

(b) Attend as observers, any open hearings the Commission on Civil Rights (hereinafter called the Commission) may hold in (State or Territory).

(c) Advise the Commission of all information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.

(d) May review proposed interim and final reports of the Commission and make recommendations to the Commission relative to the form, content and conclusions of such reports. All such reviews and recommendations are of an advisory nature and shall not be binding on the Commission.

(e) May receive reports, suggestions and recommendations from individuals and public and private organizations interested in Section 104(a) of the Act, and the Committee may forward to the Commission its analyses and evaluation of such reports and suggestions.

(f) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Committee may on its own initiative forward advice and recommendations to the Commission relative to any subject which the Committee believes falls within the purview of Section 104(a) of the Act.

Membership

3. The Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members appointed by the Commission. Members will serve without compensation but may be paid a per diem subsistence rate not to exceed $12.00 per day and travel expenses to authorized Committee meetings.

Terms of Membership

4. Members of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission.

Special Committees

5. The Committee may:

(a) Approve the establishment of special committees, composed of its own members, to study and report upon matters under consideration and it may authorize such special committees to take specific action upon matters within the competence of the Committee.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

(b) Create with the prior written approval of the Commission special regional and local subcommittees, the members of which need not be from the State Committee.

Officers

6. (a) The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman and such other officers as the Committee deems advisable.

(b) The Chairman shall be appointed by the Commission.

(c) The Vice-Chairman and other officers shall be elected by the Committee by a majority vote of the full membership of the Committee.

(d) The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall:

(1) Call meetings of the Committee.

(2) Preside over all meetings of the Committee

(3) Appoint all special committees to the Committee

(4) Perform such other functions as the Committee may authorize or the Commission may direct.

Meetings

7. (a) Meetings of the Committee shall be called whenever it is deemed necessary or desirable by the Chairman, a majority of the members of the Committee or by the Commission.

(b) In all meetings for the transaction of business a majority of the full membership of the Advisory Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Summary Minutes shall be prepared and may be made available as soon as practicable to the members of the Committee and the Commission through the Secretariat.

Funds

8. Due to the limited funds available to the Commission, no appropriated funds shall be made available to the Committee except for the reimbursement of individual subsistence and travel expenditures. (See provision 3 above).

May 27, 1958

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
High School Program
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Seminar in Washington, D. C.
June 23-26, 1958

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE
CAN THE PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS AND RELIGION BE PRACTICED IN WORLD AFFAIRS

APPLICATION BLANK

Please fill out and mail to:
Spahr Hull, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

I wish to attend the seminar to be held in Washington, D. C., June 23-26, 1958

NAME _____ M___ F___ AGE _____ GRADE _____

ADDRESS _____
Number and Street City Zone State

SCHOOL _____ PRINCIPAL _____

ADDRESS OF SCHOOL _____

PREVIOUS SEMINAR EXPERIENCE _____
(place and date)

OTHER CONFERENCE EXPERIENCE _____
(place and date)

RECOMMENDATION ENCLOSED _____

Also enclose a paragraph indicating what phases of the subject you are most interested in discussion.

. . . . . .

REGISTRATION FOR SEMINAR SPONSORED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Enclosed is a registration fee of $6.00 for seminar to be held in Washington, D.C., on June 23-26, 1958.

NAME _____

ADDRESS ___ _____
Number and Street City Zone State

Registration paid by: Self___ School___ Church___ Club___ Other___
If not paid by self, please give name and address of organization:

_____
(Name of Organization) (Address)

In order to reserve a place in the seminar of your choice, please fill in this slip and enclose with the registration fee of $6.00. Make out check or money order to AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE. Do not send cash. Mail to Spahr Hull, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
WHOSE HOMES ARE IN SOUTHERN STATES
DISCUSS A MAJOR PROBLEM OF OUR TIME
WITH THE PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR LAWS

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE
CAN THE PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS AND RELIGION BE PRACTICED IN WORLD AFFAIRS

A Seminar for High School Students
in
Washington, D.C.
June 23-26, 1958
Sponsored by
THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
High School Program
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Penna.

HIGH SCHOOL PEOPLE OF ALL RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL BACKGROUNDS ARE INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THIS SEMINAR. The number of participants is limited to thirty so that each person will have an opportunity to contribute to the thinking of the group. Since in the seven seminars preceding this one, participation came almost wholly from northern states, this seminar is planned for students whose homes are in southern states.

Since 1947 AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE Seminars for Teen-Agers in Washington, D.C., at The United Nations, and in other major cities have challenged high school age people to face, in an atmosphere of free discussion, the major problems of our times. They have met with legislators, judges of the Supreme Court, representatives from other countries, educators, journalists, labor leaders and industrialists. With these people they discuss issues and problems; from them they derive help and inspiration. This is an experience in constructive thinking. It is often the beginning of a search for non-violent ways to settle our problems.

Seminar participants will live, while in Washington, in Gauntt House, 1716 N Street N.W.; will eat most meals at International Student House; will meet resource people in these two places, in government offices, and at embassies.

Each day will begin and close with a voluntary period of meditation and worship. Monday, June 23, after registration at 1:30 p.m. we will discuss our topic among ourselves and in the evening view a film dealing with the topic. Tuesday we will meet with a panel of religious leaders who will discuss: RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES MEN HAVE LIVED BY, and in the afternoon visit embassies. On Wednesday morning the seminar will meet with senators and representatives and attend committee hearings and in the afternoon will visit various non-governmental organizations. Thursday, June 26, we will meet with a leader in the field of human relations who will discuss HOW SHOULD WE ACT IN LIGHT OF OUR PRINCIPLES? The final session of the seminar will be given over to a discussion of THE IMPLICATIONS OF OUR EXPERIENCE and WHAT CAN WE DO? The seminar will close at 3:00 p.m.

Total cost of the seminar (excluding travel to and from Washington) is estimated at $21.00 :

REGISTRATION . . .	$6.00	(Includes insurance, literature, faculty expense)
ROOM	6.00	
MEALS	7.00	
CARFARE	2.00	

TO ATTEND THE SEMINAR PLEASE FILL OUT THE ATTACHED APPLICATION BLANK AND MAIL IT NOW.

(SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR PERSONS RECEIVING MEMO)

file Copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM June 2, 1958

From: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Because of your interest in human relations, I thought you would want to know about this AFSC-High School Seminar.

If you know of any likely candidates, I suggest you have them fill out the application blank. It would be particularly helpful for students who will enter desegregated schools for the first time next fall.

- : -

FBR MEMO ON AFSC-HIGH SCHOOL SEMINAR SENT TO FOLLOWING:

	Number Sent
Rev. Hubert Beckwith Annandale, Virginia	10
Mrs. Mildred Brown Charlottesville, Virginia	10
Mr. William Cooper Hampton, Virginia	10
Mr. Thomas W. Young Norfolk, Virginia	10
Mr. Harry S. Jones Charlotte, North Carolina	10
Mr. John H. Wheeler Durham, North Carolina	5
Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg Louisville, Kentucky	10
Mr. Galen Martin Knoxville, Tennessee	5
Mr. John Hope, II Nashville, Tennessee	5
Mr. William K. Williams Miami, Florida	5
Mrs. Ruby Hurley Atlanta, Georgia	5
Mrs. James D. (Marge) Cherry Newport News, Virginia	10

Please send to:
the Congreg. Christ. Church, N.O. 324, 186
Rev. Hubert Beckwith, Annandale, Va. 10
301 Sunset Ave
Mrs. Mildred Brown, Charlottesville, Va. 10

Mr. Wm Cooper, Hampton Inst. Va. 10
Mr. Thos. Young
~~Dr. [illegible] Brown~~, Norfolk, Va. 10

Harry Jones, NC CHR 10
Alice Spearman
~~Alice Spearman SC CHR~~ SC HR - 5

Mr. John Wheeler - Durham NC - 5
Porcas Rutherford Louisville - 10

Eulen Martin - Knoxville 5

John Hogan 5

Bill Wms 5

Ruby Hurly 5

~~Fort Rest~~
Mrs. ~~Thos~~ James D.
~~Hampton~~ Cherry Newport News 10
307 Chesapeake Ave,

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

"Text of Supreme Court Decision Upholding NAACP in Alabama Case" - N. Y. Times, Tuesday, July 1, 1958

Section III
(Note: Circulated to State Councils)

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Criticisms - Defense Materials

Harold –

Thought you would be interested in this.

It's been distributed with the attached memo –

Fred.

Southern Regional Council

63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

July 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: State Councils on Human Relations

From: Fred Routh

Re: New financial form for quarterly reports

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of the long-awaited simplified financial reporting form. From here on out please use it instead of the old form in making your quarterly financial reports to SRC. Fill out two forms each quarter - one for SRC, and one for your files.

Any suggested improvements are welcomed.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Ga.

MEMORANDUM July 1, 1958

To: FBR

From: HCF HCF

I recall that you were suppose to prepare a new and more efficient form for quarterly financial reports by the state groups. The current batch of state reports are presented on the old printed sheets, and, as before, I cannot make much sense of them.

At such time as you are not re-drafting the promotion leaflet, will you please carry this intention through to a successful completion?

See attached

FBR

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date _____

THE _____ COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING _____, 19__

INCOME

_____		
From SRC	_____	
Memberships	_____	
New South Subscriptions	_____	
Contributions	_____	
Other (specify)		
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	_____	
Travel	_____	
Rent	_____	
Utilities	_____	
Phone & Telegraph	_____	
Postage	_____	
Office Supplies	_____	
New South subscriptions to SRC	_____	
Other (specify)		
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	_____
Income for Quarter Total	_____
Expenditures for Quarter	_____
BALANCE	

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: SRC-related Personnel working in Virginia

From: Fred Routh

The Fellowship of the Concerned - churchwomen throughout the South - under the leadership of Mrs. Tilly of our staff has secured the services of:

Mrs. E. V. Ennis
1536 Holland Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. Ennis will seek to mobilize churchwomen in Arlington, Charlottesville, Newport News, and Norfolk to assist in the desegregation of schools this fall. We have provided her with some of our contact people in Virginia. When she calls on you please extend her every cooperation.

We will try to key her in to the other SRC activities now going on in Virginia.

FR

This has gone to our Consultants who are working in Va., John Hope 2 and certain key people in Va.

JBR

File Copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 1, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Staff

From: Fred Routh

Subj: The Commission on Civil Rights and State Advisory Committees

The Commission on Civil Rights, created by the U. S. Congress in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 has little more than a year of existence left. Therefore, the need is urgent to establish relations with its State Advisory Committees as soon as they are appointed and functioning.

The Civil Rights Commission's duties include: (1) Investigation of sworn complaints about discriminatory denials of the right to vote; (2) study and collection of information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; (3) report of the Commission's findings to the President and the Congress; (4) recommendation of new civil rights legislation if the Commission members feel it is needed.

The Commission is composed of three sections - the report and analysis section, the legal section, and the survey section. Each has a specialized function. The report and analysis section is now screening complaints and other communications; it apparently will prepare the rough draft of the Commission's final report to the President and the Congress. The legal section will process complaints and see that they are properly executed, and will make a compilation and analysis of existing civil rights legislation. The survey section will have field teams to make on-the-spot investigations and surveys.

Complaints of denial of voting rights must be notarized by the person or organization filing the complaint, not necessarily by the person discriminated against. Complaints of discrimination in areas other than voting need not be notarized.

-OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO YOU-

The Civil Rights Commission has recently been in the process of establishing State Advisory Committees. (These committees will not be staffed and

will have no budget.)

The purposes of these State Advisory Committees are explained in the attached "Terms of Reference - State Advisory Committee".

-WHAT YOU SHOULD DO-

1. Secure the names and backgrounds of the members of the State Advisory Committee in your state.

2. Share this information with SRC.

3. Write each of the members of your State Advisory Committee; introduce your State Human Relations Council to them, send them materials about the organization and its work, offer your cooperation in their work, supply them with information pertinent to their official concerns.

4. Advise appropriate organizations operating in your state about the makeup of the State Advisory Committee and the kinds of information which would be useful to it.

5. Keep complete records of all communications with and concerning the State Advisory Committee. A file of this type may be useful later in evaluating for the Civil Rights Commission the effectiveness of your State Advisory Committee.

TYPES OF INFORMATION AND MATERIAL IN WHICH YOUR STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD BE INTERESTED

1. Publications of your state council, including descriptive literature.

2. Appropriate materials published or distributed by SRC, including especially those on suffrage. (SRC will send committee members New South without charge, on your recommendation.)

3. A descriptive list of organizations in your state concerned with human relations (e.g., ministerial associations, councils of churches, Urban Leagues, voter registration groups, etc.)

4. Newspaper articles reporting the status of Negro registration and voting and civil rights generally in your state.

5. Appropriate publications and reports distributed by other organizations.

6. Facts, observations, and analysis of suffrage and other civil rights by your state council.

7. Instances of violence, intimidation, reprisals, or other pressures within the state that hinder communication between the races, access to the courts, and in general freedom of speech and action.

8. Social and economic data that help to define the underlying causes of prejudice and discrimination.

FBR:ls

TERMS OF REFERENCE

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name and Establishment

1. The (State or Territory) Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights (hereinafter called the Committee) is established in compliance with the provisions of Public Law 85-315 of the 85th Congress, the "Civil Rights Act of 1957" (hereinafter called the Act).

2. Upon request of the Commission, the Committee will exercise the following functions and responsibilities:

(a) Advise the Commission in writing of any knowledge or information it has of any alleged deprivation of the rights to vote and have the vote counted by reason of color, race, religion or national origin within the (State or Territory).

(b) Attend as observers, any open hearings the Commission on Civil Rights (hereinafter called the Commission) may hold in (State or Territory).

(c) Advise the Commission of all information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.

(d) May review proposed interim and final reports of the Commission and make recommendations to the Commission relative to the form, content and conclusions of such reports. All such reviews and recommendations are of an advisory nature and shall not be binding on the Commission.

(e) May receive reports, suggestions and recommendations from individuals and public and private organizations interested in Section 104(a) of the Act, and the Committee may forward to the Commission its analyses and evaluation of such reports and suggestions.

(f) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Committee may on its own initiative forward advice and recommendations to the Commission relative to any subject which the Committee believes falls within the purview of Section 104(a) of the Act.

Membership

3. The Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members appointed by the Commission. Members will serve without compensation but may be paid a per diem subsistence rate not to exceed $12.00 per day and travel expenses to authorized Committee meetings.

Terms of Membership

4. Members of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission.

Special Committees

5. The Committee may:

(a) Approve the establishment of special committees, composed of its own members, to study and report upon matters under consideration and it may authorize such special committees to take specific action upon matters within the competence of the Committee.

(b) Create with the prior written approval of the Commission special regional and local subcommittees, the members of which need not be from the State Committee.

Officers

6. (a) The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman and such other officers as the Committee deems advisable.

(b) The Chairman shall be appointed by the Commission.

(c) The Vice-Chairman and other officers shall be elected by the Committee by a majority vote of the full membership of the Committee.

(d) The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall:

(1) Call meetings of the Committee.

(2) Preside over all meetings of the Committee

(3) Appoint all special committees to the Committee

(4) Perform such other functions as the Committee may authorize or the Commission may direct.

Meetings

7. (a) Meetings of the Committee shall be called whenever it is deemed necessary or desirable by the Chairman, a majority of the members of the Committee or by the Commission.

(b) In all meetings for the transaction of business a majority of the full membership of the Advisory Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Summary Minutes shall be prepared and may be made available as soon as practicable to the members of the Committee and the Commission through the Secretariat.

Funds

8. Due to the limited funds available to the Commission, no appropriated funds shall be made available to the Committee except for the reimbursement of individual subsistence and travel expenditures. (See provision 3 above).

May 27, 1958

file copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 7, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: State Organization Staff

From: Fred Routh

This is a double-barreled memo dealing with two subjects which are not wholly unrelated. The first subject is the radio and TV programs sponsored by the White Citizen's Councils; the second is a series of articles written by Edward B. Simmons and originally run in the New Bedford, Mass. Standard-Times, and since reprinted in the Birmingham, Ala. Post Herald, and perhaps elsewhere.

CITIZENS' COUNCILS ON RADIO & TV

The WCC has recently prepared a special series of radio and TV programs which they are offering to stations throughout the South. They are produced for TV on 16mm. film and are aimed at "big government", another way of saying "for states' rights" or, more aptly, "for segregation." The series is known as the "Citizens' Council Forum". They are distributed by W. J. Simmons, Producer, Citizens' Council Forum, Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi.

A number of radio and TV stations in the South evidently have begun using this material. Enclosed is a schedule copied from the WCC paper for July, 1958. An attorney for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) reportedly has advised one station that if these programs incite people to riot the FBI should be notified; also any station which does not seek out the other side of controversial issues such as desegregation can be acused of unfair editorials and is subject to reprimand by the FCC.

We have not had an opportunity to audit these broadcasts. We urge that you have your Board members watch these programs, then visit the program amnager of the radio or TV station in question. They might want to ask the program manager what he is doing to provide equal time for the opposite point of view to be heard. In all cases, please notify SRC of each incident.

Memo to State Organization Staff - 2.

August 7, 1958.

It would probably be wise to have Board members visit the program managers of radio and TV stations listed on the enclosed schedule, even if they didn't see the program,to ascertain if the programs were in fact used and to raise the question of equal time.

If the response of the program manager is unsatisfactory you might want to send a report to the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. Again, please keep SRC advised of all action taken.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. STANDARD-TIMES

This series of articles is riddled with un-truths and half-truths about the integration movement. The old dead horse of "integration is a communist plot" is being beaten. In the five articles of the series Edward B. Simmons (not known to be related to W. J. Simmons of the WCC) tries to pin the red label on the NAACP, SRC, and others. We are protesting to the New Bedford paper and the Birmingham, Ala. Post Herald the falsity of the charges made against SRC.

It was only a lucky chance that we found out that the Birmingham Post Heraldwas running this series. They have probably been run elsewhere and will no doubt be reprinted by the White Citizens' Council. Please be alert to such attacks and notify us of those which come to your attention.

Again, have your Board members be on the alert for such articles. This is an excellent way to use Board members. Many of them will read local papers with care and clip pertinent articles and send them to you.

We think it is important to reply to such charges when they emanate from a "respectable" source.

FBR:ls

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

July 16, 1958

MEMORANDUM:

To: State Councils on Human Relations

From: Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council

The enclosed pamphlet, INDUSTRIALIZATION: ACCENT ON THE SOUTH, has proved to be a useful pulling-together of some of the economic factors operating in the South today. I don't believe that the problems and prospects involved in the whole industrialization process are anywhere else so handily reproduced.

Would you like to make a limited distribution of this piece? Perhaps to selected persons from your executive committe or your general membership, business and labor leadership in the state, and business editors of the press, radio, and television. We could send copies to your office or directly to the persons you select if you will supply us with names and addresses.

EFV:ls

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 25, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: All State Groups

From: Harold C. Fleming

Subj: GRANTS TO SRC NOT TO BE PUBLICIZED

You will recall that the memorandum from Mr. Wright to state chairmen concerning future aid from SRC specifically requested that no publicity or wide spread announcement be made to the Fund for the Republic grant to SRC. This point was also made at the State Staff Conference.

Evidently through misunderstanding, one or two state groups have announced the Fund for the Republic grant in their news letters. This is to call the matter to your attention again and to prevent any further lapses of this kind.

We realize that it may be important for you to inform your members of the prospects for financial aid for the coming year. This can be done without any difficulty. You are perfectly free to say in your news letters and through any other medium that your state organization is entitled to apply for future aid from SRC in the coming fiscal year in the amount of several thousand dollars. However, we ask you to omit any announcement of the Fund grant which makes this money possible or any detailed presentation of SRC's budgetary considerations outlined in the memorandum to state chairmen.

The reasons for this policy are several: (1) we are obligated to secure the approval of the Fund for the Republic for the text of any news release and other public announcement of their grant to us. (2) SRC's Executive Committee has not as yet made any decision as to whether or not the grant should

be publicized and may decide that it should not be. (3) There is no reason why we should give our detractors detailed information about our internal financial arrangements.

While members of state councils may be regarded as "in the family", it is impossible for information circulated to so sizable a group to be regarded as confidential.

This memorandum is being sent only to state staff people. If there are others within your organization who should have this reminder, please see that they are properly advised.

-:-

CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM

TELEVISION

ALABAMA

Florence - WOWL-TV Channel 15, Sunday 2:45 p. m.
Montgomery - WCOV-TV Channel 20, Sunday afternoon.

GEORGIA

Columbus - WTVM (TV) Channel 28, Sunday 3 p.m.

LOUISIANA

Lafayette - KLFY-TV Channel 10, Sunday 3:45 p. m.
New Orleans - WJMR-TV Channels 12 and 20, Sunday 6 p. m.

MISSISSIPPI

Columbus - WCBI-TV Channel 4, Friday 5:45 p. m.
Hattiesburg - WDAM-TV Channel 9 Saturday 3:30 p. m.
Jackson - WLBT (TV) Channel 3 Sunday 4 p. m.
Jackson - WJTV (TV) Channel 12, Sunday 11 p. m.
Tupelo - WTWV (TV) Channel 9, Sunday 2 p. m.

RADIO

ALABAMA

Evergreen - WBLO (1470 kc.) Sunday 2 p. m.
Selma - WGWC (1340 kc.) Sunday, 12 noon.

ARKANSAS

Benton- KBBA (690 kc.) Thursday 7:35 a. m.
Helena - KFFA (1360 kc.) Monday 9 p.m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington area - WFAX (1220 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p. m.

FLORIDA

Crestview - WJSB (1050 kc.) Wednesday 8:45 a. m.
Kissimmee - WRWB (1220 kc.) Schedule not received.

RADIO (cont'd)

GEORGIA

Albany - WALB (1590 kc.) Tuesday 7 p.m.
Atlanta - WYZE (1480 kc.) Sunday 7 p.m.
Cordele - WMJM (1490kc.) Schedule not received.
Monroe - WMRE (1490 kc.) Saturday 12:30 p.m.
Winder - WINO (1300 kc.) Monday 10:45 a.m.

LOUISIANA

Bogalusa - WHXY (920 kc.) Sunday 11:30 A. M.
Homer - KYHL (1320 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.
Houma - KCIL (1490 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m.
Jonesville - KLEC (1480 kc.) Sunday 8:45 a. m.
Opelousas - KSLO (1230 kc.) Friday 6:30 p. m.

MISSISSIPPI

Aberdeen - WMPA (1240 kc.) Friday 5:30 p. m.
Brookhaven - WJMB (1340 kc.) Wednesday 2:15 p.m.
Columbus - WACR (1050 kc.) Friday 12 noon.
Corinth - WCRR (1330 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.
Greenwood - WGRM (1240 kc.) Monday 9:05 p.m.
Grenada - WNAG (1400 kc.) Sunday 7:05 p.m.
Gulfport - WROA (1390 kc.) Saturday 1 p. m.
Hattiesburg - WFOR (1400 kc.) Schedule not received.
Indianola - WNLA (1380 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.
Jackson - WJDX (620 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p. m.
Kosciusko - WKOZ (1350 kc.) Sunday 12 noon.
Laurel - WAML (1340 kc.) Thursday 6:45 p. m.
Leland-Greenville - WESY (1580 kc.) Schedule not rec'd.
Louisville - WLSM (1270 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.
McComb - WAPF (980 kc.) Saturday 8 a.m.
Oxford - WSUH (1420 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.
Philadelphia - WHOC (1490 kc.) Sunday 2:45 p.m.
Starkville - WSSO(1230) Saturday 6:45a.m.
Tupelo - WELO (1490) Sunday 12:30 p. m.

CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM - 2.

TELEVISION

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh - WRAL-TV Channel 5, Sunday 3:30 p.m.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston - WUSN-TV Channel 2 Saturday afternoon

Greenville - WFBC-TV Channel 4 Schedule not received.

TENNESSEE

Johnson City - WJHL-TV Channel 11, Schedule not received.

TEXAS

San Angelo - KCTV (TV) Channel 8, Friday 11:30 a.m.

VIRGINIA

Hampton-Norfolk WVEC-TV Channel 15, Saturday afternoon.

Richmond - WTVR (TV) Channel 6, Monday 6:30 p.m.

RADIO

~~VIRGINIA~~ - Miss. (Cont)

Tupelo - WTUP (1380 kc.) Sunday 8:15 a.m.

Yazoo City - WAZF (1230 kc.) Thursday 12:30 p.m.

NORTH CAROLINA

Concord - WEGO (1410 kc.) Friday 5:30 p. m.

Lexington - WBUY (1440 kc.) Wednesday, 7 p. m.

New Bern WHIT (1450 kc.) Saturday 6:15 p.m.

Sanford - WEYE (1290 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.

Shelby - WOHS (730 kc.) Wednesday 6:15 p.m.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Belton - WHPB (1390 kc.) Sunday 12:15 p.m.

Bennettsville - WBSC (1550 kc.) Saturday 5:45 p.m.

Charleston - WCSC (1390 kc.) Sunday 10:15 p.m.

Greenville - WMUU (1260 kc.) Schedule not received.

Greer - WCKI (1300 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.

Laurens - WLBG (860 kc.) Sunday 1:05 p.m.

Orangeburg - WTND (920 kc.) Friday 12:15 p.m.

Sumter - WSSC (1290 kc.) Saturday 4:45 p.m.

TENNESSEE

Lexington - WDXL (1490) Friday 6:15 pm.

McMinnville - WBMC (960) Saturday 12:45 p.m.

Milan - WKBG (1600) Sunday 3 p.m.

Murfreesboro - WGNS (1450) Sunday 9 p.m.

TEXAS

Brownsville - KBOR (1600) Tuesday 8 p.m.

Carthage - KGAS (1590) Sunday 12:45 p.m.

Center - KDET (930) Saturday 5:15 p.m.

Edinburg - KURV (710) Sunday 10 p.m.

Gainesville - KGAF (1580) Sunday 5:15 p.m.

Junction - KMBL (1450) Sunday 9:15 p.m.

Kermit - KERB (600) Saturday 5 p.m.

Kilgore - KOCA (1240) Thursday 1 p.m.

Pasadena - KRCT (650) Sunday 4:30 p.m.

Post - KRWS (1370) Monday 1:30 p.m.

San Angelo - KWFR (1260) Sunday 5:15 p.m.

Terrell - KTER (1570) Monday 6:30 p.m.

Tyler - KTBB (600) Sunday 5:45 p.m.

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville - WCHV (1260) Sunday 7:45 p.m.

Falls Church - WFAX (1220) Schedule not received.

Norfolk - WLOW (1400) Schedule not rec'd.

Richmond - WMBG (1380) Sunday 10 p.m.

Roanoke - WRIS (1410) Sunday 6:30 p.m.

South Boston - WHLF (1400) Sunday, 5:45 p. m.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: State Organization Chairmen
and Executive Directors

From: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director, SRC

Subj: Financial Assistance for 1959

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has instructed the central staff to prepare recommendations for presentation to the Council at its Annual Meeting concerning financial assistance to the state organizations for 1959. What SRC is able to do will depend on two things - funds in sight and the needs and performance of the state councils.

To enable us to adequately evaluate the program development and financial needs of your state organization, we are asking you to prepare two documents. These should be in the central office no later than October first.

I

PROGRAM PROPOSAL. This should be a detailed narrative report containing: (1) a summary of the program activities of your Council for the period July 1-August 31, (i.e. the short-period quarterly report we agreed

upon at Fisk); (2) an analysis of conditions, forces operating in the state, prospective developments on the human relations front; and (3) the proposed program of your state organization for 1959 - including its relationship to item 2 above.

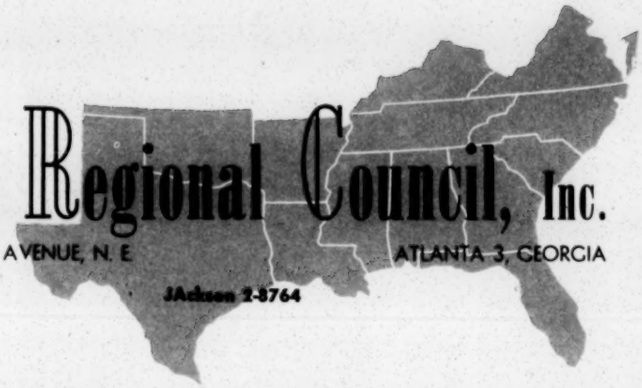
This should be in sufficient detail and in such form that it could be used with foundations in fund-raising efforts.

II

FINANCIAL REPORT. This report should contain three sections: (1) a summary report of total receipts and total expenditures for the fiscal years 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, and 1957-Sept. 1, 1958; (2) the proposed 1959 budget for your state organization; and (3) what part of it you request from SRC. In relation to that last point, SRC's Executive Committee instructed us that requests for 1959 allocations to state organizations are not to exceed the 1958 allocation.

Please note again the deadline: these reports should be in SRC's office not later than October 1, 1958.

HCF



Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

September 11, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Chairmen and Executive Directors

From: Fred Routh

Subj: Bloopers, Inc.

Recently we sent you a listing of the addresses of the state organizations, complete with Chairman and Executive Directors. Inadvertently the ~~old~~ WRONG address of the Texas Council on Human Relations was used.

Listed below is the proper address; it is typed in such a fashion that you may clip it out and paste it over the incorrect version.

Sorry, and all that.

Exec. Dir. - Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Chairman - Mrs. James S. Crate
407 W. 27th Street
Austin, Texas
Phone: Greenwood 2-5522

---or use pen and change 21st Street to 27th Street on the original.

-:-

File Copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

September 17, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Executive Directors

From: Fred Routh

Subj: Key-Persons List

For some time we have talked about the preparation of a list of key-persons in each of the Southern states. We are anxious to move ahead with this. We envisage a list of 100 or more (depending on the state) persons who might be called decision makers or opinion molders -- the influential.

We would like a thumb-nail sketch of each person listed, giving his or her address, race, organizational or occupational title, and posture on THE question. For example:

> Joe Zulch; (w); 135 E. 15th Ct.
> Snopesville, Alabama; President
> State Bird Watchers Society; Old
> Southern Family; Conservative but
> supports law and order. Married
> to the Governor's grandmother.

Who would go on such a list? Obviously this would vary from state to state, but likely candidates would probably include some of the following:

1. AME, AME Zion, CME, Catholic, Episcopal, and Methodist Bishops and the "heads" of other Protestant denominations and divisions of Judaism.

2. The Chairmen of the social action agencies of the various faiths and denominations (Division of Christian Social Action, etc.).

3. The Editors and friendly reporters of all leading newspapers.

4. The Chairmen and professional staff of all human relations agencies.

5. Chairmen and officers in State Council of Churches; United Church Women; League of Women Voters; Young Democrats; Young Republicans; etc.

6. President and officers State JC's; Chamber of Commerce.

7. President and officers State Council AFL-CIO; other Unions.

8. President and officers of State Bar Association.

9. Etc., etc.

Note: We want "friendly" to "unfriendly" people.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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October 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: State Councils on Human Relations

From: Emory F. Via

Re: Display at Annual Meeting of SRC

The SRC annual meeting will be held November 11th. For this meeting and perhaps for future use we are preparing an exhibit to give some visual presentation of the work of the Council and the state groups.

We would like to have from you by October 24th such materials from your group as would be suitable for display. The following are some suggestions:

1. Any promotional brochure or pamphlet about your group.

2. Reprints of commendation from press, periodicals, or books. Letters of commendation (limited).

3. Photographs of activities of personnel. Office photos.

4. Brief descriptions of major or unusual activities which might lend themselves to visual presentation either by sketches (by us) or printed materials.

5. Annual program reports.

6. You may wish to categorize your materials as follows: (a) those for display to the Board of the Council only, and (b) those for any public purpose sanctioned by SRC.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Fred Routh

SUBJ: Financial Assistance to State Organizations for 1959

At its Annual Meeting just held, the Southern Regional Council voted the following allocations to the State Organizations:

STATE ORGANIZATION	SRC ALLOCATION	STATE ORGANIZATION	SRC ALLOCATION
Alabama	$4,200	North Carolina	$4,000
Arkansas	3,600	South Carolina	3,800
Florida	3,500	Tennessee	3,500
Georgia	3,800	Texas	600*
Kentucky	2,000	Virginia	4,000
Louisiana	2,000*		

*Provisional - if required committment is made by state Councils.
Average allocation $3,181
Median allocation $3,600

In arriving at these allocations, several criteria were applied to each state group: the strategic importance of the state; general conditions in the state; past performance of state organization in program and fund raising; quality of Board and Staff; Foundation help, if any, received by state organization; amount requested; anticipated performance in 1959.

SRC's action was based on staff recommendations, which were discussed in detail by the Executive Committee and approved, and were given careful consideration by the full Council before adoption. The total budget for state aid for 1959 is $35,000, the same amount distributed this past year.

It should be noted again that SRC no longer has ear-marked funds for aid to state organizations as we did prior to 1958. The Fund for the Republic in its terminal grant to SRC chose not to continue, beyond its three year grant, ear-marked funds for state aid. Thus, all financial assistance to state organizations this past year, for 1959, and so long as it shall continue comes out of SRC's general budget. For 1959 we have to raise, from sources yet unseen, in excess of $50,000, if we are to meet all our obligations. Thus, while we wish these amounts could be larger, the funds available and in sight simply do not permit it.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 26, 1958

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Council Directors

FROM: Fred Routh

RE: Panel of Americans, Inc.

- : -

At the NAIRO Annual Meeting I met Miss Marian Hargrave who is the Associate Director of the Panel of Americans, Inc., 386 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York. They are interested in extending their efforts into the South and we had been recommended to them as a natural channel. I have sent her your name and address. You should be hearing from her before too long.

The Panel of Americans organizes panels of college students who represent minority groups; these panels speak to civic clubs, to college groups, to high school assemblies, and to other respectable organizations. Each panel makes talks about "what it is like to be a Negro, or a Catholic, or a Jew, or a Latino American, or what-not."

This panel has had good results in other sections of the country. We would have to be csreful about its use down here, but new techniques should be welcomed by us all.

- : -

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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 26, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Organizations

From: Fred Routh

Re: Inter-faith Statement

:

Enclosed is a Declaration of Conscience, drafted by the Commission of Social Action of Reform Judaism.

You might consider sending copies of it to clergymen you know in the key cities of your state to see if they think a local group might issue such a statement. Your State Council of Churches (if there is one) might support this.

- : -

A DECLARATION OF CONSCIENCE

We are Christians and Jews. We are laymen and clergymen of many denominations. We live in the South and in the North. We join in a sense of outrage at the recent dynamitings of Houses of God. But we join to express something more than a sense of shock, more than a sadness that these things have happened in our land. We join to give voice to our religious conscience. We wish to declare: These bombs are aimed at all of us. They are aimed at the heart of our democracy. They are aimed at all of our churches and temples. They are aimed at the principles for which religion stands. They seek to blot out the teachings of Moses, Jesus, and Isaiah. The bombs are intended to silence our religious conscious.

But we say this: the bombers, in their frenzy, have sensed a truth -- that the church and the synagogue are the ultimate enemies of evil and hatred. Our faith is built upon the rock of conviction that all men are created equal because they are created in the imgae of God. The hate-mongers may blow up our churches and our temples, one by one, but the rock will remain. They may burn the Bible and the prayerbooks, but the flame within cannot be quenched. Nor will they silence us. They will not stifle the spirit of free men. We will join hands and lift up our voices until peace will reign in the land and justice will flow as a mighty stream. And God will bless the work of our hands.

- : -

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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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November 26, 1958

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Fred Routh

SUBJ: Quarterly Report

U R G E N T

This is a reminder that the final 1958 Quarterly Report for the period September 1-December 1 is due in this office Monday, December 15.

You will recall that SRC settled for a short term (July-August) Quarterly Report which you sent with your request for financial assistance in '59.

- : -

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM January 6, 1959

To: Members of the Board

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Re: NEW FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR SRC AND STATE COUNCILS.

:

As the New Year begins, I am glad to be able to report a substantial contribution to our work that was as unanticipated as it was generous. An individual donor who prefers to remain anonymous has contributed the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

$25,000 to be distributed among the State Councils on Human Relations associated with SRC. The specified division of these funds is generally proportionate to the allocations of SRC aid approved by the Annual Meeting. This amount, added to that budgeted by SRC from its general funds, totals $60,000 aid to state groups in 1959.

$50,000 toward support of SRC's research and information activities for two years (that is, $25,000 annually for 1959 and 1960).

$20,000 for support of SRC's Consultant Service Program during 1959.

This opportunity arose and had to be acted on very suddenly. However, the staff discussed this request by telephone with the President and other members of the Executive Committee who were immediately

available. Also, you will note that each of the activities assisted was a part of our planned program for 1959.

Since the donor is emphatic about the anonymity of this contribution, we are naturally treating the gift and its source as confidential.

All good wishes for the New Year.

- : -

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Staff

From: Fred Routh

Subj: Encampment For Citizenship, 1959

:

Once more the Encampment for Citizenship will offer scholarship aid, through the Southern Regional Council, to deserving young people in the South.

You will be hearing directly from Algernon Black before long about this. Meanwhile here is a copy of their program for this year.

We believe that the Encampment is an experience that no young person who participates will ever forget. Here is "live" democracy at its best, plus outstanding Americans as speakers and resource persons - for a real learning experience.

- : -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

January 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Staff

FROM: Fred Routh

RE: Training of Community Educators

:

I recently came across this booklet and thought there were some ideas in it that would be of interest to you. I recognize that no one blue print can answer all the problems we face in the South, but here is a booklet that may give us some new insights.

- : -

Same letter sent to other State Organizations

January 22, 1959

Rev. Robert E. Hughes
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Room 1218, Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Bob:

We are mailing you under separate cover some pieces of literature which we have in quantity and which may be obtained free of charge.

Let me know if you can effectively use any of the material.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

January 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Directors

From: Fred Routh

Re: Answering the Charges About Washington Schools

As you are well aware, the White Citizens Councils and other like-minded groups have been making considerable propaganda use of the biased "Davis Report" on the situation in the Washington schools. The Governors of two Southern states have used the report recently to explain why they refuse to obey the law of the land.

Here is an answer to the distortions contained in the "Davis Report." You will note that it is written by a reporter experienced ineducational matters, that it contains direct quotations from some of the District's professional educational leadership, and it refutes the canards of a biased congressional committee.

If you can make good use of this piece we are prepared to send you up to 100 copies for distribution to key educators and opinion makers in your state. Please let me know the quantity you can use.

FILE COPY

Sent to State Orgs. and State Chrm.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Fred Routh

RE: State Advisory Committees to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

:

Last Fall I sent each State Council a memorandum suggesting that you watch for the announcement of the formation of your State Advisory Committee to the federal Commission on Civil Rights and urging that cooperation be offered in securing information. I suggest that you re-read that memorandum.

Many of these State Advisory Committees have been established since that time. SRC staff members have talked with a number of members of various State Advisory Committees and believe we can be of even greater service than originally thought. One of the chief functions of these committees is the preparation and submission of a report on the status of civil rights in their respective states to the Commission on Civil Rights. The better and more extensive information they have, the better and more comprehensive may be the report they submit. These committees have no staff or funds for original fact-finding of their own.

We propose to send -- in the near future -- to your state office material already produced showing, where applicable: voter-registration figures; instances of desegregation in transportation and terminal facilities, health facilities, recreational facilities, public schools, institutions of higher learning, etc.; and, such other pertinent information as we may have.

We urge each state organization to use this material, to secure additional information regarding progress, and to include instances of denials of civil rights and violence in preparing a report on the status of civil rights in their respective states for submission to the State Advisory Committee. It probably would be wise to send two copies of the report to the state committee - one to the chairman and one to a "friendly" member of the Committee. In states where no "friendly" member exists a copy should be sent to the federal Commission on Civil Rights, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

SRC would like to have a copy of your report and you should keep one for your permanent files. Of course, SRC could send its information directly to the State Committees, but it has been suggested that information supplied by a source within the given state would have better effect.

Please let me have your reaction.

- : -

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Information for State Advisory Committees

REGARDING:

Civil Rights - Desegregation Status

DATE

February 1959

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

State Organizations - "Civil Rights-Desegregation Status"

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

March 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors

FROM: Fred Routh

RE: Quarterly Reports

:

This is a gentle reminder that your quarterly report for the period December-January-February is due in this office no later than Wednesday, March 25.

Congratulations are in order to Harry Jones of the North Carolina Council, who sent in his quarterly report without a reminder.

Easter greetings to you all.

- : -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

March 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rev. Bob Hughes
Rev. Nat Griswold

FROM: Fred Routh

RE: Quarterly Payment From SRC

:

We are holding in this office the Quarterly payment of SRC's allocation to your state organization, pending receipt of your quarterly report for the period December 1-February 28.

On March 13, you were sent a "gentle reminder" that your Quarterly Report was due in this office no later than Wednesday, March 25.

Administrative details of this sort are important if you want your state council to be recognized as a going organization. Any action less than that we have taken above would be paternalistic and, as you know, SRC believes no more in paternalism than it does in segregation.

- : -

File Copy

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

May 18, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Directors

FROM: Fred Routh

RE: Fisk Institute

A number of you have raised the question of whether SRC will hold its annual state staff meeting at Fisk University during the Race Relations Institute. The answer is no. Later in the summer, or perhaps early fall, we plan to hold a meeting of all state staff professional personnel. Our reasons for postponing the meeting are obvious: I am leaving and my replacement should have time to settle into the job before such a meeting takes place. You will hear further about this when advanced plans have shaped up.

Herman Long has graciously offered one-half scholarships to all SRC related personnel for the Institute on Race Relations. If your budget would permit travel to Fisk and would cover the other one-half of the fees involved, we believe it would be worth your while to attend. But, obviously, the decision must be yours.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

June 29, 1959

TO STATE ORGANIZATIONS

FROM: John Constable

RE: THE SOUTHERN TEMPER, by William Peters

The Southern Regional Council has purchased a quantity of the book THE SOUTHERN TEMPER at a discount and state organizations will be permitted to purchase books under this discount.

THE SOUTHERN TEMPER retails for $3.95. Price to state organizations will be $2.50 per copy.

If you wish copies at this price, please let me know.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

August 5, 1959

To: Executive Directors of State Councils on Human Relations

From: Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

Re: "THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL STORY"

:

I am enclosing a copy of "The Washington School Story," transcript of a television program with Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of the Washington School System. The program was one of several television programs being presented in Atlanta under the sponsorship of the Georgia Council on Human Relations as an effort in community preparation.

If you would like additional copies of the transcript they are available. If you believe that you could make use of the audio tape portion of the program it is available on loan or could be sold to your organization or local groups at cost, around $3.50.

This kind of television series may have possibilities for other communities around the South. The Southern Regional Council cooperated in the Atlanta series and would be happy to consult with other council groups that may wish to attempt a similar type of activity.

:

Similar memo sent to State Groups from PR
~~SAA~~

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

August 4, 1959

To: Members of the Southern Interagency Conference

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: "THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL STORY"

:

Enclosed is a copy of the transcript of an Atlanta television program featuring Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D.C.

Additional copies of the transcript are available. We also have tape recordings of the program which are available on loan without cost. If you prefer, copies of the tape may be purchased for $4.00 each.

:

"THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL STORY - TRANSCRIPT OF AN ATLANTA TELEVISION PROGRAM FEATURING DR. CARL F. HANSEN"

Sponsored by

The Georgia Council on Human Relations
on
WAGA-TV

May 3, 1959
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC
July 1959

Announcer:

The following program has been produced by the Georgia Council on Human Relations. Featured as questioners are Mr. Devereaux McClatchey, Atlanta attorney and former chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education; Mr. Harry Boyte, chairman of Help Our Public Schools, Inc.; and Dr. John A. Griffin, director of community education at Emory University. And now, Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C., who is our guest speaker.

Dr. Hansen:

May I say at the outset that I am delighted to be in Atlanta. It is a great honor to visit this beautiful and hospitable city, and I am especially grateful for the opportunity to talk about the Washington Public School System, our problems, our gains, and what is happening there in respect to educational improvement.

Dr. Griffin:

Dr. Hansen, we are glad to have you here because in Atlanta we have a deep concern with our own school crisis as well as with the Washington schools. In addition, of course, we have from our own Fifth District, Congressman Davis who has had a particular concern with the Washington situation as the chairman of a committee which has investigated Washington schools. So, we have some real reasons for wanting to talk to you today.

Mr. McClatchey:

I know, too, that from my experience people here are very gravely concerned with this situation and would like to have a close-up of the developments as they have taken place in your school system.

Dr. Hansen:

It may be of some interest to you to know that in Washington we went through many of the difficulties and problems that you are confronted with here in Atlanta; the adjustment to a unified school system is not an easy one to make. It takes great care and planning on the part of many people.

I think it significant in Washington that there was a great deal of preparation preceding the actual desegrega- in 1954, and that there was much support from the community, including the President of the United States and the Board of Commissioners, for the movement which the Board of Education initiated. A part of the education for desegregation is, obviously, learning through experience and overcoming the fears which surround a movement of this kind. And I can tell you that in Washington now we have practically total desegregation. There is no discrimination in terms of race in the placement of pupils or in the assignment of teachers.

We have an enrollment of 114,000 pupils attending our public schools every day - in good order and under able instruction. So that when we have visitors coming into our buildings from all parts of the country -- in fact, from all parts of the world -- they are often surprised because of what they've heard about our school system to see that education is going on in such an orderly fashion.

Mr. McClatchey:

Do you still have schools that are totally white and totally Negro?

Dr. Hansen:

We have a very limited number of schools in both of those categories - in terms of the pupil populations. Actually, we have rather widely distributed the assignment of teachers so that in some all-white schools, for example, we have a few Negro teachers who are doing admirably. We place them on merit now. Where we find a teacher who is competent, we assign her wherever she is needed.

In general, we have a rather extensive degree of biracial staffing; although we have a very high per cent

of Negro pupils in this school system - 74 point per cent of the population enrolled are Negro while only 62 per cent of the teachers are Negroes. We have a kind of geographic grouping by race in Washington, as I believe is characteristic, generally speaking, throughout the country. But we have a unified school system. This is a significant point -- single administration, single supervision, single standards for academic achievement, instructional programs and evaluation of teaching. And we have an opportunity for communication among all elements of our school system as a means of improving the quality of instruction.

Mr. Boyte:

Dr. Hansen, since the schools were desegregated, have the superior students suffered or have you made some provision in your planning to take care of their needs?

Dr. Hansen:

I think it's fair to say that one of the greatest concerns that many of the parents had when we desegregated in 1954 was this - would the brighter child, a child who is academically superior, be held back by intermixing in classes of youngsters with severe academic retardation. We took it upon ourselves to reassure parents that every child would have a maximum educational opportunity. And in order to do this we established an ability-grouping system for senior high schools that made it certain that the bright child, the slow child, and the group in between would be given instruction suited to their levels and their capacities to learn. I think we have succeeded, generally, in establishing confidence in the community on this point. Remember that in this system of curricular organization no child need suffer academically through the desegregation process.

Dr. Griffin:

In other words, you're divided up by sections according to abilities?

Dr. Hansen:

We call this plan, in the senior high schools, the four-track curriculum. We have an honors group curriculum for the child who has the drive and motivations of a superior child. We have, in addition, the general college preparatory program, the general program, and the basic program. We have said that even the youngster who comes into the senior high school with a sharp retardation or a lower achievement level in reading and mathematics should have an opportunity to become better. This is the basic group. Achievement levels have definitely improved as a result of this concentration.

Dr. Griffin:

When you made this division in the high school, did you find any racial differences? We would assume that you have from what we have read.

Dr. Hansen:

We found that we have membership in each of the four tracks by Negro and white pupils, but quite clearly the larger number of basic students were Negro students. I think this is to be expected. People have said that we lowered standards when we desegregated. But the fact is we simply discovered that the great numbers of Negro students who formerly were in a separate school system were not being given the educational opportunities they needed. Class sizes were larger, the part-time situation was more severe and in many ways, the doctrine of separate-but-equal just did not work.

Secondly, great numbers of the Negro students come from economically and culturally deprived families. There's a high incidence of family breakdown among the Negro population in the city of Washington. There is some of that, of course, in the white population too, this is a difference in degree, not a difference in kind. And the result is that children who come from socially and economically deprived backgrounds cannot be expected to achieve at the same rate as children who come from good family situations where they have cultural experiences which serve as a background for education. This, it seems to me,

makes it imperative that we establish a program of education for all the children which will make up, as far as education can, for the deficiencies in the home and community situations.

Mr. McClatchey:

Dr. Hansen, have your rearrangements in your educational process caused a substantial increase in your school budget or not?

Dr. Hansen:

One of the very interesting aspects of desegregation or unification of our school system has been this - we have been able to identify the totality of our educational problem; we are able to see the problem in its entirety. Secondly, we've been able to move out of the area of concern and conflict which preceded desegregation into a unified community approach to improvement of our school facilities. As a result, we've been able to get increased budgets, to reduce class sizes, to increase the number of special education classes for slower learners, to employ special teachers for work in social adjustment of the maladjusted child, to increase the funds for psychologists, and to establish certain facilities for severe behavior cases. One of the magnificent results of this unification of community interest has been a gradual improvement of educational facilities in Washington. I think we're on our way. We're not satisfied with what we have; I want to make that clear. We have many, many problems.

Dr. Griffin:

Do you have data which supports the assumption that you've actually made academic progress since desegregation?

Dr. Hansen:

We have substantial data to prove that. We've recently done a three-year study of the four-track curriculum. I'm not sure that these charts will show, but I'd like to indicate very roughly, at least, the

kinds of achievements which our several tracks have made.

The group in Track One - the honors group - are achieving at levels which put them very high in terms of national standards. For example, in social studies, 93 per cent is the median percentile rank, which means that the average of this group of honor students did better than 93 per cent of the children who took this test throughout the country, very significantly above the national standard. But also, there is an indication of improvement in the rate of growth from three years ago as is shown by the gain in percentile rank. We are finding that our gifted children made more than average progress in academic achievement. When we group them together, we find that they are performing at a highly superior level. This reassures, I'm sure, the people of the community that the bright child is being given an educational opportunity which is adequate for him.

In Track Two, which is the regular college preparatory program, gains are even more significant. In social concepts the median percentile moved from 56 in the ninth grade to 71 in the twelfth grade. In correctness of expression the change was from 69 percentile to 74 over the same period of time.

The median percentile rank of 2,481 seniors who were tested in the ninth grade and later in the twelfth this year in the social sciences improved from 19 points in 1955 to 45 points in 1958. This indicates, I think, a phenomenal increase during the two years and eight months between the two testing periods. In correctness of expression, the gain was from 54 to 72, showing more than normal improvement over a period of two years and eight months of instruction.

Mr. Boyte:

These studies also answer a question I had in mind - that you have a stepped-up program to assist the average and the retarded child as well as the superior child.

Mr. McClatchey:

Dr. Hansen, what has been the effect of this program? Has there been friction between white and Negro children in your schools? Has it resulted in delinquency or troublesome experiences? There's a good deal of interest in this particular question and I would like very much to have an answer to it.

Dr. Hansen:

I think we have to say at the outset that, to some extent, especially in the earlier stages of desegregation, pupils had some difficulty learning to go to school together in a system where this had never been done. And the fact that there is a difference in race tended, in some cases, to add another dimension to the problem of control.

On the other hand, we are finding that many of the problems that we have are primarily the problems of children. And, taken by and large, discipline in our school system is showing improvement. We are developing the means and techniques, we're getting at the needs of children better, so that I think it will be increasingly possible to correct some of the causes of behavior problems.

Now, as to social activities and relationships, we have a relatively small number of friction cases resulting from them. Most of our schools have gone ahead with their social activities. Senior proms have been held at every senior high school except one - and this one will have a senior prom there this year. The students have continued with their inter-scholastic activities; we've had championship games fought out between all-Negro teams and all-white teams with as many as 19,000 youngsters in the spectator group, for the most part, setting a pretty good example for adults in terms of behavior.

I don't want to gloss over the problems; I certainly do not want to leave the impression that children who come from difficult home conditions come to school prepared to show adequate educational results; this just doesn't happen. What I'm saying is that the problems

of discipline are those which are inherent in the situation, in home conditions of children, in their attitudes and their motivations rather than in desegregation.

Dr. Griffin:

In other words, desegregation and the attendent attitudes tended to focus new attention on some of these problems which were there all the time?

Dr. Hansen:

And also, I think, tended to assist us in devising, on a unified basis, new approaches to these problems, developing a more intelligent, scientific attitude toward the problems of pupil behavior, rather than trying to hide them or suppress them under autocratic controls in order to concentrate on the education of the more responsive youngsters. We've now come to the point of working in a planned and scientific way to alleviate the conditions which have been described.

Mr. Boyte:

Do you have any data as regards delinquency rates since 1954?

Dr. Hansen:

We have some very impressive data on that. The Commissioners' report to the Congress in 1959 presented information which showed the decline in delinquency rate of non-white children, ages 5-17, since 1954. The decline has been phenomenal - from 37.1 cases per thousand in 1954 to 21.2 in 1958. The decline is dramatically shown in the bar graph which indicates a reduction of nearly 50 per cent in the number of cases per thousand among the non-white children aged 5-17.

Now the school system doesn't take credit for all of this, but I think it has made a contribution. The

result certainly can be attributed first, to the tremendous interest shown by Negro leadership in the improvement of social conditions for their children. We have a constantly growing effort toward rehabilitation of the family structure and aid to the broken families, undertaken by the Negro leaders of our community. We have also in our city a Commissioners' Youth Council which represents many areas of service in the community. It has been, through the past several years, concentrating upon the reduction of juvenile delinquency. Certainly, it cannot be said that desegregation has increased delinquency - at least this much we know.

Dr. Griffin:

You're saying two things aren't you? You're saying that desegregation hasn't necessarily been responsible for these decreases in delinquency that you've showed us here, and you're also saying that the fact that there has been some delinquency also is not caused by desegregation.

Dr. Hansen:

Yes, this is a very important point. All of us are very much concerned, for example, about the number of pregnancies among girls between the ages of 14-18. The common tendency, even among some of the scientifically-minded people in the city of Washington, is to relate this to school membership. Actually, the school is one of the major instrumentalities for the reduction of this problem. It does not cause it. These conditions arise outside the school; in the home situation and in the community situation. And I resent the implication that, in the first place, the schools cause these difficulties, and secondly, although we have a relatively small percentage of the children involved in these difficult situations, that the entire school system should be discredited for it -- 114,000 youngsters discredited, and the parents in the community discredited because of the difficulties that a few - in the neighborhood of 200 girls under 16 years of age - have in this particular problem area.

Mr. McClatchey:

Dr. Hansen, I wonder if you would tell us a bit about your practices in hiring teachers - white and Negro - and your practices in placing teachers in classrooms - that is, whether you place Negro teachers in white classrooms and vice versa.

Dr. Hansen:

The Board of Education's policy in 1954 established the rule that all personnel should be employed, assigned and promoted on merit only. There should be no discrimination because of race in the assignment of anyone in the school system.

Since that time we have employed all teachers and all officers on the basis of merit. All teachers are required to meet the same standards as to experience and education; we require the A.B. degree for all permanent teachers in the elementary schools. Our recruitment standards are among the highest in the nation. We place the teachers where we think their services will be needed. We've found actually that there are times when our teacher needs have been better met when we can hire without regard to race. We are definitely reassured, that given the capacity to do the kind of concerned teaching that every teacher must have, the parents and children soon forget about whether the teacher is Negro or white. In fact, I've had many favorable comments from parents about some of the Negro teachers.

Mr. McClatchey:

There has been some suggestion that a Negro teacher who had, say an A.B. degree, wouldn't necessarily be of the same competence as a white teacher with an A.B. degree - perhaps drawing a distinction between some of the Negro educational institutions and the white ones. Do you have any opinion as to whether there would be any difference - given equal training - in the white teachers and the Negro teachers?

Dr. Hansen:

I think this could be said of practically any college graduate - the quality of the school from which he graduates may have some effect upon the meaning of his record. This could be said of schools that serve white pupils exclusively as well as of the Negro colleges. We guard against that variation in standards and college backgrounds by requiring the elementary teachers to take the National Teachers Examination. This is prepared by the Educational Testing Service at Princeton and is national in scope and application, so that the standards are uniform.

For our other teachers, we prepare our own examinations, which are very difficult - and our teachers will attest to this. And all of the teachers who come into permanent status must pass this examination. So, although there may be variations in backgrounds and preparation, we are assured that we have above average intellectual competence on the part of the teachers when they come into the school system.

Dr. Griffin:

Has this proved any recruitment problems for you? I notice that in this data somewhere you have a good many teachers who are not permanently appointed - that is, they have not met basic requirements. This suggests that maybe you've had recruitment problems.

Dr. Hansen:

We have recruitment problems which, I think, are generally national in scope. There has been a shortage of teachers especially in the elementary schools for many years. We do have an additional difficulty in that some teachers are not willing to undertake the rigorous kind of professional work required to teach in the downtown schools. This is not unique to Washington; every major city has the same problem.

I think we have to pay more money to teachers who are willing to come into the heart of the city where the problems of social mal-function are the most severe.

But on the other hand, we've had some teachers, at least, say this: "I want to teach in the Washington school system because I agree with what you're doing and I want to be of service to the children who need help most."

With regard to this teacher situation, I want to introduce another set of figures that I have on achievement gains made in the sixth grade, keeping in mind that I'm talking about a sixth grade class that was tested just last February, which has a membership of almost 8,000 youngsters 72 per cent of whom are Negro and have been taught largely by Negro teachers. I do not have the percentage on the number of sixth-grade Negro and white teachers, but remember from the proportions we have in general that many of the children have been taught by Negro teachers.

This year, in five of the test categories, the sixth grade class has reached or exceeded the national standard and has fallen below by four months in only one of the six categories. This, then, can be used as a demonstration of several things. First, that since 1956 there has been an improvement in educational opportunities and the instructional program for the children, and secondly, given the right kind of opportunities, Negro children can respond to education. And, thirdly, I'd like to suggest that our staffing must be good or this couldn't have happened.

This line on the graph represents the national median at 6.6 grade at the time the test was given. We are behind in this one category only by four months. But most significant is the up-grading from 1956 through 1959 - step by step, showing definite improvement in academic achievements of the total sixth grade class this year as against the total sixth grade class of 1956.

Dr. Griffin:

Does this mean that your sixth grade is now above the national median, whereas two or three years ago you were generally below it?

Dr. Hansen:

That is correct. For the city of Washington to achieve national standards with its atypical distribution of school population - that is, the great numbers of children coming from deprived homes, is an achievement....

Dr. Griffin:

Let's face it, a good many of them come from the South and we note from our own data that our expenditures in the South for neither whites nor Negroes are adequate. They fall far below national standards. And you have many children in Washington who come from the Southern states and so they've been deprived, whatever their color.

Mr. Boyte:

Do you consider the desegregation of the District schools to have been a sound educational decision or more of a sociological experiment?

Dr. Hansen:

I consider it primarily to be sound educational management to run a unified school system. Let's assume that our responsibility in education is to give as much educational opportunity as possible to every child who comes into the building -- into our school system. In a unified school system, where we can join hands in setting a common pattern of standards and opening doors which heretofore have been closed, we can do a better job of education. And I think that it is just sound American doctrine that every child, every citizen, must be given maximum opportunity for self-development for the good of the country as a whole. This is certainly in line with the doctrine of individual rights and the Christian principle that every individual is sacred under God.

Mr. McClatchey:

What would you say has been the reception among the people of Washington to the new system?

Dr. Hansen:

Of desegregation?

Mr. McClatchey:

Yes.

Dr. Hansen:

I think the vast majority of people in Washington feel that this has been a good thing to do. I think there is becoming widely spread now the feeling that Washington schools are moving; that they're setting a course in history which has some significance and that despite all the problems - the heartbreaking problems of deprived children - what we've actually done is to give them greater opportunity and have come closer to fulfilling our responsibilities as a social agency, as an educational agency, than ever before. Now, this isn't to say that many people did not go into this in opposition to their basic traditions. One of the great stories that comes out of this transition has been that many teachers and many principals accepted their new responsibilities even though they felt personally that this wasn't the proper thing to do.

Dr. Griffin:

I think you've given us a most interesting report.

Announcer:

Time for the program you have just seen was purchased by the Georgia Council on Human Relations. Interviewing Dr. Carl F. Hansen of Washington, D. C. were Devereaux McClatchey, Harry Boyte and John A. Griffin. Thank you, and a most pleasant afternoon.

- END -

SPECIAL REPORT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM November 2, 1959

To: ALL STATE DIRECTORS
From: PAUL RILLING

Re: STATE STAFF MEETING

A meeting of all state staff has been set up for Wednesday and Thursday, January 20 and 21, here in Atlanta.

The meeting will get underway early the morning of January 20, and will end early in the afternoon on Thursday. Sessions will be held in the Conference Room at SRC. State staff will be housed at Atlanta University.

We shall be preparing the agenda for the meeting during the next several weeks. I appreciate the suggestions which several of you have passed on concerning recommended emphases. We will still be happy to hear any ideas which others of you may have.

If these dates are impossible for any of you, please let us know immediately. We are very anxious to have all state staff present.

All expenses in connection with the meeting will be taken care of by SRC.

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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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MEMORANDUM NOVEMBER 2, 1959

TO: ALL PRESIDENTS OF STATE COUNCILS

FROM: PAUL RILLING

At the recent national conference of NAIRO, (National Association of Inter-Group Relations Officials) considerable attention was given to the matter of the employment status of professional staff personnel in this expanding field of human relations. It is evident that most national agencies in the inter-group relations field and most state and local agencies outside the South are moving toward the establishment of various forms of employee benefits in addition to salary. The SRC last year moved in this direction by adopting a policy of assisting staff members in the financing of term life and health insurance.

None of the state Councils on Human Relations, to my knowledge, has established any "fringe benefits" for staff directors or employees. It may not be possible for some state councils to consider any benefits of this nature. We do feel, however, that the boards of state councils should be aware of these trends and give adequate consideration to these possibilities.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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MEMORANDUM December 7, 1959

To: N. C. Board Members of SRC

From: Paul Rilling

Re: Burnsville Education Situation

You undoubtedly are aware of the emergency educational situation currently existing in Yancey County, North Carolina. I recently visited Burnsville, observed the situation, met with leaders of the Burnsville Education Project, an interracial committee in Burnsville and Asheville which is attempting to meet the emergency needs of the displaced students.

The facts of the situation were well covered in the September news bulletin of the N. C. Council on Human Relations. As was pointed out, the entire Negro school population of Yancey County is currently without public school education. This includes twenty-five elementary and seven high school students. Until last year the elementary school children attended a one-room, one teacher school in Burnsville and the high school students commuted by bus to Asheville, an eighty mile round-trip.

In 1958, the one-room elementary school was condemned for the third time and the Negro parents refused to permit their children to attend this school any longer. This summer, 1959, the parents protested the sending of the children by bus to Asheville and requested that the children be permitted to attend the only public schools open in Burnsville, "white schools". Their application was denied and legal action is pending.

In the meantime, the Burnsville Education Project is attempting to raise money to take care of the emergency educational needs. At present, the seven high school students are

attending the Allen School in Asheville, a private school. The elementary students are attending classes in the basement of the Griffith's Methodist Church in Burnsville. The Burnsville Education Project will need something over $5,000 to carry on this educational effort through the current school year. Something in the neighborhood of $1,500 has been raised in the Burnsville-Asheville area to date and the group will need considerable additional help. SRC is working with other agencies to locate funds. Anything you could do by way of resources or interpretation to help the Project would be greatly appreciated by the local group which is planning a state-wide fund-raising effort in North Carolina.

Any contributions to the fund should go to Lola B. McCracken, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville, N.C. Further information may be secured from Miss Rosella Hill, 331 College Place, Asheville, N.C., or from the American Friends Service Committee, P. O. Box 1307, High Point, N.C.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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MEMORANDUM December 9, 1959

To: State Directors
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Quarterly Reports

A very gentle reminder that reports for the September-November quarter are acceptable in this office any time this month. As you might expect, prompt attention will assure you that your January grant-in-aid installment will not be held up.

Christmas Cheer!

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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December 9, 1959

TO: State Organizations

FROM: John Constable, Director of Information

Enclosed is a listing of materials we have on hand which is available to state groups, free of charge.

Prices are listed for Category II; but a limited number is available to state organizations free of charge. Prices were included for that category since we plan to make this list available to libraries and we are hopeful that they will want to buy some of our latest material.

We are not circularizing other organizations or libraries until state organizations have had first chance at the material. We will not offer this material to other groups until December 17. If you are interested, please send in your orders by that date.

ACF

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM December 22, 1959

To: All State Staff
From: Paul Rilling

Re: State Staff Meeting

We have reluctantly decided here at SRC that a number of complications have made it necessary to postpone the State Staff Meeting which had been set for January 20-21. We are suggesting the alternate dates of February 10 and 11, subject to your approval.

This step is thought to be necessary because of an extremely crowded January schedule here, a conflict with the Southern Interagency meeting scheduled for January 19 and 20, requests from several of you that we have a full two day session, and indications from at least two of you that the January dates were most inconvenient.

We are therefore planning a full two day session and are suggesting the dates of February 10 and 11. We are enclosing a return post card for your convenience so that we can confirm the dates as soon as possible.

We apologize for any inconvenience that the change of dates may cause in your schedule.

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

State	Rec'd	comment	
Ala –	Dec 29	ok+	
Ark		ok	send anyway
Fla	Dec 16	ok+	
Ga	Dec 15	ok	
Ky	Dec 15	ok	
La			Hold
NC	Dec 16	ok+	
SC			Send anyway
Tenn	Dec 16	ok	
Tex			Hold
Va	Dec 12	Good	

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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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MEMORANDUM

To: All State Staff

From: Fred Routh

Subj: The Commission on Civil Rights and State Advisory Committees

The Commission on Civil Rights, created by the U. S. Congress in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 has little more than a year of existence left. Therefore, the need is urgent to establish relations with its State Advisory Committees as soon as they are appointed and functioning.

The Civil Rights Commission's duties include: (1) Investigation of sworn complaints about discriminatory denials of the right to vote; (2) study and collection of information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; (3) report of the Commission's findings to the President and the Congress; (4) recommendation of new civil rights legislation if the Commission members feel it is needed.

The Commission is composed of three sections - the report and analysis section, the legal section, and the survey section. Each has a specialized function. The report and analysis section is now screening complaints and other communications; it apparently will prepare the rough draft of the Commission's final report to the President and the Congress. The legal section will process complaints and see that they are properly executed, and will make a compilation and analysis of existing civil rights legislation. The survey section will have field teams to make on-the-spot investigations and surveys.

Complaints of denial of voting rights must be notarized by the person or organization filing the complaint, not necessarily by the person discriminated against. Complaints of discrimination in areas other than voting need not be notarized.

-OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO YOU-

The Civil Rights Commission has recently been in the process of establishing State Advisory Committees. (These committees will not be staffed and

will have no budget.)

The purposes of these State Advisory Committees are explained in the attached "Terms of Reference - State Advisory Committee".

-WHAT YOU SHOULD DO-

1. Secure the names and backgrounds of the members of the State Advisory Committee in your state.

2. Share this information with SRC.

3. Write each of the members of your State Advisory Committee; introduce your State Human Relations Council to them, send them materials about the organization and its work, offer your cooperation in their work, supply them with information pertinent to their official concerns.

4. Advise appropriate organizations operating in your state about the makeup of the State Advisory Committee and the kinds of information which would be useful to it.

5. Keep complete records of all communications with and concerning the State Advisory Committee. A file of this type may be useful later in evaluating for the Civil Rights Commission the effectiveness of your State Advisory Committee.

TYPES OF INFORMATION AND MATERIAL IN WHICH YOUR STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD BE INTERESTED

1. Publications of your state council, including descriptive literature.

2. Appropriate materials published or distributed by SRC, including especially those on suffrage. (SRC will send committee members New South without charge, on your recommendation.)

3. A descriptive list of organizations in your state concerned with human relations (e.g., ministerial associations, councils of churches, Urban Leagues, voter registration groups, etc.)

4. Newspaper articles reporting the status of Negro registration and voting and civil rights generally in your state.

5. Appropriate publications and reports distributed by other organizations.

6. Facts, observations, and analysis of suffrage and other civil rights by your state council.

7. Instances of violence, intimidation, reprisals, or other pressures within the state that hinder communication between the races, access to the courts, and in general freedom of speech and action.

8. Social and economic data that help to define the underlying causes of prejudice and discrimination.

This was sent to 85 of the persons attending the 1954 Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FILE COPY

I am enclosing a copy of What's Happening In School Integration, which was co-authored by Harold Fleming, our Executive Director, and John Constable, Director of Information. The pamphlet summarizes developments in school desegregation since May, 1954, and I hope that you will find it a convenient reference.

Enclosed are brief annotations on five publications which are available from the Council. We will be glad to fill orders for these in any quantity that you desire.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving,
Research Assistant

FBI:fc
Encl.-2

Publications Available From:

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Integration North and South, by David Loth and Harold Fleming, a 110 page progress memorandum, lists examples of desegregation in the two year period immediately following the 1954 Supreme Court school decision. The book includes desegregation instances in public schools, private and parochial schools, higher education, employment, religion, sports and recreation, military housing, elections and appointments, hotels, restaurants, theaters, school related groups, organizations, transportation, health and medicine, and other public facilities. Price 40¢.

Next Steps in the South, Answers to Current Questions, 16 pages, a review of the Supreme Court school segregation decisions with answers to current questions concerning implementation of the rulings. This pamphlet is a revision of an earlier pamphlet, Schools in the South, Answers for Action. Price 20¢.

What the Supreme Court Said, a 12-page booklet with the text of the Supreme Court decisions concerning segregation in the schools and an analysis of the two school decisions. Written by Robert A. Leflar, professor of law at the University of Arkansas and formerly Associate Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, the booklet answers pertinent questions on the two decisions concerning segregation in the schools. Dr. Leflar tells what the decisions mean and what is likely to happen in implementing the decisions. Price 10¢.

Three Views of the Segregation Decisions, a 29-page booklet of three papers presented before the 21st annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association. The booklet includes "American Segregation and the World Crisis," by author William Faulkner; "The Moral Aspects of Segregation," by Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; "The Segregation Decisions: A Lawyer's View," by Cecil Sims, lawyer of Nashville, Tennessee; and a foreword by Bell I. Wiley, president of the Southern Historical Association. Price 10¢.

Changing Patterns In The New South, a 120 page collection of more than 40 articles from New South, 1946-1955, traces the far-reaching trends in Southern race relations. It contains the story of new practices in voting, law enforcement, government, employment, the press, libraries, travel, the armed forces, higher education, and the public schools. Price 25¢.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors of Affiliated State Organizations

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

SUBJECT: Summary History and Aims of The Southern Regional Council.

About two weeks ago the Attorney General of Georgia made a speech attacking the Americanism of various board members of the NAACP. In the course of his speech, he briefly attacked the Southern Regional and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

In order to provide our members and friends with information showing up the absurdity of this and other similar attacks on the Council, we have prepared a rather full account of the background of the organization.

Within the last few days, the New York Journal American (a Hearst Newspaper waging a major campaign against the Fund for the Republic) has run a story purporting to show that 21 members of the SRC Board have records of past affiliation with questionable groups. The 21 persons so attacked include some of the most prominent and respectable members of the SRC, and as answering material is developed, you will receive that also.

Meanwhile, we are not issuing the statement described above as a news release. However, you may feel free to draw on it for any publicity which you may find it necessary to make within your state.

Please let us know if there are note worthy efforts to smear your organization or the SRC in your area.

FILE COPY

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Tardy Executive Directors and other Reluctant Dragons

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Reports

The hands of the clock indicate the hour is late. The page on my desk calendar reads Tuesday, January 24. Thus far, the central office has not received the monthly narrative report from your state for December.

Should we start an investigation of the U. S. Post Office, send out a tracer for lost letters, or simply request that you now proceed to make this report and send it to us?

It would be most helpful if Monthly Narrative Reports were received in this office by the 10th of the month following the period upon which the report is based.

There is the story of 300 ants standing on a golf driving range right beside a teed ball. An amateur golfer swung at the ball, missed, and killed 150 ants, tried again, missed and killed 148 more. The two remaining ants looked at each other, wiggled their antennas and one said, "If we want to survive, we better get on the ball."

BEST REGARDS.

Feb. 4, 1953

OFFICERS OF STATE DIVISIONS

ALABAMA
Chairman--Rev. Dan Whitsett, Methodist Church, Sylacauga, Ala.
V. Chm.--Dr. W. A. Bell, Miles College, Birmingham
Secy.--Mr. C. G. Gomillion, Box 31, Tuskegee Institute
Treas.--Mr. J. T. Brooks, Alabama State College, Montgomery

ARKANSAS
Chm.--Rev. Lewis H. Deer, Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock
V. Chm.--Mr. Charles Hicks, State Dept. of Education, Little Rock
Secy.--Rev. Charles C. Walker, 1216 Chester St., Little Rock
Treas.--Mrs. W. F. Bates, 125 Atkins St., North Little Rock

FLORIDA

Chm.--Mr. Davisson Dunlap, Jacksonville
1st. V. Chm.--Mr. Herbert M. Davidson, NEWS-JOURNAL, Daytona Beach
2nd V. Chm.--Mr. J. Leonard Lewis, Box 666, Jacksonville
Secy.-Treas.--Mrs. W. C. White, Eau Gallie, Fla.

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Chm.--Rev. George E. Clary, 631 E. Victory Dr., Savannah
V. Chm.--Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College, Atlanta
2nd V. Chm.--Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur
Treas.--Mr. L. D. Milton, Citizens Trust Co., 212 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta
Secy.--Miss Elaine Naiman, 652 Cumberland Circle, NE, Atlanta
Acting State Director--Mrs. M. E. Tilly

KENTUCKY
Chm.--Mr. J. M. Tydings, 808 Starks Bldg., Louisville
V. Chm.--President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort
Secy.-Treas.--Mrs. George L. Rush

LOUISIANA
Acting chm.--Rev. L. J. Twomey, S. J., Institute of Industrial Relations, Loyola Univ., New Orleans
V. CHM.--Mr. C. W. Fogleman, 1503 Oakland St., Pineville
Secy.-Treas.--Miss Inez D. Jenkins, Southern University, Baton Rouge

MISSISSIPPI
Chm.--Rev. John Long, Southern Christian Institute, Edwards,
V. Chm.--Rabbi Charles Mantinband, 808 Mamie St., Hattiesburg
Sec.-Treas.--Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells, 1114½ Lynch St., Jackson

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS
President--Mrs. Milton Adler, 8116 Freret St.
V. Chm.--Mr. Lester Kabacoff, 2110 American Bank Bldg.
V. Chm.--Dr. Albert W. Dent, Dilliard University, 2601 Gentilly Blvd.
Treas.--Mr. Numa J. Rousseve, 4636 Willow St.
Exec. Secy.--Mrs. Aria Stanley, 8116 Freret St.

NORTH CAROLINA
Chairman--Rev. Leon Russell, Jarvis Memorial Methodist Church, Greenville
1st V. Chm.--Mr. J. R. Larkins, N. C. State Board of Charities & Public Welfare, Raleigh
2nd V. Chm.--Mr. C. H. Hamlin, Atlantic Christian College, Wilson,
Secy.--Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Box 652, Chapel Hill
Treas.--Mr. J. H. Wheeler, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham

SOUTH CAROLINA
Acting Chm.--Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Route 1, Mayesville
1st V. Chm.--Mr. Paul Webber, State College, Orangeburg
2nd V. Chm.--Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr., 32 Bogard St., Charleston
Corres. Secy.--Mrs. Marian P. Finlay, 1717 Green St., Columbia
Rec. Secyl--Miss Jennie Young, S. C. Tuberculosis Assn., 1208 Bull St., Columbia
Treas.--Miss Rebecca Reid, 29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Pres.--Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Dr., Houston 19, Texas
V. Pres.--Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College, Prairie View
V. Pres.--Dr. J. L. Clark, 1416 E. 12th, Huntsville
Secy.--Prof. C. A. Rowe, Jasper
Treas.--Mrs. E. F. Jud, 501 N. 35th St., Waco

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION OF THE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Director--Rev. C. Emerson Smith, 109 W. Grace St., Rm. 202, Richmond
Chairman--President John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond 20

Prin 8-21-54

OFFICERS ARKANSAS DIVISION, SRC

Chairman -

V-Chairman - Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee St., Natchitoches, La.

Secty. - Rev. Charles C. Walker
1216 Chester St., Little Rock

Treas. - Mrs. W. F. Bates
125 Atkins, N. Little Rock

November 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR
FROM: GTH

We are trying to keep up to date for the Central Office a list of the responsible board officers of all state divisions, as these positions are filled. The attached list is the beginning. Will you aid us by letting us have the names of the officers of the Louisiana Division and help us by noting additions to this list as state organizations become established. It will be important to note the names of the responsible White and Negro persons involved in the organization. (This may mean the name of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The two representatives"ex-officio to the Council itself" should also be known. The provision in the SRC by-laws for two "ex-officio members from each affiliated state organization" was provided in order to insure the biracial representation from state organizations.) The list attached is for your use. There is a copy in my files and a copy in the central files for use by GSM, HCF and all other people who will need to know about the "official" and responsible people in each state organization.

rwf

12/9/54

RNF

STATE DIVISIONS OF SRC

ORGANIZED
(Executive Secretary hired)

Alabama: Robert E. Hughes
Room 206, Moore Building
Court Street
Montgomery 2-0450

Georgia: Guy H. Wells
794 Los Angeles Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta (home) ATwood 9533

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta (office) ALpine 4063

Louisiana: Milton Conrad Vigo
1224 Ursulines Street
New Orleans 16, CAnal 4635

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans MAin 4295

North Carolina:
Harry S. Jones
Yorkmount Road, Route 3
Charlotte EDison 3-9155

121 East Third Street
Room 209
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Charlotte FRanklin 6-6833

South Carolina:
Mrs. Alice M. Spearman
3315 Colin Kelly Drive
Columbia

Texas: Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Secretary
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin

NOT YET ORGANIZED
(State Chairman listed)

Arkansas: Fred Darragh
1401 East Sixth St.
Little Rock

Florida: Davisson Dunlap
Barnett National Bank Bldg.
Jacksonville 3-6261

Kentucky: Hugh Brimm
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Mississippi:
Rabbi Charles Mantinband
806 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg JUniper 4-7787

Tennessee:
F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.
KNoxville 7-4038

Virginia: C. Emerson Smith *
109 West Grace Street
Richmond 3-0274

*Executive Secretary, Virginia Council of Churches
Department of Christian Social Relations (Unaffiliated)

December 16, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: GSM
FROM: GTH

Additions which should be made to the "List of Key People in Southern and Border-State Communities" prepared by Frank Loescher:

Alabama:

Rev. Dan Whitsett, Chrmn.
The First Methodist Church
Sylacauga, Alabama

Mr. J.T. Brooks, Ex.Off. SRC
Alabama State College
Montgomery

Mr. Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.
Room 206, Moore Building
Court Street
Montgomery

Arkansas:

Mr. Fred Darragh, Chrmn.
1401 E. Sixth Street
Little Rock

Rev. Chas. Walker, Vice-Chrmn.
1216 Chester Street
Little Rock

Mrs. E.B. Dawson, Sec.
P.O. Box 912
Pine Bluff,

Rev. C.S. Cartwright, Treas.
~~1101/Box/972~~
1701 N. Taylor St.
Little Rock

Florida:

Mr. Davisson Dunlap, Chrmn.
Barnett National Bank Bldg.
Jacksonville

Georgia:

Rev. G.E. Clary, Chrmn.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta

Dr. B.R. Brazeal, V-Chrmn,
Morehouse College
Atlanta

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Ex. Sec.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta

Kentucky:

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Mem.Bd.
1350 ~~Hold~~ Fontaine Road
Lexington,

Mr. J.M. Tydings, Treas.
Lincoln Foundation
808 Starks Building
Louisville

Dr. C.H. Parrish, Staff Consultant
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Louisiana:

Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Chrmn.
First Unitarian Church
New Orleans,

Mrs. Nouma J. Rousseve, V-Chrmn.
4636 Willow Street
New Orleans 15

Louisiana: Rabbi David Fichman, Sec.
1626 Pine Street
New Orleans

Mrs. Constant C. DeJoie, Jr., Treas.
601 Dryades Street
New Orleans

Mississippi: Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chrmn.
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg

North Carolina:

Rev. Leon Russell, Chrmn.
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount, N.C.

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex.Sec.
121 East Third St., Rm. 209
Charlotte

Mr. John H. Wheeler, Chrmn. Pers. Com.
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham

South Carolina:

Mr. Richard J. Foster, Chrmn.
Curb Market Building
Greenville

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Columbia, S.C.

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Mr. Dan May, Treas.
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Mr. Lucius Burch, Mem.Bd.
Burch, Porter & Johnson
Court Square Building
128 N. Court Avenue
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3201 Wheeler Street
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Prairie View College
Prairie View,

Texas: Dr. J.L. Clark, V-Chrmn.
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Tex.

Mr. D.A. Rowe, Sec.
Jasper, Tex.

Mr. J.D. McLeod - Historian
805 19½ Street
Huntsville

Virginia: Rev. W. Carrol Brooke, Ex.Of., Mem.Bd.
Box 208
Staunton, Va.

Up-to-date as of 12/21/54

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The First Methodist Church
Sylacauga, Alabama

Mr. J.T. Brooks, V.Chrmn., EO-SRC
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama

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1216 Chester Street
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Rev. C.S. Cartwright, Treas.
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Rocky Mount

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Waco

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3201 Wheeler Street
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Prairie View College
Prairie View, Tex.

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Mr. D.A. Rorr, Sec.
Jasper

Mr. J.D. McLeod, Historian
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1/17/55

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c/o News-Journal
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~~Rocky Mount~~

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133 E. Hargett St
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Atlantic Christian College
Wilson, N.C.

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Box 661 Chpl Hill

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~~Mr. John H. Marion - E~~

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Box 208
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Bon Air Presbyterian Church
Buford Road
Bon Air, Va.

Mr. William F. Cooper - Assoc.
Hampton Institute
Va.

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES FEB 8 1955

February 7, 1955

To: Dr. Fred B. Routh

Changes will be made in this list of officers and committee members at our Annual Meeting, which will take place some time in March.

H.S.J.

Harry S. Jones

HSJ:s
Encl.

mc

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Reverend Leon Russell	1st Methodist Church, Rocky Mount
Mr. John R. Larkins	133 E. Hargett St., Raleigh
Prof. C. H. Hamlin	Atlantic Christian College, Wilson
Mr. John H. Wheeler	Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham
Prof. Guy B. Johnson	Box 652, Chapel Hill
Harry S. Jones	121 E. 3rd St., Rm. 209, Charlotte
Pres. J. W. Seabrook	State Teachers College, Fayettesville
Dr. Roy M. Brown	RFD #1, Chapel Hill
Mr. W. L. Greene	115½ E. Hargett St., Raleigh
Miss Gertrude Weil	200 W. Chestnut St., Goldsboro
Pres. R. D. Wellons	Pembroke College, Pembroke
Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson	R.# 3, Henderson, N.C. ~~c/o Bunn High School, Bunn~~
Pres. H. L. Trigg	St. Augustine College, Raleigh
Dean Moses S. Belton	Johnson C. Smith Univ., Charlotte
Mrs. Mary C. Holliday	241 Garfield St., Statesville
Dr. S. E. Duncan	State Dept. of Pub. Instr., Raleigh
Mr. G. H. Ferguson	State Dept. of Pub. Instr., Raleigh

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

CHAIRMAN: The Reverend Leon Russell	1st Methodist Church, Rocky Mount
1st Vice Chr.: Mr. John R. Larkins	133 E. Hargett St., Raleigh
2nd Vice Chr.: Prof C. H. Hamlin	Atlantic Christian College, Wilson
Treasurer: Mr. John Wheeler	Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham
Secretary: Prof. Guy B. Johnson	Box 652, Chapel Hill
Executive Sec.: Harry S. Jones	121 E. 3rd St., Rm. 209, Charlotte

Porgram Planning Committee

Mr. W. L. Greene	115½ E. Hargett St., Raleigh
Dean Moses S. Belton	Johnson C. Smith Univ., Charlotte
Rev. Leon Russell	1st Methodist Church, Rocky Mount
Mr. John H. Wheeler	Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham
Prof. Guy B. Johnson	Box 652, Chapel Hill
Harry S. Jones	121 E. 3rd St., Room 209, Charlotte

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
648 Parker Street
Jacksonville, Florida

February 8, 1955

TO ALL DIRECTORS OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RELATIONS:

Gentlemen and Ladies:

Mr. Fred South, who is presently working in the Atlanta office of the Southern Regional Council and is aiding the state organizations in developing their programs, will take a tour throughout the entire state of Florida commencing February 11, 1955. He will spend one or more days in each locality and will try to have a meeting with the new directors for the council for that area and all other persons who are interested.

It is planned that as a result of his visit each of the proposed districts under the charter will be able to organize their district, and the directors can make preparations to attend a statewide meeting of the directors to be held around the first of March.

Mr. South's itinerary while in the state of Florida is as follows:

1. February 11th through 13th, Miami area.

2. February 14th, Tampa-St. Petersburg area.

3. February 15th, Orlando area.

4. February 16th, Gainesville-Ocala area.

5. February 17th, Daytona Beach area.

6. February 18th, Jacksonville area.

7. February 19th, Tallahassee area.

It is planned that Mr. South will be in the Pensacola area toward the latter part of February. Upon arriving in an area Mr. South will contact one or more of the newly elected directors of the Florida Council. The newly elected directors for each area are as follows:

1. Miami Area.

Mr. Hollis Rinehart
815 Ingraham Bldg.
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Maymie Williams
1200 N.W. 6th Avenue
Miami 36, Florida

Mrs. Edward Ulrich
Miami, Florida

Mr. W. C. Taylor
P. O. Box 484
Belle Glade, Florida

2. Orlando-Tampa Area.

Mrs. E. C. Brown
35 Fourth Street
St. Petersburg, Florida

Mr. Reese Smith
P. O. Box 3239
Tampa, Florida

Miss Margaret Blake
2302 21st Avenue
Tampa 5, Florida

Mr. Edward D. Davies
601 W. Broadway Street
Ocala, Florida

3. Pensacola-Tallahassee Area.

Professor A. L. Kidd
Florida A. & M. University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. Horace Goode
405 1/2 N. Devillair St.
Pensacola, Florida

Mr. Gilbert L. Porter
Lincoln High School
Tallahassee, Florida

Professor Paul Finner
930 W. Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida

Rev. Alvin Bullen
P. O. Box 4882
Warrington, Florida

4. Jacksonville Area.

Mr. Herbert H. Davidson
The Daytona Beach News-Journal
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. Florence Dixon
1902 Venus Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Mr. L. H. Burney
1147 W. 1st Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Mr. R. P. Daniel
1851 Mallory Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Nathan Starr
1326 N.W. 10th Street
Gainesville, Florida

Mr. V. C. Johnson
R.F.D. #1, Box 9
Dinsmore, Florida

Mr. Rutheled Wolter
Florida National Bank Bldg.
Jacksonville, Florida

Mr. J. H. Whittington
1632 Perry Street
Jacksonville, Florida

It is provided in the new charter that each district can have as many as ten directors. It is hoped that when Mr. Routh visits each district that the newly elected directors can recommend the election of additional directors, whose nominations will be considered at the statewide directors' meeting around March 1st.

A copy of the charter and new by-laws will be mailed to each director this week.

Sincerely,

Davisson F. Dunlap

Davisson F. Dunlap,
Acting President

DFD:mw

Florida Executive Committee

President: Dr. Paul F. Finner
930 W. Park
Tallahassee, Fla.

V. President: Mr. W.C. Taylor
P.O. Box 484
Belle Glade, Fla.

Treasurer: Mrs. I.H. Burney
1187 West 10th
Jacksonville, Fla.

Sec. Mrs. Nathan Starr
1326 N.W. 10th Ave.
Gainsville, Fla.

Mr. L.M. Kidd, Florida A. & M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.

Mr. Hollis Rinehart, 815 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

Mr. H. Davidson, Daytona Beach News-Journal, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mr. D. Dunlap, Barnett National Bank Bldg., Jacksonville

(Dictated February 23, 1955)

Va.

FOR THE FILES

An organizing meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations was held at the Central YMCA in Richmond, February 22. Lunch at 12:30. Got underway about 1:30.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee reported that of the forty-nine persons invited, thirty-one or so had accepted. And word of acceptance was received from a couple in the course of the meeting.

GSM learned that those who had accepted were the following:

Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
First Baptist Church
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. Belle Boone Beard
Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar, Virginia

Honorable Armistead L. Boothe
505 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
University of Virginia (Box 1183)
Charlottesville, Virginia

Reverend Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
209 Ampthill Road
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Henry Decker

Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Roland D. Ealey
420 North First
Richmond, Virginia

Emanuel Emrock

Richmond, Virginia

Very Rev. Msgr. J. Louis Flaherty
Box 1176
Richmond, Virginia

Miss Susie Peach Foster
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Rev. Ralph Galt
New Market, Virginia

Miss Margaret Garrity
3571 S. Stafford Street
Fairlington, Virginia

Most Rev. Joseph Hodges
Bishop of Richmond
316 East Marshall Street
Richmond, Virginia

Miss Rachel Henderlite
Assembly's Training School
3400 Brook Road
Richmond, Virginia

T. H. Henderson
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Louis I. Jaffe
7440 Pinecroft Lane
Norfolk

Lawrence King

Richmond, Virginia

Rt. Rev. W. H. Marmion
1000 First Street, S. E.
Roanoke 9, Virginia

M. C. Martin
Danville, Virginia

J. Kenneth Moreland
Randolph-Macon College
Lynchburg, Virginia

J. Earl Moreland
Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

Dr. H. T. Penn
36 Center Avenue, N. W.
Roanoke, Virginia

Professor Harry Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Gerald C. Speidel
Lane High School
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mrs. Grelet Simpson

Ashland, Virginia

Thomas Young
Journal and Guide
Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Rev. Wyatt T. Walker
Guilfield Baptist
Petersburg, Virginia

J. B. Woodson
Blackstone, Virginia

Mrs. Arnold Zetlin
Heron Lane
Norfolk, Virginia

Additionally, word was received that Mr. Cooper at Hampton had told Mr. Ellison that he could accept. Mr. Welstead appeared at the meeting, though he had not yet cleared with his agency his own final acceptance.

Those present at the luncheon included the following:

Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
Dr. Belle Boone Beard
Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Rev. Carroll Brooke
Roland D. Ealey
Emanuel Emrock
Very Rev. Msgr. J. Louis Flaherty
Rev. Ralph Galt
M. C. Martin
J. Kenneth Moreland
J. Earl Moreland
Harry Roberts
Mrs. Grelet Simpson
Thomas Young
Wyatt T. Walker (Rev.)
I. C. Welstead

In addition, those present at the luncheon included from the Nominating Committee, Rupert Picott, Wilson Brown, and Emerson Smith, as well as Roberts and Ellison and Brooke. George Mitchell, Fred Routh, and C. H. Parrish were also present.

Word had been received from Mr. Colgate Darden that he did not wish to accept. Mr. Ben Lacey had written that he would retire shortly, and therefore did not wish to accept, though ordinarily he would be eager to accept. Recommended his successor, Dr. W. A. Jones, of Charlotte, incoming February, 1955.

Mitchell explained the terms on which SRC could assist a Virginia Council. Routh and Parrish helped on this, and Parrish quite set the tenor and comfort of the meeting.

A resolution was carried unanimously establishing the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Mr. Carroll Brooke was unanimously elected temporary chairman. Carroll Brooke then appointed the following committees:

Nominating Committee

T. H. Henderson
Emanuel Emrock
Very Rev. Msgr. J. Louis Flaherty
Harry Roberts

By-Laws Committee

Roland D. Ealey
Rachel Henderlite
Sarrah Patton Boyle
Rev. Wyatt T. Walker
Hon. Armistead L. Boothe

Personnel Committee

Dr. J. Earl Moreland, Ashland
Dr. Belle Boone Beard
Thomas Young
W. M. Cooper
M. C. Martin

The first named in each case would be the chairman.

Wherepon the meeting adjourned.

SRC bore the travel expenses of those from out of town, and paid for the luncheon.

George S. Mitchell

GSM.

cc: CHP
FBR

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

HCF
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RETURN TO

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Elected at the Annual Meeting April 26, 1955

CHAIRMAN:	Dr. R. D. Wellons	Pembroke College, Pembroke
1st VICE CHR:	Mr. John R. Larkins	133 East Hargett St., Raleigh
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TREASURER:	Mr. John H. Wheeler	Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham
SECRETARY:	Dr. Guy B. Johnson	Box 652, Chapel Hill
EXECUTIVE SEC:	Harry S. Jones	121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. J. W. Seabrook	Fayetteville State College, Fayetteville	
Dr. Cameron McRae	Dist. Health Dept., Burnsville	3-year term
Mr. W. L. Greene	115½ East Hargett St., Raleigh	
Miss Gertrude Weil	200 West Chestnut Street, Goldsboro	
Mrs. Mary C. Holiday	241 Garfield Street, Statesville	
Mr. Lorimer Midgette	Elizabeth City	2-year term
Dr. S. E. Duncan	State Dept. of Pub. Instruction, Raleigh	
Rev. Leon Russell	First Methodist Church, Rocky Mount	
Dr. Waldo Beach	Duke Divinity School, Durham	
Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey	700 West Monroe Street, Salisbury	1-year term
Dean Moses S. Belton	Johnson C. Smith University - Charlotte	
Mr. G. H. Ferguson	State Dept. of Pub. Instruction, Raleigh	

1954-55

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STATE DIVISIONS

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Alabama Council on Human Relations Division, SRC Rev. Dan Whitsett, Chrmn. Sylacauga, Ala. The First Methodist Church	Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec. Room 206, Moore Building Court Street, Tel. 2-0450 Montgomery, Ala.
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✓ Rev. Chas. Walker, Vice-~~Pres.~~ Chmn. 1216 Chester St Little Rock	
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✓ Rev. C.S. Cartwright - Treas. 1701 N. Taylor St. Little Rock, Ark.	
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J. H. Tydings - Treas.
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63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
December 5, 1956

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63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
January 11, 1957

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P Sept. 1957

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New York, New York

Penn Community Services
Courtney Siceloff, Director
IP St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

The Potomac Institute, Inc.
Harold C. Fleming, Executive Vice President
Arthur J. Levin, Staff Director 2 Envelopes
1501 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
332-5566

The Presbyterian Church in US Board of Christian Education
Malcolm P. Calhoun
(see back) 8 North Sixth treet
R Richmond, Virginia
MIlton 3-6691

Protestant Episcopal Church
The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee - ~~Assoc. Secretary~~ Executive Council
~~P.O. Box 853~~ 815 Second ave
~~Lynchburg, Virginia~~ N.Y. N.Y. 10017
VI 5-8995 or VI 6-8937

apt 6-E
279 East 28th St
New York NY
10016

Mrs. H. V. Richardson
671 Beckwith Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30314

Southern Baptist Convention, Christian Life Commission
Foy Valentine, Executive Secretary-Treasurer
R 161 Eighth Avenue, N.
Nashville, Tennessee
ALpine 4-1631

Southern Christian Leadership Conference 522 - 1420
Andrew Young
IP 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
524-1378

Home Mission Board Southern Baptist Convention
Dr. Victor T. Glass
R 161 Spring St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Southern Student Organizing Committee
Miss Sue Thrasher
P.O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey
6780 S.W. 75th Terrace
South Miami, Fla. 33143

IA
(Julian Bond)

Student Noviolent Corrdinating Committee
James R. Forman, Executive Secretary
360 Nelson, S.W.
688-0331

Union of American Hebrew Congregations
(Staff unknownat present)
816 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida

Unitarian Universalist Regional Office
Cliff Hoffman
R 1145 Peachtree, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
872-2032

United Automobile Workers, ~~Afl-CIO, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department~~
Earl H. Henderson, Field Representative
~~3304 Capital Trail~~ 1776 Peachtree St. N.W.
~~Cranston Heights, Wilmington, Delaware~~ atlanta Ga
(check with Ed for address)

United Church of Christ Council for Christian Social Action
S. Garry Oniki, ssociate Secretary on Race Relations
289 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

United Church of Christ
Edward M. Brown, Consultant on Christian Human Relations
R 499 Emory Circle, N.E.
Atlanta 7, Ga.
378-7913

United Church of Christ, Fisk University
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

The Rev. Harold K. Schulz, Ex. Sec.
Committee for Racial Justice Now, United Church of Christ
R 289 Park Ave., South
New York, New York

Dr. J. Oscar Lee, X Director
National Conference on Religion and Race
475 Riverside Dr.
New York, New York

Committee of Southern Churchmen
Will Campbell
1106- 19th Ave S.
Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Jean Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

J. Oscar McCloud
United Presbyterian Field Office
41 Exchange Place Se.E.
Room 403-404
Atlanta, Ga.

United Presbyterian Church in the USA, Regional Office, Church and Society
John H. Marion, Jr., Special Fiedl Representative
2 011 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee
CY2-2509

Ben Sissel
Sec. for National Affaird, United Presbyterian Church
110 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Steven McNichols,
USNSA
3457 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

YMCA's Southern Area Council of
Dunbar Reid
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 1-0352

YWCA National Student Council
Miss Rosetta Gardner
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 5-2372

Miss Florence Harris (YWCA Special Project)
226 Maxwell St.
Decatur, Ga.

MINUTES - SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta, Ga. - April 15, 1965

The meeting was scheduled on April 15 so that persons who wished could attend the regional meeting sponsored by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission held in Atlanta on April 14.

On the morning of the 15th the SIC meeting was held jointly with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

In the afternoon SIC met at the SRC conference room. In addition to discussion of programs and events in the region, the chairman and members of the steering committee were selected for the coming year. Selected were:

Chairman: Jean Fairfax

Steering Committee:

Charles Wittenstein American Jewish Cmte.
Ruby Hurley — NAACP
Rosetta Gardner — YWCA
Paul Anthony
Neil Tarplee — Protestant Episcopal Church
Ed Brown — United Church of Christ
Jack Sisson — National Catholic Conference for I.J.
Ted Freedman — A.D.L.
Al Kehrer. — AFL-CIO

The next meeting of the SIC was set for June 16, to be held in Atlanta at the SRC office.

Miss Johnson

Margaret Munn

John Marsey

John Griffin

Jerry Tarley

Mrs. Edith Walch

Presbyterian Reg Office

B of Womens Work

Atlanta

2115 Monroe Dr. N.E.

Minutes only:

All state Council on H.R. directors, omit Kentucky, Texas

1. Mr. John DeJ. Pemberton
ACLU American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
N.Y. 10

2. Mr. Harold Murray
American Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations
165 E. 56th Street
N.Y. 22, N.Y.

3. Mr. Philip Perlmutter
315 N. 7th Street
St. Louis 1, Mo.

~~Mr. 4.~~ Mr. Ben Muse
~~Manassas, Virginia~~

5. Mr. Noyes Collinson
AFSC
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georiga

6. Mr. Galen Martin
Ky. Commission on Human Rights
311 Capitol Building
Frankfort, Ky.

7. Miss Edith Lerrigo
National Board YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
N.Y. 22

8. Miss Mary Jane Willett
Executive Community Division
YWCA
600 Lexington Ave.
New York 22

9. ~~Galen Weaver~~
~~United Church of Christ~~ (~~requested~~)
~~(find address)~~
~~289 Park Avenue South~~
~~New York 10, New York~~

~~New Nat'l Conf on Religion + Race Represented~~

10 - Mr. Ed Driscoll
Georgia Council of Churches
26 ~~83~~ Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Pat:

~~Add to~~ Attach a note to the end of your S.I.C. list, to invite Mr. George Walters, Student Inter-racial Ministry, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 553, New York, N.Y. 10027 — to the next meeting.

Ed.

E

AGENDA

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

January 26-27, 1966

(The Meeting will be in the conference room of the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia, beginning at 2:00 P.M. on January 26.)

1. Reorganization of Federal Civil Rights Machinery

   Interpretation and Projection
   Harold C. Fleming, the Potomac Institute

2. New Agency Programs

   Reports on new program from SRC, AFSC, SCLC, ADL, CORE, SNCC, American Baptist Convention, others.

   (All agencies are requested to report on new programs and to bring any available literature with them.)

3. School Desegregation Developments

4. Medicare: Possibility of interagency project to inform citizens of provisions of the new law.

(35) Arnelle Ponder - SCLC -
(36) Josh Springfield - L. House

(29) Matt Ahman - Nat Cath. Conf. Int. Justice
(30) - Methodist Women
(31) Richard Haley - CORE
(32) Bea Botnick - ADL
(33) Ted Friedman - ADL
(34) Rosetta Gardner - YWCA -
(35) Alan Gartner ~~Core~~ CORE
Harold Fleming - What does reorganization

Pres. Com. on Employment - disbanded -
Contracts → labor
in House - C S Com.
John Hope in E. Edu. Opp.
Alans for Progress - really a private group -

Title VII - Equal Employment Opp. Com. -
Somewhat weaker than state groups bec -
no enforcement power of own. Can
refer to J. Dr. Really a small piece
to get at job creation or non-disc.
employment or retraining.

Education - ECOP - Dove Seitz still head
Will increase staff - but not enough
Still problem of getting an organized
nationalized unit - Slow getting
ahead. Freedom of Choice Continued, Ju

Bruce Hanna - N.C. of C.

(1) Ed Brown - United Church of Christ

(2) Al Kehrer - AFL-CIO

(3) John Wilson - U.S. C.R. Com.

(4) Mary Lacey - YWCA

(5) Hubert Thomas - Ga Coun.

(6) Jack Wilmore - U.S. C.R. Com.

(7) Allen Black - Legal Defense

(8) Melinda Freedman - ADL

(9) Jim Johnson - U.S.N.S.A.

(10) Paul Anthony - SRC

(11) Jac Wasserman - National Sharecroppers

(12) Ed Stanfield - SRC.

(13) Ed Lewis - SRC

(14) Winifred Falls - SRC.

(15) Constance Curry - AFSC

(16) Jim Lane - CRS.

(17) Frances Pauley - Ga. Coun. on H.R.

(18) Noyes Collinson - AFSC

(19) - Mennonite Central Com.

(20) Vernon Jordan - SRC

(21) Sam Adams - SRC

Harold Fleming - Potomac Inst.

Jean [illegible] - Inc Fund.

[illegible] Gospel Church

Jim G[illegible] [illegible] Potomac Institute

(22) Jack Susson - Nat. Coll Conf. on Int. Justice

(23) Harry Fleischman - AJC.

(28) Charles Witterstein - AJC

F
(thanks!)

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

September 8, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr, Stanfield:

Will you please send us no less than 10 copies and no more than 20 copies of the enclose copy.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS:mrs

Dear Alice -
Ed is out of town until Monday but am glad to enclose above requested info.
It was nice meeting you at our last meeting here and look forward to seeing you again on the 21st.
Regards
Mary Lee

PROPOSED GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEDULE, 1966

Condition of grants:

1. All grants to be paid quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of 1966 unless otherwise indicated.

2. Grants will not be paid until such time as adequate quarterly program and financial reports have been received by SRC.

3. Grants are contingent on professional staff being maintained by the recipient councils.

4. It is expected that local fund raising will be held at least at the rate of 1965. Should this not be the case, revision during the year will be necessary, unless there are special circumstances. In cases where fund raising falls below 1965 rates, staff will withhold funds pending determination by the Executive Committee.

5. All grants are to be reviewed and likely revised if the performance of the recipient council in all areas, including program and membership, is below realistic expectations. In such case, staff may withhold funds pending a review and decision by the Executive Committee.

Alabama	$5,500
Arkansas	4,600
Florida	4,600
Georgia	4,600
Louisiana	3,200
Mississippi	4,800
North Carolina	4,800
South Carolina	4,600
Tennessee	4,600
Virginia	4,600
Houston	1,800
Contingency	2,000
Geo. S. Mitchell Award	1,000
TOTAL:	$50,700

Dear ——

We are pleased to inform you that the ~~ato~~ Council has approved a grant-in-aid in the amount of $ for 1966 for the —— Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions & requirements of this grant. (top half other side)

We are hopeful that substantial additional funds can be secured for the grant-in-aid schedule & are encouraged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely
DA

Posche
18910 N.W. 43 Ave
Opa Locka, Fla
33054

October, 1965

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Paul Anthony, Executive Director — John H. Wheeler, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2809 Governors Drive, S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama
539-4277 (205)
Exec. Dir.: ~~Edwin Stanfield~~ Robert Valder
Chmn.: Nat Welch

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~1200 West Capitol~~ 1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Assoc. Dir.: Ozell Sutton
Chmn.: Walter B. Clancy

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 South Beach Street 624 N.W. 17th Ave
Daytona Beach, Florida Miami, Florida
255-5881 (305)
Exec. Dir.: ~~Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.~~
Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Rev. August VandenBoeke

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
Chmn.: Dr. Joe Hendricks
(Hubert Thomas - HAF)

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn.: Dr. James R. Oliver
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi
948-0878, 948-0879 (601)
Exec. Dir.: Kenneth Dean
Chmn.: Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
No director at present
Chmn.: ~~Dr. T. Franklin Williams~~ John R. Taylor

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chmn.: ~~Rev. Fred Reese~~ John Hill

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1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee
297-6568 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Baxton Bryant
~~Assoc. Dir.: Katherine Jones~~
Chmn.: ~~Martha Ragland~~ Whit Stokes

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~17 East Cary Street~~ 4500 Kensington Ave.
Richmond ~~19~~, Virginia 23221
~~648-4445~~ (703) 353-8997
Exec. Dir.: Robert L. Combs
Chmn.: David Scull

Local Councils with Professional Staff:

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5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 207
Atlanta, Georgia
523-1581 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Eliza Paschall

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas
JA. 6-1829 (713)
Exec. Dir.: Robert R. Alexander
Chmn.: ~~G. E. Dodd~~ Henry Gropper

March, 1965

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
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Atlanta 3, Georgia

~~Leslie Dunbar,~~ Executive Director John H. Wheeler, President
Paul Anthony

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Chmn.: Nat Welch

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Chmn.: Walter B. Clancy

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Daytona Beach, Florida
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Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams

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Atlanta, Georgia
525-6468 (404) 52 Fairlie St. N.W.
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Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
Chmn.: Dr. Joe Hendricks
(RAP: Hubert Thomas)

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Chmn.: Dr. James R. Oliver
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MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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948-0878, 948-0879 (601)
Exec. Dir.: Kenneth Dean
Chmn.: Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1116-23rd Ave.
Meridian, Miss.

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Chmn.: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

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Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

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Nashville, Tennessee
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Assoc. Dir.: Katherine Jones
Chmn.: Martha Ragland

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Atlanta, Georgia
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5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas
JA. 6-1829 (713) Robert R. Alexander (Nov. 1)
Exec. Dir.: ~~Charles Kelly~~
~~Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Geo. Dumbauld~~
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd

Assoc: Bill Silver

October, 1964.

(31) Shemcoan

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director — John H. Wheeler, President

43

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

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~~2108 Fulton~~ 2809 Governors Drive S.W.
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~~852-5338~~ (205) 539-4277
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Chmn.: ~~Dr. Lucius Pitts~~ Nat Welch

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1220 West Capitol
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Assoc. Dir.: Ozell Sutton
Chman.: ~~Mrs. Joe R. Brewer~~ Walter B. Clancy

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KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn.: Mrs. Harry McAlpin
13321 Aiken Rd.
Anchorage, Kentucky

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Acting Chmn.: The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur Dr. James R. Oliver
P.O. Box 2512 P.O. Box 2992
Lafayette, Louisiana Lafayette, La. 70501

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306 First Federal Bldg. Capitol at State St.

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Chmn.: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

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Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

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Nashville, Tennessee
CYpress 1-7544 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Katherine Jones
Chmn.: ~~William R. Willis, Jr.~~ Bryant Baxton ~~Bryant~~ Martha Ragland

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Richmond 19, Virginia
648-4445 (703)
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Chmn.: ~~Dr. Aubrey N. Brown~~ David Scull

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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~~Chmn.: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman~~

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Exec. Sec.: ~~Mrs. Geo.~~ Dumbauld
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd

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129 E. Forsyth St. 303 Market St.
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Exec. Dir.: Ernest Lent

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
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2121 Building, Room 101
Birmingham 3, Alabama
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Chmn.: Rev. ~~Powers McLeod~~

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Chmn.: Mrs. Joe R. Brewer

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Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
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Acting Chmn.: The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
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Lafayette, Louisiana

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Oxford, Mississippi

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Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

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Chmn.: William R. Willis, Jr.

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Chmn.: Dr. Aubrey N. Brown

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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~~525-6468~~
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Chmn.: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman

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Houston, Texas
JA. 6-1829
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Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Geo. Dumbauld
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd

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Jacksonville, Fla. 353-8081 (305)
Exec. Dir.: Ernest Lent

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
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Atlanta 3, Georgia
Dunbar, Executive Director ~~James M. Dabbs~~, President
John H. Wheeler,

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~~Room 1324 Grey Federal Building~~
Birmingham 3, Ala. 101-2121 Bldg.
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Chmn.: Rev. Powers McLeod

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Chmn: Mrs. Joe R. Brewer

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Daytona Beach, Florida
255-5881 (305)
Exec. Dir.: Louis Mitchell
Chmn. ~~Dr. Ralph Dreger~~ T. Franklin Williams

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Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
Chmn.: Rev. ~~Charles Demere~~ Lionel Newsome

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Sec.: Mrs. Thomas P. Green
407 North Hite Ave.
Louisville, Kentucky

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn.: ~~Dr. A. D. Beittel~~ Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
~~Tougaloo Southern Christian College~~ St. Peter's Episcopal Church
~~Tougaloo, Mississippi~~ P.O. Box 266, Oxford, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
~~Exec. Dir.: Harry S. Jones~~
Chmn.: T. Franklin Williams
Sec: Mrs. Blackwell

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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ALpine 6-8808 (803)
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Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

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Nashville, ~~Ky.~~ Tennessee 37212
CYpress 1-7544 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Katherine Jones
Chmn.: ~~George Barrett~~ William R. Willis, Jr.
Hooker, Hooker + Willis
214 Union St., Nashville
AL. 4-1986

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17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia 648-4445, 6, + 7
~~MIlton 9-0872~~ (703)
Exec. Dir.: Heslip Lee
Assoc. Dir.: Ocie Lee Smith
Chmn.: Dr. Aubrey N. Brown

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn: Mrs. James S. Crate
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GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 207
Atlanta 3, Ga.
~~525-6460~~ (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Assoc. Dir.: Tom McPherson
Chmn.: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~3605 Fannin Street~~ 5403 Austin St.
Houston, Texas, 77004
JA. ~~4-5084 (713)~~ JA 6-4829
Exec. Dir.: Rev. Charles Kelly
Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Geo. Dumbauld
Chmn: G.E. Dodd

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE
129 E. Forsyth St.
Jacksonville, Fla. 353-8081 (305)
Exec. Dir.: Ernest ~~Lent~~

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
W. Dunbar, Executive Director James M. Dabbs, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Room 1224, ~~Comer Building~~ City Federal Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
ALpine 2-2722 (205)
Exec. Dir.: Norman Jimerson
Chairman: Rev. Powers McLeod

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Chairman: ~~Rev. Charles C. Walker~~

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Acting Executive Director:
Dr. Ralph Dreger
2867 Justina Road
Jacksonville 11, Florida
RA. 4-5862 (305)
Chairman: ~~Mrs. Mabel Chesley~~

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia
525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Chairman: Rev. Charles Demere

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chairman: Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

LOUISIANA: (No state Council)

NEW ORLEANS COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
Chairman: W. Theodore Baptist
101 S. Wren Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chairman: Dr. A. D. Beittel
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 E. Third Street, Room ~~209~~ 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
Exec. Dir.: Harry S. Jones
Chairman: ~~Rev. Henry Ruark~~ B. T. Franklin Williams, 405 Whitehead Circle Chapel Hill

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chairman: Rev. Fred Reese
4600 Daniel Drive, Columbia, S.C.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
CYpress 1-7544 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Miss Katherine Jones
Chairman: George Barrett

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~114 B Broad-Grace Arcade Building~~
Richmond 19, Virginia 17 East Cary St.
MIlton 9-0872 (703)
Exec. Dir.: Heslip Lee
Chairman: ~~Dr. Thomas Henderson~~ Dr. Aubrey N. Brown
512 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chairman: Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Local Councils With Professional Staff:

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 207
Atlanta 3, Ga. - 5~~23~~-6469 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Chairman: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman
470 Chelsea Circle, N.E., Atlanta

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas - JA. 4-5084 (713)
Exec. Sec.: Mrs. George Dumbauld
Chairman: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

HRC of Greater Jax. Council
Ernest Lewis
129 E. Forsyth St.
Jacksonville Fla.
353-8021

305

23" x 18½

The Rev. Charles R. Kelly 8402 N. Boyle
406 E. Rittenhouse
Houston

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 1965

OFFICERS*

PRESIDENT

John H. Wheeler

VICE - PRESIDENTS

Marion A. Wright
Josephine Wilkins
Rufus E. Clement
Stephen J. Wright

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Raymond M. Wheeler, Chairman

Paul R. Christopher
James McBride Dabbs
Albert W. Dent
C. G. Gomillion
Mrs. J. N. Rayzor
McNeill Smith
H. Franklin Williams
Thomas W. Young

LEGAL COUNSEL

Joseph F. Haas

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Leslie W. Dunbar

*Addresses of officers are given in the attached list of members of the Council. All organizations and positions are shown for identification purposes only.

SRC's Board List of members in Va.

Class of 1965

A. D. Beittel
American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 4325
Fondren Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. Joe R. Brewer
Box 314, Route 1
Scott, Arkansas

The Rev. Caxton Doggett
First Methodist Church
504 South Lake Avenue
Lakeland, Florida

Luther H. Foster
President
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

C. G. Gomillion
Chairman
Division of Social Sciences
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Paul E. Green
Playwright, Novelist
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

John A. Griffin
Executive Director
Southern Education Foundation, Inc.
811 Cypress Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Joseph F. Haas
Attorney
1116 First National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
582 University Place
Atlanta 14, Georgia

The Rt. Rev. John E. Hines
Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas
520 San Jacinto Street
Houston, Texas

The Rev. Duncan Hunter
District Superintendent
The Methodist Church
8705 Camille Drive, S. E.
Huntsville, Alabama

Guy B. Johnson
Research Professor of Sociology and Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

E. T. Kehrer
Southern Director
Civil Rights Department - AFL-CIO
Route 2 - Anderson Road
Austell, Georgia

Mrs. Austin Kimball
3131 S. W. First Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Z. A. Looby
Attorney and City Councilman
327 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
Temple Emanuel
Box 1502
Longview, Texas

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason
2630 Chesterfield Blvd.
Norfolk, Virginia

The Rev. M. D. McCollom
District Superintendent
The Methodist Church
P. O. Box 423
Walterboro, South Carolina

Class of 1965 (Cont'd)

Benjamin Muse
P. O. Box 312
Manassas, Virginia

John P. Nelson, Jr.
Attorney
702 Gravier Building
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Lucius Pitts
President
Miles College
Birmingham, Alabama

David H. Scull
President
Turnpike Press
Annandale, Virginia

A. M. Secrest
5009 Waggaman Circle
McLean, Virginia

The Rev. Kelly M. Smith
First Baptist Church
318 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

McNeill Smith
Attorney
700 Jefferson Street Bldg.
Greensboro, North Carolina

Class of 1966

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson
Christ Eposcopal Church
3841 Hibiscus Street
Miami 33, Florida

Edward E. Haddock
Physician and State Legislator
1133 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Robert J. Harris
Dean
Division of Arts and Sciences
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mrs. Martin L. Harvey
Businesswoman and Chairman
Womanpower Unlimited
415 N. Farish Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

John G. Lewis
Regional Masonic Executive
P. O. Box 2110
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Francis Pickens Miller
(U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.)
Charlottesville, Virginia

L. D. Milton
President
Citizens Trust Company
212 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Riley B. Montgomery
President, Emeritus
College of the Bible
Lexington, Kentucky

Samuel Nabrit
President
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary
Vriginia Teachers Association
316 Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

Class of 1966 (Cont'd)

Mrs. J. N. Rayzor
3207 Groveland Lane
Houston, Texas

J. M. Richards
President
Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Georgia

Dr. Harry V. Richardson
President
Interdenominational
Theological Seminary
671 Beckwith Street, S. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild
The Temple
1589 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
2215 Bonnycastle Avenue
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Walter Sharp
Route 2, Beech Creek Road
Brentwood, Tennessee

J. Ray Shute
317 E. Windsor Street
Monroe, North Carolina

Courtney Siceloff
Director
Penn Community Services
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander
O. Sigur
P. O. Box 2512
Lafayette, Louisiana

James W. Silver
Professor of History
University of Mississippi
Oxford, Mississippi

Moreland G. Smith
Architect
3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery 6, Alabama

William H. Townsend
Optometrist
507 W. 31st Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Nat Welch
Box 1192
Auburn, Alabama

T. Franklin Williams
Professor of Medicine
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Class of 1967

Mrs. Lawrence Coe
Member, School Board
3580 Watauga Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Ralph Mason Dreger
Professor of Psychology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

840 Rittinger Drive
Baton Rouge La

S. E. Duncan
President
Livingstone College
Salisbury, North Carolina

Paul Johnston
Attorney
First National Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Sylvan Meyer
Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Class of 1967 (Cont'd)

C. H. Parrish
Professor of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Mary Sands
1447 Granada Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mrs. Jane Schutt
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi

W. E. Solomon
Executive Secretary
Palmetto State Teachers Assn.
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina

James E. Stewart
Businessman and Newspaper
Columnist
548 N. E. Fourth Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

James Stokely
Author, Poet
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Lee B. Thomas, Jr.
President
Vermont American Corporation
500 East Main Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

The Rev. Thomas Thrasher
Chapel of the Cross
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Mrs. J. F. Tillman
President, Woman's Division
of Christian Service
Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
Palmetto Farm, RFD 1
Lewisburg, Tennessee

John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Box 1932
Durham, North Carolina

Raymond M. Wheeler
Physician
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Bell I Wiley
Professor of History
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

Josephine Wilkins
387 South Milledge Avenue
Athens, Georgia

H. Franklin Williams
Dean of University College
The University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Paul D. Williams
Publisher
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Marion A. Wright
Attorney
Top Knot
Linville Falls, N. C.

Stephen J. Wright
President
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Jack Young
Attorney
The Redmond Building
North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Class of 1967 (Cont'd)

Thomas W. Young
Editor
The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

James E. Youngdahl
Attorney
The Tower Building
Suite 1330
Little Rock, Arkansas

Class of 1968

Fred D. Alexander
Realtor
2140 Senior Drive
Charlotte 8, North Carolina

The Rev. Hubert Beckwith
Congregational Christian Church
of Fairfax County
P. O. Box 186
Annandale, Virginia

B. R. Brazeal
Academic Dean
Morehouse College
Atlanta 14, Georgia

The Rev. W. C. Brooke
St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 4211
Roanoke, Virginia

H. A. Hank Brown, President
AFL-CIO, Texas
Box MM - Capitol Station
Austin, Texas

I. H. Burney
Insurance Executive
101 E. Union Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Irving E. Carlyle
Attorney
Wachovia Bank Building
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Rufus E. Clement
President
Atlanta University
Atlanta 14, Georgia

James A. Colston
President
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tennessee

James McBride Dabbs
Planter, Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Herbert M. Davidson
Editor and Publisher
Daytona Beach News-Journal
Daytona Beach, Florida

Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Frank P. Graham
(United Nations, New York)
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

Douglas Jackson
Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

George Lewis, II
President
The Lewis State Bank
Tallahassee, Florida

Herman H. Long
President
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

The Rev. Powers McLeod
District Superintendent
The Methodist Church
P. O. Box 6531
Mobile, Alabama

Class of 1968 (Cont'd)

Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Patrick J. Owens
Associate Editor
Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

Matthew J. Perry
Attorney
1107½ Washington Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Frank Smith
Director
Tennessee Valley Authority, U.S.
Knoxville, Tennessee

C. H. Thomas, Jr.
Professor of Political Science
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Mrs. Charles White
Member, School Board
2209 Southmore Boulevard
Houston 4, Texas

Life Fellows

Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames
The Wren's Nest
P. O. Box 626
Tryon, North Carolina

Hodding Carter, Jr.
Editor & Publisher
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Leonard Haas
Attorney
601 Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gordon B. Hancock
Educator & Newspaper Columnist
P. O. Box 6056
Richmond 22, Virginia

The Rev. M. LaFayette Harris
Resident Bishop
Atlantic Coast Area
The Methodist Church
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Edward A. McDowell
Southern Baptist Theological
Seminary
Wake Forest, North Carolina

Ralph McGill
Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. David Terry
411 East Seventh Street
Little Rock Arkansas

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

J. Waties Waring
Hyde Park Hotel
25 East 77th Street
New York, New York

W. D. Weatherford
Black Mountain
North Carolina

Carter Wesley
Publisher
Houston Informer
Box 3086
Houston, Texas

5. Number of Local Affiliated or Cooperating Groups

	Feb., 1960	Feb., 1961	July, 1961	
ALABAMA	10	8	8	
ARKANSAS	1	1	1	
GEORGIA	4	4	5	6 - April '62
FLORIDA	11	12	11	
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	
NORTH CAROLINA	1	3	3	
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	5	5	
TENNESSEE	3	6	6	
VIRGINIA	10	11	~~10~~	18 - July '62
AUSTIN, HOUSTON	-	-	2	
TOTALS	44	50	55	

State Councils on Human Relations: Finances

Funds raised locally, excluding foundation grants and SRC assistance, 1962 and January 1 through November 1, 1963:

	1962	1963 (through 11/1)
Alabama	$8,604.23	$7,705.21
Arkansas	3,945.89	8,707.85
Florida	4,563.33	5,654.90
Georgia	3,803.90	3,178.25
North Carolina	9,625.04	8,378.10
South Carolina	4,441.00	5,614.33
Tennessee	4,698.20	4,813.66
Texas (Houston CHR)	5,907.25	8,139.38
Virginia	10,750.00	13,333.13
TOTAL:	$56,338.84	$65,524.81

~~Increase (no~~

State Councils on Human Relations: Membership

	1964	1963	1962
ALABAMA	400	420	350
ARKANSAS	751	503	322
FLORIDA	1,451	718	400
GEORGIA	1,241	1,023	913
MISSISSIPPI	196	45	0
NORTH CAROLINA	648	514	534
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,050	945	600
TENNESSEE	775	676	570
VIRGINIA	2,423	2,367	1,243
HOUSTON	610	509	239
TOTAL:	9,545	7,720	5,171

45

State Councils on Human Relations: Membership

Membership, 1962 and January 1 through November 1, 1963:

	1962	1963 (through 11/1)
Alabama	350	420
Arkansas	322	503
Florida	400 (est.)	~~882~~ 1200
Georgia	913	~~1023~~ 1133
Kentucky	In process of reorganization	
Louisiana	No activity	
Miss		100
North Carolina	534	514
South Carolina	600 (est.)	945
Tennessee	570	676
Texas (Houston CHR)	239	509
Virginia	1243	2367
TOTAL:	5171	7839
		318
		8157
	Increase:	100
	3086	8257

1200
882
318

Penciled figures represent end of year, 1963

57

November 1, 1963

Mr. Harold Arnold, Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
521-2355

Miss Eunice Brunson, Executive Director
YWCA - 72 Edgewood Avenue
524-3416

Miss Dorothy Cotton, Southern Christian
Leadership Conf. 208 Auburn Avenue
ja 5-1763

Mrs. Sujette Crank, YWCA
599 Tatnall Street, S. W.
JA 3-0543

Rev. Ed Driscoll, Ga. Council of Churches
63 Auburn Avenue
JA 4-0971

Miss Rosetta Gardner, YWCA Nat'l Student
Secretary, 41 Exchange Place, S. E.
JA 5-2372

Mr. Leon Marion, World University Service
41 Exchange Place, S. E. Room 301
JA 5-2372

Mrs. Frances Pauley, Ex. Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Pl., S. E. 525-6468

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, American
Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, S.E. JA 3-8451

Mr. John Yungblut, Quaker House
1384 Fairview Road, N. E.
DR 3-7986

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Southeastern Regional Office
Mr. Monroe Schlactus, Director
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
JA 3-1618

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
John B. Morris, Executive Director
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Room 200
JA 5-7975

Mennonite Service Committee
Vincent Harding
540 Houston Street
688-0594

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Southeastern Regional Office
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
MU 8-8868

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Georgia & Alabama
Don McEvoy, Director, Georgia and Alabama call back
1144 Bank of Georgia Building
688-7510

United Church of Christ
Edward M. Brown, Consultant on Christian Human Relations
Decatur Federal Building
373-1234

U. S. National Student Association Southern Student Human Relations Project
Constance Curry, Director
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 701
JA 3-8322

YMCA's Southern Area Council of
Dunbar Reid (i
706 Standard Building
JA 1-0352

YWCA National Student Council
Miss Rosetta Gardner
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
JA 5-2372

YWCA Southern Regional Office
Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
JA 5-2381

SUMMARY 1965

		1964
Alabama	$6,000	($6,000)
Arkansas	4,800	(5,400)
Florida	4,800	(5,400)
Georgia	4,800	(6,000)
Louisiana	3,200	-
Mississippi	5,000	(2,500)
North Carolina	4,800	(5,900)
South Carolina	4,800	(6,000)
Tennessee	4,800	(6,000)
Virginia	5,000	(7,200)
Houston	2,000	(2,600)
Contingency Fund	2,300	(2,900)
TOTAL:	$52,300	($55,900)
Other: George S. Mitchell Award	500	(1,000)
TOTAL:	$52,800	($56,900)

Newsletter distribution:

Florida Council --- 60

Others — 25 each - total 10 260 + 60 = 320

ala
ark
Ga
Miss
35 → NC
SC
Tenn
Va
Hooston
Ky

(25 to N.O., No Atlanta, No 25 to Jax. - 1 each)

Total 260 250

4 25 g
1 5
225
35
260

Others:

1. Fay Bennett, Natl. Sharecroppers Fund, 112 East 19th St, N.Y. 3, N.Y.
2. Mrs. Jane Reed, 3604 Lookout Drive, Huntsville, Alabama

Others:

Bob Hughes - 62 Galway Rd, Avondale, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia
Bill Williams Ill. Comm. on H.R., 160 N. Lasalle St, Chicago 1, Ill.
Liza Paschall
Ernest Lent - 129 E. Forsyth, Jax
Fred Routh, NAIRO, 2027 Massachusetts Ave. Washington, D.C. N.W.
Maxwell Hahn Ex. Vice Pres., The Field Foun. 250 Park Ave., NY 17 NY
Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy Peonic Foundation, 666 Fifth Ave. N.Y. 19 NY
Ben Muse Manassas, Va
Harold Fleming Potomac Institute - 1501-18th St. N.W. Wash 6 DC
Paul Rilling - C.C. on H.R. 1208 District Bldg., Wash. 4, D.C.
Jax. Urban League - 109 E. Union St, Room 1 Jacksonville Fla.
Jim Loudermilk, Wesley Foundation, U. of Arkansas, 730 West Maple, Fayetteville

Fla Cncl 60
Others — 260
~~Board — 100~~
Staff — 20
Others — 15
File — 10

~~46~~
365

concerned

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ending December 31, 1967

RECEIPTS:	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL FUND
Membership and Contributions	$11,323.03	$11,323.03	$ ---
Southern Regional Council Grants	14,750.00	1,650.00	13,100.00
Special Contri. - Development	2,000.00		2,000.00
Special Contri. - Va. Conference	3,260.82	3,260.82	
Film Rental	225.15	225.15	
Refunds	628.97	628.97	
Literature and Textbook Material	10.80	10.80	
Board Meeting	25.96	25.96	
Interest on Savings	48.45	48.45	
VCHR Observer	2.50	2.50	
Non-budgeted:			
Board Meetings	220.00	220.00	
Equal Employment Luncheon	100.00	100.00	
John Marshall Banquet	675.00	675.00	
Local Council Refunds	422.50	422.50	
New South Subscriptions	30.00	30.00	
Va. Conference Refund	2.29	2.29	
Workshop/Retreat	30.00	30.00	
1968 Budget	777.00	777.00	
Total Receipts	$34,532.47	$19,432.47	$15,100.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries	$19,640.98	$ 5,732.75	$13,908.23
Payroll Taxes	864.20	252.26	611.94
Travel Expenses	2,420.44	2,420.44	
Office Expenses	8,060.12	8,060.12	
Board & Committee Meetings	81.64	81.64	
College Council Expenses	46.90	46.90	
Campus Tour Expenses	56.70	56.70	
Fund Raising Project	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Va. Community Development Project	2,000.00		2,000.00
Group Insurance	426.45		426.45
Moving Charges	663.55		663.55
Non-budgeted Items	1,574.17	1,574.17	
Total Disbursements	$39,028.90	$21,418.73	$17,610.17
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSE.	($ 4,496.43)	($1,986.26)	$ 2,510.17
CASH BALANCE - January 1, 1967	5,676.54	1,582.58	4,093.99
CASH BALANCE - December 31, 1967	$ 1,180.14	($ 403.68)	$ 1,583.82

On Deposit as Follows:

$377.52	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Savings)
218.80	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Checking)
583.82	Consolidated Bank and Trust Company (Checking)
$1,180.14	Total

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1966

RECEIPTS:	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL FUND
Memberships and Contributions	$13,064.24	$13,064.24	$ --
Special Contributions	3,944.00	3,944.00	--
Southern Regional Council Grants	12,850.00	4,600.00	8,250.00
Interest on Savings Account	124.98	124.98	--
Miscellaneous	185.00	--	185.00
Non-budgeted Amounts to be Refunded	218.25	218.25	--
Total Receipts	$30,386.47	$21,951.47	$8,435.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries	$18,065.99	$14,815.99	$3,250.00
Payroll Taxes	638.41	501.91	136.50
Travel Expenses	2,765.13	1,170.56	1,594.57
Office Expenses	6,876.14	6,120.18	755.96
Board & Committee Meetings	76.96	61.72	15.24
College Council Expenses	50.00	--	50.00
Annual Membership Meeting	90.00	90.00	--
Miscellaneous	346.99	273.28	73.71
Non-budgeted Items	86.82	86.82	--
Total Disbursements	$28,996.44	$23,120.46	$5,875.98
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS	$ 1,390.03	($ 1,168.99)	$2,559.02
CASH BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 1966	4,286.54	2,751.57	1,534.97
CASH BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1966	$ 5,676.57	$ 1,582.58	$4,093.99

On Deposit as Follows:

$2,329.07	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Savings)
253.51	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Checking)
3,093.99	Consolidated Bank & Trust Company (Checking)
$5,676.57	TOTAL

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1965

	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL FUND
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships and Contributions	$15,163.63	$15,163.63	$ --
Special Contributions	1,950.00		1,950.00
Southern Regional Council Grants	5,200.00	5,000.00	200.00
Contri. for Development Project	2,600.00		2,600.00
Non-budgeted Items	2,921.09	2,921.09	--
William C. Whitney Foundation	2,500.00		2,500.00
Richmond Council	100.00		100.00
Anti-Defamation League	50.00		50.00
Miscellaneous	238.00	35.00	203.02
Total Receipts	$30,722.74	$23,119.72	$7,603.02
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries	$20,388.27	$12,653.29	$7,734.98
Payroll Taxes	622.65	369.45	253.20
Travel Expenses	3,042.15	2,148.23	893.92
Office Expenses	6,828.66	6,346.96	481.70
Board Meetings	9.70	9.70	--
College Council Expenses	2,791.29		2,791.29
Internship - B. D. Doctor	2,291.71		2,291.71
Miscellaneous	609.78	609.78	--
Non-budgeted Items	46.51	46.51	--
Total Disbursements	$36,630.98	$22,183.92	$14,446.80
EXCESS RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEment	($ 5,907.98)	$ 935.80	($ 6,843.78)
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1965	10,194.52	1,815.77	8,378.75
CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1965	$ 4,286.54	$ 2,751.57	$1,534.97

On Deposit as Follows:

$1,547.48	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Checking)
1,204.09	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Savings)
1,534.97	Consolidated Bank & Trust Company (Checking)
$4,286.54	

The Virginia Council on Human Relations came into being as a response to massive political and legislative efforts to prevent integration of the Commonwealth's public schools following the Supreme Court's decision in the Brown case in May, 1954.

Research, education, consultation, negotiation, persuasion, publicity, and the development of individual concern through personal participation in activities surmounting the traditional barriers of race - these were the methods used for a decade in seeking a just society. The organization grew from an idea in the minds of a few to a force for rational action involving many. Twenty-eight councils are affiliated with VCHR around the state; about 3,000 Virginians support the organization as members.

As the organization grew in numerical strength, so too did its purpose for being; during the first days attention was focused almost entirely on the closed schools in Prince Edward County and the port city of Norfolk, and the extraordinary repudiation by the State's political leadership of traditions given the state and nation by Jefferson when they spawned massive resistance. In 1966, the VCHR by-laws were revised to say the nonprofit organization existed to carry on in Virginia an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions; to attain through research and action programs values and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples; to curb tensions and their causes by promoting intergroup understanding; and, finally, to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in securing these objectives.

And while we have been an important force in the march toward equality in Virginia, the council recognizes tnat these purposes as originally set forth and later revised have yet to be accomplished. Change has come to Virginia; and with change has come a change in the objective reality to which we must respond. These new times, in a new South, require new opportunities for biracial, collateral action which changes men's behavior, not simply their minds. The nation,and Virginia, has experienced during the past few years some cold times in our cities, and in our rural places: blood has been shed; neighborhoods occupied; people know hunger in a land of plenty, and have been uprooted. The coldness in our times results from feelings shared by each, perhaps every council member, who, after years of struggle for equality little or nothing of substance seems to have been done about social evils we no longer regard as inevitable.

We know certainly in this age of social and technological revolution that people do not have to be poorly housed, or diseased, or abused through fear, hatred, prejudice. Yet countless numbers of our fellow Virginians suffer these experiences. We know that old absolutes about certain people having certain rights and others having none are gone. We know the future is open and man has the freedom, and indeed, the responsibility to shape his own destiny. Yet, man-run organizations seem able to resist change massively, and we frequently feel powerless, unable to live responsibly. Is there an alternative to the coldness of our times that grows from the matrix of frustration and despair? In the past two years, VCHR has struggled with these feelings, uncertainities, facts, questions - just as have most organizations with the same or similar purposes.

The result of this period of streneous self-examination, of objective analysis of who we are, and what we can expect of ourselves and of our times, is - if, as executive director, I may be permitted a value judgement - an exciting alternative to this coldness of our times.

Meeting Thanksgiving weekend in Prince Edward County the VCHR Board of Directors said, in effect, we have the freedom and the responsibility to shape our own future. And to live responsibly in this troubled day means to take a stand, to act even though organizationally we cannot be entirely certain of the outcome, or guarantee its success. However, action is urgently needed if we are not to drift further into powerlessness, as an organization, or as individuals. Prudent calculations resulting in no action are options no longer available to organizations struggling to over come poverty, racism, bigotry. We can no longer limit our acts by what seems possible but, instead, we must undertake what seems impossible with daring, trust, respect. We at VCHR, certainly a small voice, have set out to demonstrate that black and white people in the American South can share, can build, can trust, can save, can be - equally.

Adopted as policy at that important meeting was the notion that small groups of members in the organization's local councils should begin to organize themselves around certain tasks within the larger activities of their local councils.

These groups would have two responsibilities:

First, they would work at the hard task of nuturing respect, openness, freedom and participation among members of the council.

They would try on a fairly regular basis to come to know one another as people, not personnel to be fitted into the larger organization's tasks. A sense of community among the group members would be encouraged

Second, toward the larger society, toward this cold time, the small group would take whatever action it deemed wise to achieve a just society, and would support people willing to stand up for justice in this day, now, whether in the group or out.

A fundamental principal around which these small groups will and must be built is genuine, lively talk - talk that helps the individual gradually discover his own opinions in a society increasingly regimented; talk that places all individuals on an equal footing. The meetings will be informal; no leader need preside. Discussions and decisions will build on preceding meetings and aim to produce feelings of belonging and common experience. The goal is avoid imposing solutions from above with resulting mechanical adherence, and develop, instead, solutions to problems within the group itself.

Here, the notion of action and discussion alternatives is introduced by the state level organization. On a regular monthly basis, the professional staff will begin to translate needs expressed by individual members into forms which might prompt either action or discussion among other council members elsewhere. Each local council will be asked to consider the monthly action alternative to a particular problem as one which either the entire council might wish to support and engage in, or that a small group might be formed to undertake.

The monthly discussion alternative would aim to provide a similar opportunity for widening individual self understanding. Since

each local council presumably might be discussing, deciding and doing something about the same alternatives with some geographical uniformity, a certain strategic power might emerge in clusters around the Commonwealth. The ultimate hope here is that the process of social change would be speeded up.

Examples of the areas being developed for action among local councils include leadership development, economic cooperation, housing, employment, cultural understanding, conflict resolution and educational/motivational conferences. More specifically, examples include Project Homeward Bound, an effort to assist returning veterans in securing homes and jobs without discrimination; similar assistance for Job Corps returnees; membership services which will reduce the costs of drugs, books, eyeglasses for VCHR members. Advocacy planning projects are being developed in cooperation with the Episcopal Diocese of Southwest Virginia, and with Planners of Equal Opportunity and with the Committee on Equal Opportunity, American Institute of Planners, for staffed projects in Southwestern Virginia counties, and with the model cities' community of Norfolk. A staffed leadership development project in Southside Virginia in cooperation with the Methodist Church of Virginia's Board of Christian Social Concerns, and the Lynch Foundation of Northern Virginia starts this month.

A historical analysis of organizations indicates that strong, lasting voluntary groups such as VCHR share three major characteristics: (1) membership is closely defined; (2) the organization is a legal entity unto itself operated by decisions made as broadly as possible by the membership; and, (3) financial resources come (as far as

possible) from within the resources of members. The VCHR Board of Directors, as this report indicates, has set out to become a strong, independent force for justice in the Commonwealth. We intend to demonstrate the truth of what Murray D. Linclon once said: "If you really want fun out of life, align yourself with some worth, but unpopular cause." We intend to warm up these cold times.

Frank T. Adams, Jr.
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
January, 1968

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1967 Executive Committee and Committee Chairmen

OFFICERS

Position		Local Chapter
President	Mr. M. C. Martin	Danville
First Vice-President	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	Charlottesville
Vice-President	Mr. John A. Lapp	Harrisonburg
Vice-President	Mrs. George E. Mattus	Blacksburg
Vice_president	Mr. Henry E. Howell, Jr.	Norfolk
Secretary	Dr. Edna M. Colson	Petersburg
Treasurer	Dr. J. Rupert Picott	Richmond

Chairmen of Committees

Civil Rights Compliance	Miss Ruth L. Harvey	Danville
Education	Mr. Louis Brenner	Portsmouth
Employment & Business	Mrs. Richard M.Ballard,Jr.	Richmond
Finance	Mr. David H. Scull	Fairfax County
Local Chapter Activity and Membership	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	Charlottesville
Nominations	Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss	Prince Edward
Personnel	The Rev. John J. McMahon	Richmond
Program Planning	Dr.Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.	Richmond
Public Relations and Resolutions	Mr. Carl E. Auvil	Fairfax County
Student Chapter and Campus Activity	The Rev. E.M. Gregory	Richmond

Executive Committee-at-Large

	Mr. Roger P. Bristol	Charlottesville
	Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin	Alexandria
	Dr. Harry W. Roberts	Petersburg
	Mr. A. Byron Smith	Roanoke
Ex officio	Mr. Frank Adams	Exec. Director

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term expires - 1967

Rev. A. M. Beardslee - white
Chaplain Hollins College
Hollins College, Virginia

Henry Berne - white
Binswanger Glass Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Roger P. Bristol - white
College Professor
Charlottesville, Virginia

Rev. C. M. Cofield, II - white
On leave out of the state
Lexington, Virginia

Harold O. DeWitt - Negro
Director of Employment
Colonial Williamsburg
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dr. John M. Ellison - Negro
College Professor
Richmond, Virginia

Rabbi E. A. Frank - white
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. Nelson Greene - white
Alexandria, Virginia

Miss Ruth L. Harvey - Negro
Attorney-at-Law
Danville, Virginia

Abraham Hecht - white
Vice-President, Wards TV
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin - white
Housewife
Alexandria, Virginia

Dr. Edward C. Kollman - white
College Professor
Hampton, Virginia

George P. Lawrence - Negro
Attorney-at-Law
Roanoke, Virginia

Edwin Lynch - white
Real Estate Executive
Burke, Virginia

Rt. Rev. W.H. Marmion - white
Bishop Episcopal Diocese
Roanoke, Virginia

Mrs. George E. Mattus - white
Educator
Blacksburg, Virginia

Rev. J. J. McMahon - white
Director Catholic Charties
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss - white
College Professor
Farmville, Virginia

The Most Rev. J. J. Russell - white
Bishop of Richmond Diocese (Catholic
Richmond, Virginia

David H. Scull - white
Co-owner, Turnpike Press
Annandale, Virginia

Mrs. Samuel Z. Troy - white
Co-owner, Troy's Dept. Store
Richmond, Virginia

W. R. Walker - Negro
Real Estate
Newport News, Virginia

Mrs. Carolyn Worrall - white
Housewife
Keswick, Virginia

Dr. J. Rupert Picott - Negro
Field Representative
National Education Association
Richmond, Virginia

Board of Directors Cont'd

Term Expires - 1968

C. Douglas Adams, Jr. - white
Attorney-at-Law
Annandale, Virginia

Carl E. Auvil - white
Government Executive
Falls Church, Virginia

Mrs. R. M. Ballard, Jr. - Negro
Housewife
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. Dr. W. R. Bowie - white
Va. Theological Seminary
Alexandria, Virginia

Rev. W. C. Brooke - white
Minister
Roanoke, Virginia

Louis Brenner - white
Attorney-at-Law
Portsmouth, Virginia

Dr. A. N. Brown, Jr. - white
Publisher
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. G. W. C. Brown - Negro
College Professor
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Edna M. Colson - Negro
College Professor - retires
Petersburg, Virginia

Moses Riddick - Negro
School Teacher
Suffolk, Virginia

Dr. Harry W. Roberts - Negro
College Professor
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. A. Byron Smith - Negro
Businessman
Roanoke, Virginia

Rev. B. R. Cosby - white
Minister
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Monroe E. Couper - white
DuPont Executive
Waynesboro, Virginia

Rev. Samuel F. Daly - Negro
Minister
Franklin, Virginia

Mrs. Eugene Foster - white
Housewife - On leave in England
Charlottesville, Virginia

Miss Susie P. Foster - white
House Mother
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. E. M. Gregory - white
Minister
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. L. Francis Griffin - Negro
Minister
Farmville, Virginia

Mrs. John Haines - white
Housewife
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Dr. Thos H. Henderson - Negro
Pres., Va. Union University
Richmond, Virginia

John A. Lapp - white
College Professor
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Dr. J. Kenneth Morland - white
College Professor
Lynchburg, Virginia

Aaron Parsons - white
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Board of Directors Cont'd

Term Expires - 1969

Rev. C. T. Ashby - white
Community Organizer
Roanoke, Virginia

Victor J. Ashe - Negro
Attorney-at-Law
Norfolk, Virginia

Rev. H. S. Beckwith - white
Minister
Annandale, Virginia

Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn - Negro
Minister
Charlottesville, Virginia

Rev. Warner DuBose, Jr. - white
Minister
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. George A. Eddy - white
Housewife
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. Isabella Fey - white
Housewife
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. Arthur F. Goodwin - Negro
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Robert J. Habenicht - white
Atty. for Pharmaceutical House
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. Curtis W. Harris - Negro
Minister
Hopewell, Virginia

Dr. Thos. E. Holmes - white
Minister
Roanoke, Virginia

Dr. Douglas M. Lawson - white
Randolph Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

M. C. Martin, Pres., - Negro
First State Bank
Danville, Virginia

Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel - Negro
College Professor
Petersburg, Virginia

Dr. Sam M. Moffett - white
College Professor
Hopewell, Virginia

Winfred Mundle - Negro
Vice Mayor
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. Samuel Newman - white
Physician
Danville, Virginia

Dr. M. F. Robinson - Negro
333 S. Lexington St.
Covington, Virginia

Mrs. E. A. Smyth - white
College Professor
Blacksburg, Virginia

Carrel I. Tod - white
Arlington, Virginia

Re. P. T. Travis - Negro
Minister
Radford, Virginia

L. Douglas Wilder - Negro
Attorney-at-Law
Richmond, Virginia

Charles A. Womack - white
Publisher, etc.
Danville, Virginia

James B. Woodson - Negro
Leesburg, Virginia

Mrs. George Warden - Negro
Dir., Neighborhood Youth Corps
Richmond, Virginia

The major problem facing the Virginia Council on Human Relations can best be stated in terms of a question:

How can a human relations council, admittedly a minority, assist the white American majority to set aside those rigid barriers to genuine equality in our nation? Or, put another way, how can we, as an organization, better participate in the struggle for justice, not only because we should, but because we must? How can we put an end to the ideology which produces hungry children, second-class schools and jobs, inadequate welfare, racism?

It is the search for a response to this question which is the most important problem we face in Virginia as we go about the business of problem-solving.

Frank T. Adams, Jr.
Executive Director
January, 1968

QUESTIONNAIRE ON STATE COUNCIL POLICY ON

MEMBERSHIP ~~AND CHAPTER~~ AFFILIATION

1. Please describe the policy of your state council concerning affiliation with local councils. Do you charge an affiliation fee? What obligations does the local group assume, if any, relative to financing the state council? Please attach appropriate excerpts from your constitution and by-laws.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. What is the amount of annual dues for basic membership? _____

_____

3. Are dues paid to the state office or collected by the local treasurer? _____

If collected by the state office, what portion, if any, is refunded to the local chapter? _____

If collected by the chapter, what portion comes to the state office? _____

4. May a person join a local council without joining the state council? _____

May a person join the state council without joining a local council where one exists? _____

5. Are all dues payable on the same date, or do members renew on the anniversary of their original membership? _____

_____

6. Do you have special rates for students? _____

   How much? _____

7. Do you have an "associate membership" or the like to encourage memberships from the poor? _____ What are the dues? _____

8. In reckoning and reporting state council membership, do you count only those whose dues are current (paid within the last year)? _____

9. Do you have such a thing as a group membership? _____

   If so, do you count all members of a group as members of the state council? _____

10. In reckoning council membership, do you count "dual" or "family" memberships as <u>one</u> or <u>two</u>? (In other words, do you report the number of <u>persons</u> who belong to the council?)_____

    _____

11. In fund-raising, does the state council rely on donations from local councils as a group, or does it seek donations directly from individuals? _____

    _____

Comments _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name of State Council _____

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Southern Regional Council now has available funds in modest amounts and staff consultants in certain program areas to assist projects of local and state councils on human relations. The program concerns with which we are able to assist will be outlined below. But first there are some general requirements which should be kept in mind by councils needing assistance.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use of Consultants

Much of the assistance we are in position to offer is in the form of consultant services. The directors of our "special projects" and their associates are available to help with specific problems at the request of human relations councils or other groups. In addition, the SRC can pay consultant fees and expenses for an expert in matters specified below which are not covered by one of our special projects or where the need is for knowledge or skills which our staff persons do not have.

It should be kept in mind that the special project directors are trying to accomplish a great deal with limited budget and staff. The time that they can devote to education about their purposes and programs is necessarily restricted. Requests for help with specific problems or projects can be answered more readily than requests for participation in conferences, speeches, etc.

Scope and Cost

For some program areas we can supply small cash grants. The SRC is not a foundation, however, and does not have large sums of money available. Imaginative proposals which are apt to bring significant results with minimum expenditure have the best chance of approval. In general we want to enable volunteers to work effectively; our resources are insufficient to provide salaries, office space, and other needs for staffed operations.

Lead Time

Groups should submit requests and proposals to the SRC and secure our commitment of funds <u>before</u> committing themselves to projects. Occasionally groups obligate themselves, assuming that SRC funds are available, only to find that their project, as planned, does not fit our policy requirements or the donor's stipulations. In such cases we can only reject the proposal. Frequently, however, had we been informed far enough in advance, we could have offered suggestions which would have made the project acceptable to both the SRC and the sponsoring group.

Imagination and Innovation

The SRC ordinarily cannot support "group maintenance" functions -- the things that are done to keep an organization going. We are interested in specific projects. For example, there is little interest in helping a student organization publish a newsletter, but transportation money for a tutorial program or a voter-registration project might very well be provided. We probably would not pay the cost of printing a descriptive brochure about a fair-housing group, but could provide a consultant on a neighborhood stabilization problem and buy literature for distribution in a neighborhood stabilization effort.

SRC'S SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Southern Regional Council has five "special projects." These are programs for which funds have been secured for a limited period -- two or three years -- to work at a problem which the Council thinks is urgent at this time. Each special project has a director and most have additional staff persons.

Voter Education Project

The Voter Education Project (which is our second VEP) is directed by Mr. Vernon Jordan. As was the case with the first VEP, there is a major emphasis on voter registration. For this purpose local affiliates of the five major civil rights organization have been found to be most effective ordinarily, Although both a state and a local council have been funded to do voter registration.

In this second, however, there will be two other concerns: citizenship education and leadership development. Both are designed to assist long-disenfranchised Negroes toward effective participation in the whole political process. We feel that human relations councils, as well as other groups, can do much in the way of citizenship education.

One group -- it was not a human relations council, but might well have been -- secured a grant of only $200.00 to pay the cost of transporting a borrowed voting machine to various locations in their county and sending out postal card invitations to newly registered voters. They taught more than 1500 people how to operate a voting machine. In fact, not everyone who felt the need to practice and came to do so was a newly registered voter!

Housing and Urban Planning Project

Mr. Moreland Smith, an architect formerly of Montgomery, Alabama, is director of our special project in housing and urban planning. Recognizing that human relations and intergroup relations are profoundly affected by the physical characteristics of a city and by its pattern of space utilization, this project seeks to make more habitable for everyone the great cities now growing in the South. Much that Mr. Smith and his associates do, of course, does not lend itself to cooperation with state or local human relations councils. But much of it does. It is hoped that the Urban Planning Project may be a resource for any housing or urban planning questions you may have. Moreover, there are funds which could provide consultants to help meet the program needs of councils.

For example, the project suggested and paid transportation and other expenses for a consultant who helped form a fair housing committee in one city. Another possibility would be a campaign of neighborhood stabilization in a transitional area (see our pamphlet, "Neighborhood Stabilization") with advice from the project staff or outside consultants as the case warrants. Your group may need assistance to determine factually whether or not there are irregularities in your city's Urban Renewal program -- and to document them if there are. Or, by prearrangement with the Urban Planning Project, you might be able to offer the assistance of human relations oriented city planner to your municipal officials.

Community Organization Project

Directed by Mr. Al Ulmer, this project seeks to help minority-group communities organize to exercise effectively their due influence on civic processes, particularly as these affect them, and to take advantage of available federal programs. Mr. Ulmer has worked extensively with several human relations councils and other groups. His many concerns include consumer education, self-help housing (for which government financing can be secured), organization of credit unions, buying cooperatives, block organizing, and many others.

To cite an example, one local human relations council discovered that a predominantly Negro public housing project was being allowed to deteriorate, while a traditionally all-white project in the same city was kept in excellent repair. They called on the Community Organization Project to help residents of the neglected project secure equal treatment.

Labor Project

Mr. Emory Via, on a leave of absence from the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, is Director of SRC's Labor Project. This project has three main areas of work:

1. Labor education for local and state union leaders emphasizing understanding the changing South and labor's responsibilities in the area of civil rights.

2. Consultation and liasion work with unions, race relations organizations, and others interested in labor and employment problems.

3. Employment discrimination in terms of public policy formation and in specific remedial programs.

Programs vary from an educational conference exclusively for union leaders, to involving union members in activities related to race relations concerns, to assisting in ironing out problems that arise between a union and an agency working in the area of civil rights. The project is interested in knowing of local programs to improve equality in employment and can offer consultative assistance where needed. It sees as one of its important functions bringing thoughtful labor leaders into contact with receptive persons working in human relations.

Prison Administration -- Criminal Rehabilitation Project

Mr. John Boone has recently joined our staff as director of a special project in prison administration and criminal rehabilitation. It is generally assumed but sadly ignored fact that penal policy and conditions in penal institutions in the South are inhumane. Mr. Boone's concern will be to conduct research, including publication of the results, on this problem, and to cultivate the interest of many groups and of the public in this issue.

Since Mr. Boone has begun so recently his program is not yet fully developed. He has already called upon the state council staffs for assistance, however, and it is hoped that both state and local councils will be in touch with him about local penal institutions and rehabilitation problems. The budget for this project includes a sum for consultants.

OTHER INTEREST AREAS

In addition to the program areas in which we have special projects, there are a number of our research projects which can provide consultant services to state and local councils incidentally. We also have a couple of special-purpose funds and an experimental project for which we are actively seeking the help and cooperation of local groups.

Fair Employment and Anti-Poverty Programs

Sometimes a local council will be pretty sure that something is wrong in the employment pattern of, let us say, the retail stores of their city, but will not know how to go about correcting the situation. Or there may be a problem in connection with the "War on Poverty" in your area: No community action agency has been formed; or it has a non-representative composition; or you see a need for an employment training program but do not know how to get a proposal planned and submitted.

In all such situations the Southern Regional Council can provide consultants who will have had some experience in these matters and the technical competence, knowledge of government agencies and personnel, etc., that you need.

School Integration

SRC has a continuing interest in education and the integration of Southern school systems. In connection with our research on this problems we are able to provide consultant services and some expense money for desegregation problems and efforts. There are the well-known problems of recruiting students to transfer to integrated schools under "freedom of choice" plans and of securing integrated faculties. But more attention needs to be given the less celebrated school integration problems, such as the placement of schools (Is your community's new school bond issue being used to perpetuate segregation?) and almost-exclusive use of all-white-and-middle-class textbooks in the school systems. The SRC will welcome information about and requests for assistance with all such problems.

Welfare Programs

This is another of our research projects. In the budget for it we have anticipated the need for a considerable amount of work at local level on inequities and ill effects of standard welfare procedures. For example, many of the most impoverished counties in the South do not participate in the surplus food program of the federal government because local authorities refuse the modest expense of providing storage. Some local groups have successfully waged campaigns to secure this service, and the SRC could pay to have someone experienced in this problem help with similar cases. Or perhaps your groups needs a consultant to help document the results of such unfair (and frequent) policies as those disqualifying a family for assistance unless the father is absent (even though he can find no work).

Student Group Projects

In order to encourage student human relations groups a foundation has provided us funds to assist campus groups with human relations projects. These could be anything: Tutorials, projects of recruiting minority groups students for the university, assisting students from low-income families to find scholarships a lecture series on campus or nearby, etc. It should be remembered, however, that these funds are available to existing student groups for their projects. Under the donor's conditions we cannot ordinarily use them to begin student groups or to maintain their administrative functions.

Paperback Books Project

This year (1966) the SRC is conducting an experiment in distribution of paperback books among low-income people. With more than 40,000 volumes available, we are seeking imaginative ways of making books accessible to people who may not have had access to them before, motivating such people to use books for both information and recreation, and encouraging book ownership. We feel that this experiment can easily be utilized by human relations councils in worthwhile projects.

Your group might, for example, supply books on child-rearing and home economics to parents of a day-nursery in your town. Or the day-nursery itself might need books for the children. If you have or wish to start a study-hall in a slum neighborhood, you could secure dictionaries and other reference books -- and perhaps a shelf of just-for-pleasure books for teenagers and another shelf of books dealing with Negro history and culture. In almost every town and county in the South there are schools with inadequate libraries. Probably the majority of classrooms in grade schools and junior high schools of the region have no class library. Your group might wish to provide books on the history of Negroes in America to all school libraries in your community, or it might wish to provide a basic classroom library to every fifth grade and every eighth grade. Or it might undertake to set up and service a lending shelf in general stores in a rural county.

The possibilities are as endless as your imagination -- and what we want is imaginative proposals for getting books used by people. Guidelines for requesting books will be sent on request. (Incidentally, the books are provided free of charge, including the cost of shipping.)

NOTE: REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE OR FURTHER INFORMATION MAY BE ADDRESSED TO THE APPROPRIATE SPECIAL PROJECT DIRECTOR OR TO THE DIRECTOR OF FIELD ACTIVITIES, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 5 FORSYTH STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 30303.

Foundations to which FIELD ACTIVITIES NEWSLETTERS should be sent:

Miss Jane Hinchcliffe
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Paul Ylvisaker
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York

Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York

Mr. David F. Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
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New York, New York

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle
New World Foundation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, New Yor

Mr. Carl McCall
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
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Dr. Leland DeVinney
Associate Director
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Mr. David Hunter
Stern Family Fund
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Mrs. Deborah Cole
Aaron E. Norman Fund
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

250/250

THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROJECT

The project has three basic parts:

1. To survey self-help efforts in the South. Programs ranging from credit unions to block organizing to self-help housing are included.

2. To supply consultants to local groups upon request. It is hoped that technical assistance can be provided to low-income groups for extended periods of time (up to three or four weeks) especially in making application for federal programs and in the organizational stages of programs.

3. To experiment with the hiring of people from low-income communities to do organizational work in their communities around local self-interest issues. An effort here is being made to involve church and civic groups, both financially and people-wise, in the problems of slum communities.

LOCAL COUNCIL PROJECTS

EDUCATION	HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH AND RECREATION
VOTER PROJECTS	TRANSPORTATION
STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS	FEDERAL PROGRAMS
LAW ENFORCEMENT	MISCELLANEOUS

EDUCATION

1. Tutorials

   A. Purpose - to help a student overcome educational disadvantage.

   B. Goals - to improve the academic performance of the students.

   - to help the student and teacher become more aware of his community, his history, his culture, and opportunities available to him.

   - to give college students and interested citizens an opportunity to confront some of the problems of their community.

   C. Planning needed - plan for a long term carry through; to include:
   Publicity and recruitment
   Selection and matching of tutor and student
   Orientation - both of tutor and student
   Follow through and Seminars for tutors
   Perhaps a steering committee of the local educators

   D. Additional materials available:

   Youth Educational Services
   Box 3067, West Durham Station
   Durham, North Carolina

2. PRE-SCHOOL NURSERY -

   A. Usually a half day program
   B. Requires fewer than five volunteers: a professional director hopefully
   C. Facilities can be found in churches, homes, Civic clubs
   D. Outside funds are available, but begin program first, then apply.

3. Extra - ACADEMIC CLASSES -

   A. Differ from tutorials - one tutor - to 15 to 20 students; requires a qualified teacher in a subject specialty.

4. SUPERVISED STUDY HALLS -

   A. Easiest of all academic aids to operate
   B. Facilities; any well-lighted comfortable building
   C. Guidance: One or two supervisors hopefully acquainted study habit do's and don'ts

5. FIELD TRIPS -

   A. Rented school buses or member's cars for transportation
   B. Trips to local sights of interest in the area usually with explanation

6. LOCAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:

   A. Surveys of textbooks, library materials, school buildings, class number
   B. Plans for a report to be distributed to the PTA and school administrators
   C. Comparisons between the white and Negro high schools might be interesting
   D. Investigation into plans for future sites of local educational facilities

7. RECRUITING:

   A. Local council effort to encourage transfer to desegregate schools of Negro high school and elementary students
   B. Ensuring that information of deadlines, scholarships, college brochures are available to all students in your community

8. SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAMS -

   A. Pre-integration classes for students entering previously tokenly desegregated classes
   B. To include academic with stress placed on communicative skills as well as just plain old encouragement and confidence-gaining
   C. Follow-up procedure is important to show continued interest. This is necessary to check on possible discriminatory actions and in tough situations to provide some friendly support.

EMPLOYMENT

1. JOB READINESS PROGRAM

   A. A "crash" program concerned with the preparation of individuals for job application and interview.

   B. The program consists of 6 or 7 sessions built about a basic structure including:

      1. Innumeration of opportunities available in the community, featuring local men.
         Opportunities of both employment and academic nature

2. Personal appearance
3. Testing - experience in testing situations, following instructions
4. Interview experience
5. Group counseling with local employment personnel
6. Revision sessions and final testing

2. SURVEYS

A. Preparing a list of all the jobs and types of jobs available in your community
B. Preparing a list of all qualified people who are unemployed or underemployed
C. A survey such as this will readily show whether types of jobs and types of training available in your community or analagous
D. Results of such a survey might point out needs to local employers and schools
E. A survey of the technical training and vocational education facilities in relation to the type of jobs in the area can be helpful in establishing new programs.

VOTER PROJECTS

VOTER REGISTRATION

A. Most councils have participated in the past, but have stopped. There is need to continue an effort to register every qualified voter in your community. Committees responsible for specific geographical sections can report monthly progress. Follow up phone calls and house calls before local elections are needed.

VOTER EDUCATION

A. How to use a voting machine - and other basic mechanical techniques.

B. Perhaps a course on citizenship, two hours a night, one night a week, taught by a local political scientist to include:

1. Short history of the development of the Constitution in our American Democracy.

2. The Bill of Rights and rights of each citizen.

3. Federal government executive branch.

4. Federal government legislative branch.

6. & 7. State Government, possibly a legislator could lead these sessions.

8. County Government, probate judge as guest lecturer.

9. City government, mayor or councilman as guest speaker.

HOUSING

SURVEYS

A. Collection of material concerning general standards of an area:

1. Streets paved or unpaved
2. Lighted streets or not
3. Garbage collection
4. Plumbing available

URBAN RENEWAL AND RE-LOCATION SURVEYS

A. Finding out what your community is doing with Urban Renewal funds.

B. Map of city should be maintained to show trends of population movement and re-segregation attempts by city planners via building new schools and apartments.

C. Information Seminars - giving an opportunity for officials, government, and city, to meet with realtors, and human relation people to exchange information.

D. Fair Housing Education programs and panels for the entire community.

E. Sponsorship of guided bus tours through your community available for asking from local ministerial, educational or civic groups.

F. Obtain a list of re-possessed FHA housing in your city. Such housing is available to all for purchase.

G. Plan an integrated neighborhood in your section of town. Buy with friends and create a model for others to see and learn from.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Surveys - again the importance of factual knowledge of what is going on in your community just can't be over-emphasized. A complete record of court justice, punishments meted out, arrests, hiring of police, etc., could expand into real justice.

B. Court watching

1. One or two members sitting in on court procedures recording events.
2. Research into Judges' past performance so as to be prepared for elections and appointments.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS: (appended to this paper is a brief summary of what various student groups are doing in the South.)

MISCELLANEOUS

A. Library for Local Council-

1. Set money aside to buy books relevant to human relations
2. Lend such books out at monthly meetings; perhaps a 5 cent/ day fee to buy new ones
3. Displays of books at monthly meetings would be attractive
4. Book awards to outstanding contributors to local human relations made at monthly meetings would be gracious and enable you to invite people and expect them to come.

B. RESEARCH - mentioned many times in this report - surveys play an important part in a local council's effectiveness

1. Clip the local paper - requires at most two or three members
2. Take photographs of discriminatory signs
3. Photograph your slum areas; then do something about them; and picture-take again
4. Establish a coordination of this material with your state director. This would enable him to be the most informed man or woman in the state on human relations

C. SPEAKERS BUREAU

1. Panel groups to explain the role of the council in the town
2. Speakers to fill engagements with civic groups and social gatherings

D. Visit newcomers to town to make sure they know of the councils existence and goals.

E. "Swap Shop" meetings with other local community councils near you.

F. Seminars to explain Rural programs to local councils: ARA, OEO

G. Surveys of local recreational facilities.

H. Hospital Survey

I. Bi-racial home-buyers groups to follow up on realtor practices.

J. State-wide meetings of lawyers, doctors, teachers, to have someone explain Civil Right's legislation and suggest their responsibility.

K. Sponsoring of Essay contests in local high schools or state-wide-give prizes.

L. Individual councils serving as adjunct to International

hospitality groups and entertaining foreign groups of visitors.

M. Sponsoring of bus tours for ministerial groups, children, etc.

N. Citizenship course to include a short history of American democracy, Bill of Rights, Human Rights, Federal government, and its branches, state and local government, judicial systems. Give a diploma upon completion.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Affiliated State Organizations

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.
Moore Building, Room 206
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Fred Darragh, Chairman
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Florida Council on Human Relations

Mr. Herbert Davidson, Chairman
c/o News-Journal
Daytona Beach, Florida

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Rev. G.E. Clary, Chairman
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Ex. Sec.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Chairman
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
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Mrs. Margaret Dagen, Ex. Sec.
1579 Parsons Place, N.W. - Apt. 5
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Chairman
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Ex. Sec.
Board of Trade Annex Bldg., Rm. 303
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. M.S. Lyells, Ex. Sec.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Rev. Leon Russell, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
121 East Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Southern Regional Council
Affiliated State Organizations (continued)

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. Richard J. Foster, Chairman
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Mrs. E.H. Spearman, Ex. Sec.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Ex. Sec.
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Virginia Division, SRC

Rev. W. Carrol Brooke, Chairman
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

East Tennessee

1. Mr. F. Woods Beckman — 5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville, Tennessee

~~2. Dr. Bertie Capehart~~ — Acting Superintendent of Schools, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

3. Dr. James A. Colston — President, Knoxville College; 1605 Exeter Street N. W., Knoxville, Tennessee

4. Mr. Herman Daves — 1805 Brandau Street, Knoxville, Tennessee

5. Mr. Haskell Miller — University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennesse

6. Mr. Clarence B. Robinson — 414 North Greenwood Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennesse

7. Mr. Stanton E. Smith — 540 Vine Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Middle Tennessee

~~8. Mr. Alfred Galloway — 508 Lyle Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee~~

9. Mr. W. D. Hawkins — 1713 18th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee

10. Dr. Elsie Lewis — 1724 14th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee

11. Mr. Matthew Lynch — 121 Third Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee

12. Mr. Dan May — 425 Chestnut Street, Nashville, Tennessee

~~13. Dr. Joseph J. Ray — 2903 Westmoreland Drive, Nashville, Tennessee~~

14. Mr. Walter Sharp — Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

15. Rev. Kelly Miller Smith — 328 22nd Avenue North, Nashville

16. Mrs. Molly Todd (Mrs. James M.) — 1489 Clairmont Place, Nashville, Tennessee

17. Mrs. Preston Valien — 339 21st Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee

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West Tennessee

18. Mrs. Alberta Boartfield (Mrs. C. D.) — 4835 Avondale Road, Memphis, Tennessee

19. Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr. — 128 North Court Avenue, Court Square Building, Memphis, Tennessee

20. Mr. Earl A. Crowder — 3538 Shielwood, Memphis, Tennessee

21. Mrs. Margaret McCullough — 858 Whitford Place, Memphis, Tennessee

22. Rev. J. A. McDaniel — 546 Beale Street, Memphis, Tennessee

23. Mrs. Ann H. Rickey (Mrs. Albert) — 822 Charles Place, Memphis, Tennessee

OUT-OF-STATE INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS

1. Mrs. Grace Hamilton — Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

2. Dr. C. H. Parrish — University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky

Tenn: Central File

Executive Board ******* Tennessee Council on Human Relations

East Tennessee

1.	Mr F.Woods Beckman	5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville,Tennessee
2.	Dr Bertis Capehart	Acting Superintendent of Schools, Oak,Ridge,Tennessee
3.	Dr. James A.Colston	President, Knoxville College; 1605 Exeter Street, N.W., Knoxville,Tennessee
4.	Mr Herman Daves	1805 Brandau Street, Knoxville,Tennessee
5.	Mr Haskell Miller	University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee
6.	Mr Clarence B. Robinson	414 N. Greenwood Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee
7.	Mr Stanton E. Smith	540 Vine Street,Chattanooga, Tennessee

Middle Tennessee

8.	Mr Alfred Galloway	508 Lyle Avenue, Nashville,Tennessee
9.	Mr W. D. Hawkins	1713-18th Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
10.	Dr. Elsie Lewis	1724-14th Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
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14.	Mr Walter Sharp	Vanderbilt University, Nashville,Tennessee
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16.	Mrs Molly Todd(Mrs James M)	1489 Clairmont Place, Nashville,Tennessee

West Tennessee

17.	Mrs Alberta Boartfield (Mrs C. D.)	4835 Avondale Road, Memphis,Tennessee
18.	Mr Lucius E. Burch, Jr.	128 North Court Avenue, Court Square Building, Memphis,Tennessee
19.	Mr Earl A. Crowder	3538 Shielwood, Memphis,Tennessee
20.	Rev. J.A. McDaniel	546 Beale Street, Memphis,Tennessee
21.	Mrs Ann H. Rickey (Mrs Albert)	822 Charles Place, Memphis,Tennessee

Preston Valien
339 21st Ave N
Nashville

S.C.

21

New list in files

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Rev Claude Evans
Chm

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
1104 Lynch Street
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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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4.	Dr. David Fichman Secretary	Res:	1621 Pine Street	Wa 5443 Tu 7471
5.	Milton C. Vigo Executive Director	Office: Res:	Rm 303 Brd. Trade Annex 2814 St. Charles Avenue	Ma 4295 Ja 1117
6.	Dr. E. W. Leipziger Financial Comm.	Office: Res:	4238 St. Charles Ave. 1201 St. Charles Ave.	Ch 1276 Ra 4642
7.	Mrs. Milton P. Adler Publicity Comm.	Office: Res:	722 Canal Street 61 Versailles Blvd.	Ma 5292 Un 9742
~~8.~~	~~Bernard Iscoe~~ ~~Constitutional Comm.~~	~~Office:~~ ~~Res.~~	~~201 Camp Street~~ ~~1308 Broadway.~~	~~Ca 5241~~ ~~Wa 6047~~
9.	Mrs. Edith D. Lashman	Res:	1205 St. Charles Ave.	Tu 5237
10.	Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S.J.	Office: Res:	Loyola University Loyola University	Un 5471 Un 5471
11.	Miss Mary Raymond	Office: Res:	211 Camp Street 1130 Eighth Street	Ra 7131 Ja 6024
12.	Miss Sadie B. Barrow	Office: Res:	YWCA 130 S. Claiborne Ave. 1328 LaSalle Street	Ca 9376 Ra 6787
13.	Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.	Res:	1701 Arabella Street	Ja 4014
14.	Mrs. L. T. Burbridge	Res:	2506 Louisiana St.	Ch 1607
15.	Mrs. Lucius M. Lamar	Res:	1203 Marengo St.	Ja 3130
16.	Miss Florence Sytz	Office: Res:	Tulane University	Un 2741 Ga 8548

Ky.

ROSTER

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY

MEMBERSHIP ON STANDING COMMITTEES

The Executive Committee

Carries out actions of the Board of Directors, coordinates the work of all committees, transacts business for the Council between meetings of the Board.

Mr. Wm. Perry

*~~Dr. Hugh A. Brimm~~, Chairman, Professor of Sociology and Human Relations, Carver School of Missions and Social Work, 2825 Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky. Phone: Ta-8311 Residence 435 Blenheim, Phone: Ta-1785

*Dr. Charles H. Parrish, Jr. Vice-Chairman, Professor of Sociology University of Louisville, Phone: Ca-2531, Ext. 279; Residence 926 South 6th Street.

Mr. William H. Perry, Jr. Second Vice-Chairman, Principal, Madison Street Junior High School, Phone: Wa-2816. Grand Secretary, M.W. Prince Hall, Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Kentucky. Residence: 2230 West Chestnut Street.

Mr. Mansir Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer; Executive Secretary The Lincoln Foundation, Inc., Director, State Department of Education, Division of Moral and Spiritual Education, Director Bank of Middletown. Address 1319 Heyburn Building, Louisville, Kentucky. Residence: Owl Creek Lane, Anchorage, Kentucky, Phone: Anchorage (Dial 218) 855.

Representatives to the Southern Regional Council

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, Phone 2-200.

*Dr. Charles H. Parrish, Jr.
*Dr. Hugh A. Brimm

The Educational Program Committee

Plans and develops workshops, conferences, programs of discussion, panels, etc. as necessary to develop cooperative public opinion, and to carry out the objectives of the Council.

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman; President, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky. Phone: 4-7625. Member Land Grant Colleges Association.

Educational Program Committee (Continued)

Mr. Sam Taylor, Assistant Director, Division of Supervision, Bureau of Instruction, State Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky. Phone: 4-2231. Member, Kentucky Education Association, Dept. of Superintendency, Kentucky Education Association, Rural Education Association, Kentucky Mountains Club.

Rabbi Maurice Davis, Rabbi of Temple Adath Israel, Lexington, Kentucky. Residence: 124 North Ashland Avenue, Lexington, Ky. Government Chaplain at U. S. Public Health Service Hospital. Counselor, Hillel Foundation at University of Kentucky, Rabbinic Advisor, Ohio Valley Federation of Temple Youth, Regional Director, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Member Advisory Committee, Juvenile Court, Lexington.

Miss Juliet J. Poynter, Shelbyville, Kentucky.
Member of Womens' Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church, Member, Board of Trustees of Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee Member of Board of Trustees, Center College, Danville, Kentucky.

Mrs. James Strauss, 1640 Richmond Road, Lexington, Kentucky. Member of Board, League of Women Voters of Kentucky; Member of Lexington Council of Jewish Women.

Dr. Leonard C. Meece, Professor of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky; Executive Secretary, School Boards Association; Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky Association of Colleges, Secondary, and Elementary Schools.

The Committee on Finance and Membership

Makes plans for, and conducts campaign to obtain funds needed to match grant of Ford Foundation- Southern Regional Council funds, seeks membership and originates other methods for supporting the work.

Mr. Houston Baker, Chairman, Director of Personnel, Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, 608 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky, Phone-Ja-6183. Residence: 2218 West Broadway, Phone: Cy-7617.

Mrs. Anita W. Robinson, Teacher, Louisville Public Schools, Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky Teachers Association. Residence: 1925 West Madison Street, Louisville, 3, Kentucky

Mr. Norbert Blume, Assistant Director, Department of Research and Education, Kentucky State Federation of Labor, 312 Armory Place, Louisville 2, Kentucky Phone: Cl-7761.

Mr. Estes Riffe, International Representative of the United Steelworkers of America, C.I.O., Vaughn Building, 3rd and Main Streets, Wa-6481.

Dr. Herbert S. Waller, Rabbi, Adath Israel Temple, 834 South 3rd Street, Louisville, Kentucky. Phone-Cl-7648. Residence: 2410 Napolean.

Committee on Finance and Membership (Cont)

Mrs. Nettie Alice Green, Secretary, Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Veterans Administration Hospital. Residence: Old Shepherdsville Road, Route 3, Buechel, Kentucky. Editor, Junior Page of the Central Christian Advocate, Methodist Publication. Phone:Cy-5074

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm

Mr. William H. Perry, Jr.

Dr. Olaf Anderson, Minister, Harvey-Browne Presbyterian Church, St. Matthews, Kentucky, Phone-Be-1661, 311 Brown's Lane. Residence:4213 Church Way. Member Fellowship of Reconciliation, Chairman, Synod of Kentucky (Presbyterian) for the Assembly's Negro Work Campaign.

Mr. J. Van Dyke Norman, Executive Vice-President, Kentucky Trust Company, 5th and Court Place, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. J. M. Tydings

The Committee on Community Services

Recommends to the Board the appointment of consultants, after reviewing the competency and interest of candidates, supervises the work of consultants on specific assignments, helps to plan and organize such projects, and advises the Directors on matters of social action and strategy.

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Chairman

Dr. Charles H. Parrish, Jr.

Mr. Whitney M. Young, President, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. Phone: Simpsonville-2431. Member, Kentucky Teachers Association, The Urban League, N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. Roscoe Giffin, Professor of Sociology, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

Committee on Legal Problems

Advises the Board and the Executive Committee on all legal problems.

Mr. Robert T. Burke, Jr. Chairman. Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville, Kentucky, Phone: Wa-2167. Former County Judge.

Mr. James Crumlin, President, Kentucky State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches. Attorney, 608 West Walnut, Louisville, Kentucky. Phone-Wa-2374

Committee on Publications

Makes plans for the most effective and widest distribution of regional and state printed materials, develops plans for use of mass media, ie: newspapers radio, and television, writers' copy for brochures, and locally produced materials.

Committee on Publications (Cont)

Mr. Frank L. Stanley, Chairman. Editor-Publisher "The Louisville Defender" 437 South 2nd Street, Louisville, Kentucky. Phone Wa-6061, General President Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, Director, Public Affairs Programming, Radio Station WHAS, The Louisville Courier Journal, 6th and Broadway, Phone: Wa-2211, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Cary Robertson, Writer, Anchorage, Kentucky. Phone 48J after dialing 218.

Mr. Charles T. Steele, Executive Secretary, The Louisville Urban League, Mammoth Life Insurance Building, 608 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky. Member of Board of Trustees, Louisville Free Public Library, Director Red Cross Hospital Board.

Mrs. William P. Heuser, Past President, Louisville Council of Churches Women, Residence: 3318 Trinity Road, Louisville, Kentucky. Member, National Board of YWCA and Vice-Chairman of the Southern Region.

Bd - Chas. Steele
C.H. Parrish -
Tydings -
W.H. Perry - (Exec. Com.)
Sanders -

CONSULTANTS

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. Joseph A. Carroll, Assistant Educational Director, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, Member of Board of Directors, Kentucky Teachers Association, Member of the Douglas Division of the Old Kentucky Home Council Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Lee Coleman, Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Rural Sociologist, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Dr. Louis C.Kesselman, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, Member of the American Political Science Association and the American Association of University Professors; Labor Arbitrator for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the American Arbitration Association and the Louisville Labor-Management Committee.

Mr. Howitt C. Mathis, Principal, Drakesboro Colored High School, Drakesboro, Kentucky, Director, Kentucky Teachers Association, Inc.

Mr. Milburn Maupin, Teacher, DuValle Junior High School, 806 West Chestnut Street, Phone: Ja-3551, Louisville, Kentucky, Vice-President Louisville Council for Social Studies.

Mr. C. V. Snapp, Superintendent of Schools, Jenkins, Kentucky. Phone:242

Dr. Willis Sutton, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, and member of Bureau of Community Service.

Dr. Tom C. Venable, Associate Professor of Education, Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, Member of Kentucky Education Association and Kentucky Association for Mental Health.

Dr. G. D. Wilson Professor, Department of Education, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mr. William M. Wood, Principal, Rosenwald High School, Harlan, Kentucky, Vice-President of Kentucky Teachers Association, President, Kentucky Congress Colored Parents and Teachers.

The Board of Directors' Committee On Community Service:

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Chairman — Mr. Whitney M. Young

Dr. Charles H. Parrish, Jr,Co-Chairman — Dr. Roscoe Giffin

9a.

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Staunton

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle - 2nd Vice-Pres.
Box 3183, University Station
Charlottesville

Mr. John H. Marion - Exec. Dir.
100 East Franklin St.
Richmond 19

Mr. John M. Ellison - 1st Vice-Pres.
Virginia Union University
Richmond

Mr. Wilson M. Brown - Treasurer
State Planters Bank & Trust Co.
Richmond

Mr. William Cooper - Assoc. Exec. Dir.
Hampton Institute, Box 203
Hampton (Half-time)

Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
(Housewife)
5407 Matoaka Road
Richmond 26

Dr. Belle Boone Beard
(Writer)
Box 3183
University Station
Charlottesville

Rev. Paul Crandall
(Exec. Sec. Baptist Assoc.)
1 W. Franklin St.
Richmond

Mrs. Henry W. Decker
(Housewife)
308 St. David's Lane
Richmond 21

Mr. Roland D. Ealey
(Lawyer)
420 North First St.
Richmond 19

Mr. Emanuel Emroch
(Lawyer)
4209 Bromley Lane
Richmond 21

Very Rev. Msgr. J. Louis Flaherty
(Clergyman)
807 Cathedral Pl.
Richmond 20

Miss Susie Peach Foster
(Professor)
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg

Rev. Ralph M. Galt
(Clergyman)
Route 1
New Market

Miss Margaret Garrity
(Social Worker)
3571 South Stafford St.
Arlington

Miss Rachel Henderlite
(Professor)
Assembly Training School
3400 Brook Road
Richmond 27

Dr. E. B. Henderson
(Retired Teacher)
307 W. Fairfax St.
Falls Church

Dr. Thomas M. Henderson
(Dean)
Virginia Union University
Richmond

Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Hodges
(Clergyman - Auxiliary Bishop)
316 East Marshall St.
Richmond 19

(continued)

Mrs. Louis I. Jaffe
(Housewife)
7440 Pinecroft Lane
Norfolk

Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion
(Bishop - Episcopal Church)
P. O. Box 2068
Roanoke 9

Mr. M. C. Martin
(Banker)
First State Bank
Danville

Mr. J. Kenneth Moreland
(Professor)
Randolph-Macon Women's College
Lynchburg

Dr. Harry T. Penn
(Dentist)
36 Center Avenue, N. W.
Roanoke 17

Mr. Moss A. Plunkett
(Lawyer)
Roanoke

Dr. John Garland Pollard, Jr
(Physician)
Somers

Dr. Harry W. Roberts
(Professor)
Virginia State College
Petersburg

Dr. C. Waldo Scott
(Physician)
1003 28th St.
Newport News

Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson
(Housewife)
Ashland

Mr. Gerald C. Speidel
(High School Teacher)
Lane High School
Charlottesville

Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
(Clergyman)
Guilfield Baptist Church
Petersburg

Mr. Paul D. Williams
(Va. Rep. for Entzer, Bush & Co.
Book Publishing Co.)
3320 Gloucester Rd.
Richmond

Mr. James B. Woodson
(Principal)
Luther Foster High School
Box 72
Blackstone

Mr. Thomas W. Young
(Editor and Publisher)
Journal and Guide
Box 209
Norfolk 1

Mrs. Arnold Zetlin
(Housewife)
7300 Heron Lane
Norfolk 5

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. W. Carroll Brooke
Dr. John M. Ellison
Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Mr. Wilson M. Brown
Mr. Emanuel Emroch

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Emanuel Emroch - Chairman
Bishop John H. Hodges
Dr. John Garland Pollard, Jr.
Mr. M. C. Martin
Mr. Thomas W. Young
Bishop William H. Marmion
Mr. Wilson M. Brown

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. John M. Ellison - Chairman
Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
Mr. Emanuel Emroch
Mr. Wilson M. Brown

eab/
10/6/55

Excerpts re loyalty statements

From ltr from MAW dtd 7/3/54

C. Each addition to the staff should file a questionnaire showing all organizations of which he is a member of with which he is associated. In a sense I have no patience with this suggestion but among the facts of life is the large one that we live in an age of hysteria and under conditions in which we could be hurt if a member of our staff had connections which might later prove embarrassing. It might be protection to us in the future to show that we exercised diligence in attempting to keep our personnel above suspicion.

Ans. of GSM dtd 7/14/54

C. None of us like this, but we are willing to do what is needful. We have two suggestions and no decision as to which is best:

1. SRC to require that incoming central office and state personnel be shown the Attorney General's list and required to state whether they are or have been members of any organization on the list. If they are, or have been, members of any of them, we could require from the Chairmen of the state divisions a state ment that he had discussed the matter with the candidate and was convinced that the membership does or does not impugn the loyalty of the candidate to the government of the United States.

2. We could ask all applicants to list all organizations with which they have been affiliated and, either through this office or through the Chairman of each state division, handle any unpatriotic listing according to the facts of the situation.

Suggest that the matter go to the Executive Committee.

Reply MAW dtd 7/19/54

C. I think that the idea contained in No. 1 is entirely correct. I am as unsympathetic as you are with the whole concept of prying into private backgrounds of employees. We cannot, however, escape the fact that, whether wisely or not, the Attorney General has prepared a list of what he declares to be subversive organizations. In my opinion we would be acting rationally to employ in the future none who retained membership in any of those organizations. We are compelled to realize that our own interests and the interests of those who provide us with funds may be adversely affected if we ignore this precaution.

Circulate

HCF
GTH
FR
GSM

ROUGH

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the SRC on July 30, 1954, it was agreed that the Council and its affiliated state organizations, as agencies using tax-exempt funds, have the responsibility to satisfy themselves that paid personnel be beyond criticism on the score of loyalty to American constitutional government.

We in this office have faith in the integrity, care, and judgment of those of you in the state organizations entrusted with selection of personnel, and the Executive Committee wishes the steps taken in order that evidence may be adduced that the point of loyalty has been faithfully considered. The Executive Committee's requirement applies equally to all staff in the central office.

The exact questions put to a candidate for employment for the United States Government on U. S. Civil Service Form 57 are those presented on the attached form. At the time when the professional staff come into Atlanta, November 9, 10, and 11, we will explain its purpose in this matter. the Executive Committee and make the forms available to those present. Additional copies will be made available to you for clerical or other personnel as they may be taken on.

Issues

August 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton

FROM: George S. Mitchell

Would you be good enough to work out a letter to new employees of the Southern Regional Council Central Office and of component state organizations posing the questions they must answer in pursuance to the Executive Committee's resolution at the meeting July 30 -- being questions about loyalty? My own notion would be somewhat as follows:

"Dear _____: The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting July 30, 1954, having in mind the Council's use of funds which, by reason of their eleemosynary and educational functions, enjoy exemption from U.S. income taxes, decided that all staff personnel of the Southern Regional Council, and of affiliate organizations, whose salaries may be assisted by contributions from the Southern Regional Council, should give appropriate evidence of loyalty to our American form of government.

With that in mind, the Executive Committee directed that the following two questions be put to all such personnel: (1) Are you now, or have you ever, belonged to the Communist Party?; (2) Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of an organization whose purpose it was to overthrow the government of the United States?

If we may have your answers to these questions, we would be grateful."

PLEASE FILL AND RETURN TO: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A. or any Communist organization? _____Yes _____ No

Are you now, or have you ever been a member of a fascist organization? _____Yes _____No

Are you now, or have you ever been a member of any organization, association, group, or combination of persons which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government, or of any organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the U.S.A. or of seeking to alter the form of government of the U.S.A. by unconstitutional means? ____Yes _____No

Signature_____

Position_____

Address_____

Date_____

9/1/54

DRAFT * LTR TO INDIVIDUAL STATE CHAIRMEN

KS
MET
HCF
GTH
FR
MAW
GSM

October 7, 1954

Dear Mr. _____

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the SRC on July 30, 1954, it was agreed that the Council's state organizations, as agencies using tax-exempt funds, had the responsibility to satisfy themselves that paid personnel be beyond criticism on the score of loyalty to American constitutional government.

It was further agreed that a suitable means of making this determination would involve written reply by all incoming paid personnel to the following two questions:

1. Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

2. Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of an organization whose purpose it was to overthrow the Government of the United States?

These are the same questions put to prospective employees of the U. S. Government on the Government Civil Service Form 57. In the event that the answer to either or both questions is in the affirmative, it would be proper for you to advise us here of your own determination of the present loyalty of the employee or prospective employee that answers in the affirmative.

The Executive Committee established a Personnel Committee composed of the President of the Council, Marion A. Wright, the Executive Director, George Mitchell, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Rufus E. Clement. It would seem that the final determination for any instance of disloyalty would rest with this Committee. This procedure, of course, applies only for such period of time as monetary assistance from the SRC may go in to staff employment by state organizations. The same questions will be required to be answered by all

employed staff in the central office.

We, in this office, have faith in the integrity, care, and judgement, of those of you in the state organizations entrusted with selection of personnel, and the Executive Committee wishes these questions answered only in order that documentary evidence may be adduced that a point of loyalty has been faithfully considered.

Insert

We will be grateful, therefore, if you will request each paid member of the staff of the ___(name of state organization)___ to provide in writing two signed copies of their responses to the questions above given. Forward one copy to this office, retain the other for your state organization's files.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Insert

The entire idea of raising a question as to the loyalty of prospective employees has its repugnant aspects. However, a part of our operating revenue comes from ~~foundations~~ tax exempt foundations. Such foundations are under investigation, if not attack, by a congressional committee upon the charge that they may have supplied funds to ~~subversive~~ organizations having disloyal personnel. We feel that we are due it to our donors to take this minimum precaution to see that they shall not be embarrassed by any laxity in our employment policies.

October 30, 1954

Mr. Richard Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dick:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the SRC on July 30, 1954, it was agreed that the Council and its affiliated state organizations, as agencies using tax-exempt funds, have the responsibility to satisfy themselves that paid personnel be beyond criticism on the score of loyalty to American constitutional government.

We in this office have faith in the integrity, care, and judgment of those of you in the state organizations entrusted with selection of personnel, and the Executive Committee wishes the step taken in order that evidence may be adduced that the point of loyalty has been faithfully considered. The Executive Committee's requirement applies equally to all staff in the central office.

The exact questions put to a candidate for employment for the United States Government on U. S. Civil Service Form 57 are those presented on the attached form. At the time when the professional staff come into Atlanta, November 9, 10, and 11, we will explain the Executive Committee's purpose in this matter and make the forms available to those present. Additional copies will be made available to you for clerical and other personnel as they may be taken on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

[redacted] this letter to:

Mr. Richard Foster - South Carolina
Mr. Leon Russell - North Carolina
George E. Clary- Georgia
Dan Whitsett- Alabama
Rabbi Mantinband- Mississippi
Father Twomey- Louisiana
Albert D'Orlando - Louisiana
Brimm - Kentucky
Davisson Dunlap - Florida
Mrs. James S. Crate - Texas

PLEASE FILL AND RETURN TO: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A. or any Communist organization? _____Yes _____ No

Are you now, or have you ever been a member of a fascist organization? _____Yes _____No

Are you now, or have you ever been a member of any organization, association, group, or combination of persons which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government, or of any organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the U.S.A. or of seeking to alter the form of government of the U.S.A. by unconstitutional means? ____Yes _____No

Signature_____

Position_____

Address_____

Date_____

9/1/54

Loyalty

November 1, 1954

To: FBR
From: GSM

The letter re loyalty statements and copies of the form to be signed have gone to the chairmen of the state organizations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana (Including the chairman of the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations), Florida, Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

This letter has not been sent to anyone in Arkansas, and Virginia. When you have this in mind, at an appropriate time remind me to write a similar letter to the appropriate officers in Arkansas and Virginia.

FILE COPY
FILE COPY

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

November 23, 1954

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council met on the call of the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Rufus Clement, November 23rd, 1954, 11:00 a.m., at the Council's offices.

There were present:

	Paul Christopher
Morris Abram	John Griffin
Mrs. C. Birnie	Miss Josephine Wilkins
Rufus E. Clement	Marion A. Wright

After invocation the first action of the Committee was the following resolution:

RESOLVED THAT, after full discussion, the Executive Committee advises the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Executive Director, and the Chairman of each State Affiliate that the following shall constitute compliance with the policy of the Executive Committee to assure the employment of loyal American citizens only:

With respect to all persons now employed and paid in whole or in part out of the funds of the SRC, and in the case of persons hereafter employed and so paid, the the Chairman of the Executive Committee with respect to the Executive Director, the Executive Director with respect to the Central Office staff, and the Chairman of each State Affiliate with respect to the staff of that Affiliate, are requested to sign and submit to the SRC the following statement:

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity of (Chairman Executive Committee, Executive Director, or Chairman of State Affiliate), I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American citizen.

_____
Signature

The Committee then on motion requested Ralph Barbare, C. G. Gomillion, and Alonzo Moron, to serve as a reviewing committee for the minutes of the meeting of the Board on November 10, 1954, for interim approval of the minutes subject to the action of the 1955 meeting of the Board.

The Committee on motion directed the dispatch of a resolution to Mr. Alfred Mynders expressing appreciation for his years of service to the Southern Regional Council, as a Board member, a vice-president, and a counselor.

November 23, 1954

DRAFT

Executive Committee
November 23, 1954

RESOLVED THAT, after full discussion, the Executive Committee advises the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Executive Director, and the Chairman of each State Affiliate that the following shall constitute compliance with the policy of the Executive Committee to assure the employment of loyal American citizens only:

With respect to all persons now employed and paid in whole or in part out of funds of the SRC, and in the case of persons hereafter employed and so paid, the Chairman of the Executive Committee with respect to the Executive Director, the Executive Director with respect to the Central Office staff, and the Chairman of each State Affiliate with respect to the staff of that affiliate, ~~is~~ are requested to sign and submit to the SRC the following statement:

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity of (Chairman Executive Committee, Executive Director, or Chairman of State Affiliate), I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American citizen.

Signature _____

Names of employees

March 8, 1955

Mr. Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
First Unitarian Church
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

You will recall your letter of January 4th on the matter of certifications.

The Executive Committee of SRC, at its meeting February 17, 1955, directed that in cases in which State Chairmen, on grounds of conscience, declined to certify as to the loyalty of their staff personnel, the Executive Director be empowered to sign an appropriate statement as to loyalty.

This seems to me a workable solution to the matter as presented in the case of Louisiana, and in accordance with that decision, I am making the statement as to Mr. Vigo and Mrs. Cates.

We were all concerned to meet as well as might be your scruples so clearly put, but we had also the obligation arising from the action of the Board on November 11, 1954, as subsequently modified, to respect.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mr. Milton C. Vigo

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

FILE COPY

5 July '55

GSM
re: your request this date for status of "loyalty" certificates from state organization personnel.

note: though I assume this is for professional staff only I have indicated new sec'ys too.

Ala. ok (new Sec'y)

Ark. ok

Ga. ok

Fla. (no personnel yet employed)

Ky. New Exec Dir (Brimm) new Chmn. (Wm.Perry)

La. ok (special case signed by GSM)

Miss. ok - new sec'y

NC ok

SC ok (new Sec'y)

Tenn. New office Mgr. (C.Hughes) Chmn (H.Miller)

Texas. ok

Va. All new personnel; forms should be submitted. (J.Marion; W.Cooper) to (C.Brooke)

This info based on certificates in office safe with Kak as custodian of loyalty program.

P.S. question on policy re: consultants in Ky & Tenn.

FILE COPY

July 5, 1955

FBR:

Will you authoritatively list for me the states which have had personnel changes since we last obtained loyalty certificates, in order that I might write to those state chairmen and obtain the required fresh certificates for the incoming personnel?

eab/

July 7, 1955

FBR:

Please review the action of the Board and Executive Committee re loyalty certificates, and advise me whether in your judgment the language of the resolutions involved requires coverage of consultants, as in Kentucky and Tennessee, by the certificate.

eab/

"hen ans. rec'd - remind GSM that he has to write or do something about consultants.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

11 July 55

TO: GSM
Subj: Your memo to me 7 July 55 re loyalty certificates for states using Consultant system.

1. It would seem that the controlling statement on this subject will be found in the Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council--July 30, 1954

> ....The President of the Council emphasized the importance, in the expenditure of tax-exempt funds, of satisfying ourselves that no person employed by the Council would be disloyal to our form of government. (underlining of "no" mine)

2. In view of this it seems that the requirement of loyality certificates applies to Consultants and that steps should be taken to secure same from state organization chairmen.

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the _____

_____,

I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American..

NAMES OF EMPLOYEES

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
Chairman

_____
Date

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

January 14, 1955
(Dictated January 12)

TO: KS

Could you, at your convenience, tell me the states from which the certificate of certification as loyal Americans have not yet been received.

How do we stand on this matter in this office? Have I done my duty, and has Marion Wright?

GSM.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . KATHERINE STONEY . . .

Re your memor attached we have received forms for the following:

From Alabama - to cover Robert Hughes wrote for secs Jan. 8

✓ From Georgia - to cover Dr. Wells and Mrs. Knox

✓ From Texas - to cover Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Lombard

From N. C. - tocover Mr. Jones wrote for Sec's Jan 8

From S. C. to cover Mrs. Spearman ✓ Mrs Oglesby

No forms on file for Louisiana

No forms on file for Mississippi - though their staff just beginning. wrote for Mrs Fields Jan. 8

If necessary for clerical staff to be covered then need additional ones from Alabama, N. C., and S. C. on their clerical persons.

As re this office - Dr. Clement has signed re you as Edecutive. No form from you re Central staff.

Yes - asked Brown for one for Mrs. Rogers. Jan. 8. '55

Forms attached

esh

State - General

MEMO

February 22, 1956

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

Will you please consult the files as to availability of certificates by appropriate State officers for administrative and clerical personnel presently being paid by our State groups?

I dare say some of those more recently employed are not covered by certificates.

If you notify me which are not so covered, I will correspond with the appropriate over-officers with a view to getting the certificates snuggled in.

March 27, 1956

Rev. Duncan Hunter
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Dear Rev. Hunter:

The Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council at its 1954 meeting made a requirement that all personnel employed in the central and state offices have adduced for them some evidence of loyalty. The Executive Committee, in working out the procedure, asked that state chairmen testify as to the loyalty of all personnel directly employed in the state programs.

So, if you will be so good as to send in appropriate certification for Mr. Fred D. Gray, Associate Director and Mrs. John R. Pate, office secretary, we will be grateful.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Mrs. W. H. Rateliff
Robert E. Lee Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Rateliff:

The 1954 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council imposed a requirement that evidence be adduced as to the loyalty of all personnel employed in the Atlanta office of SRC, and in state programs assisted by SRC.

For Mrs. Lyells the required certificate was executed and place in our files .

We would be grateful for your kindness in executing the enclosed certificate for Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr., Mrs. C. A. Williams, both part-time associate directors, and Mrs. Ella Pearl Washington, office secretary, and return to me for our files.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Hunter Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Mrs. Elsie Whitman Roland
203 Woolsey Building
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Roland:

I believe you are very kindly serving as chairman of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

The office in New Orleans we are told has a new secretary, and there would be a matter of executing an arrangement on loyalty certificates for her. The Board of the Council, at their November, 1954 meeting, placed in responsibility, through the Executive Committee, requiring evidence of the loyalty of all personnel in the central office and in the state offices assisted by SRC. Rev. D'Orlando long since filled out the certificate for Mr. Vige.

Now there is the matter of completing the files by executing one for Miss June Rose Bielesh, the new office secretary. If you will be so kind as to execute the enclosed certificate and return to me at your earliest convenience, we would be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Mr. W. H. Perry
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

The Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council at its 1954 meeting made a requirement that all personnel employed in the central office and state offices have adduced for them some evidence of loyalty. The Executive Committee, in working out the procedure, asked that state chairmen testify as to the loyalty of all personnel directly employed in the state programs.

Certificates were executed for all Kentucky Council personnel prior to the employment of Mr. Galen A. Martin. We would be grateful for your kindness in executing the enclosed certificate for Mr. Martin and returning it to us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Rev. Caxton Doggett
376 Northeast 90th Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Rev. Doggett:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council in November, 1954, the requirement was made that as to all personnel employed in the Atlanta office and in state programs assisted by SRC, evidence be adduced as to loyalty. Procedurally, this worked out as a certificate by the chairman of each state organization establishing, in his judgment, the loyalty of all personnel employed in a state group.

So, if you will be so good as to send in appropriate certification for Mr. William K. Williams, Executive Director, Mr. Howard D. Roberts, Associate Director, and, Mrs. E. Carol Kleese, office secretary, we will be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Mr. Fred K. Darragh
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Darragh:

At the meeting of the Board of Director of the Southern Regional Council in November, 1954, the requirement was made that as to all personnel employed in the Atlanta office and in state programs assisted by SRC, evidence be adduced as to loyalty. Procedurally, this worked out as a certificate by the chairman of each state organization establishing, in his judgment, the loyalty of all personnel employed in a state group.

Statements were executed for Mr. Griswold and Mr. Mercer.

Now there is the matter of completing the files by executing one for the new secretary, Mrs. Velma W. Powell. If you will be so kind as to do that and return the statement to me, we will be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Reverend G. E. Clary
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Rev. Clary:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council in November, 1954, the requirement was made that as to all personnel employed in the Atlanta office and in state programs assisted by SRC, evidence be adduced as to loyalty. The Executive Committee, in working out the procedure, asked that state chairman testify as to the loyalty of all personnel directly employed in the state programs.

Certificates were executed for Mr. Wells and Mrs. Knox.

Now there is the matter of completing the files by executing one for Mazell C. Hill, Associate Director. If you will be so kind as to do that and return the statement to me, we will be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Mr. R. D. Wellons
President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wellons:

The 1954 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council imposed a requirement that evidence be adduced as to the loyalty of all personnel employed in the Atlanta office of SRC, and in state programs assisted by SRC.

Mr. Harry Jones' certificate was executed and is in our files.

We would be grateful for your kindness in executing the enclosed certificate for William A. Chesse, Associate Director of the North Carolina Council, and return to me for our files.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Mr. J. Claude Evans
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Evans:

The 1954 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council imposed a requirement that evidence be adduced as to the loyalty of all personnel employed in the Atlanta office of SRC, and in state programs assisted by SRC.

A certificate for Mrs. Spearman and Mrs. Green were executed and placed in our files.

We would be grateful for your kindness in executing the enclosed certificate for James T. McCain, associate director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and return to me for our files.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I don't know whether you will remember it or not, but at the Board meeting of the Southern Regional Council in 1954 there was an action requiring that evidence be addressed as to the loyalty of the personnel employed in the Atlanta office and in state offices assisted by SRC. Procedurally, through the Executive Committee, this worked out as a request to each state chairman to sign for the personnel in the employ of his state office. A similar arrangement is in effect in this office.

Certificates were executed for Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Lombard and have been placed in our files.

Now there is the matter of completing the files by executing certificates for Rev. Edward J. Kloppe and Mr. Kenneth F. Holbert. If you will be so kind as to execute the enclosed certificate and return to me at your earliest convenience, we would be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Mr. F. Weede Beckman
5908 Magnolia Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

The 1954 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council imposed a requirement that evidence be adduced as to the loyalty of all personnel employed in the Atlantaoffice of SRC, and in state programs assisted by SRC.

A certificate for Mr. Clarence L. Hughes was executed and placed in our files.

Now there is the matter of completing the files by executing one for Mrs. Betty J. Dennett, the new office secretary. If you will be so kind as to execute the enclosed certificate and return to me at your earliest convenience, we would be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

March 27, 1956

Rev. W. Carroll Brooks
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Rev. Brooks:

The 1954 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council imposed a requirement that evidence be adduced as to the loyalty of all personnel employed in the Atlanta office of SRC, and in state programs assisted by SRC.

A certificate for Mr. Marion and Mr. Cooper were executed and placed in our files.

Now there is the matter of completing the files by executing a certificate for Mrs. Phyllis L. Rendek and Mrs. Rita B. Smith, office secretaries. If you will be so kind as to execute the enclosed certificate and return to me at your earliest convenience, we would be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

27 Sept 55

GSM:

In compliance with your "tickler" the attached form has been sent to each state chairman with a covering letter asking them to fill in the blanks, sign it, and return it to you at their earliest convenience.

FBR

September, 1955

In accordance with letter to state chairmen, October 29, 1954, each state chairman shall, annually, on September 30th send in a statement that his organization has not vidated the political clause.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FILE COPY

As Chairman of the _____
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

_____
State Chairman

_____ _____
date State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 1 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the S. C. Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

J. Claude Evans
State Chairman

Sept 29, 1955
date

South Carolina
State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 1 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Rev Albert D'Orlando
State Chairman

September 29, 1955
date

Louisiana
State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 1 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the **Arkansas Council on Human Relations**
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Fred K. Darragh
State Chairman

September 29, 1955
date

Arkansas
State

Sent to Hydes Ga
by mistake

Southern Re
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVEN
GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 5 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Florida Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Paul F Finney
State Chairman

September ~~29~~ 30, 1955
date

FLORIDA
State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 5 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Alabama Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Duncan Hunter
State Chairman

September 30, 1955
date

Alabama
State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 1

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

R. A. Wellons
State Chairman

September 30, 1955
date

North Carolina
State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

SEP 30 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

H Woods Sherman
State Chairman

30 Sept 1955
date

Tennessee
State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Ga. Com. on Interracial Cooperation
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

F. E. Calvy
State Chairman

Sept. 30, 1955
date

Georgia
State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 1 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Virginia Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

W. Carroll Brooke
State Chairman
The Rev.W.Carroll Brooke
Box, 208, Staunton, Virginia
State

September 30,1955
date

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 4 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations (name of organization) I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Wilbur H. Perry, Jr.
State Chairman

October 1, 1955
date

Kentucky
State

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 1 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Mississippi Council - Human Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Charles Martin Sand
State Chairman

Oct 1 - 1955
date

Hattiesburg - Miss
State

Southern Re[illegible]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVEN[illegible]
GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OCT 4 1955

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Texas Commission on Race Relations
(name of organization)
I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1954 - 30 September 1955, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Mrs. Jas S Crate
State Chairman

Oct. 2 - 1955
date

Texas
State

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

8/6/56

Dr. Mitchell:

MAW's ltr dtd October 6, 1955 not in the files.

August 6, 1956

Again, as last year, get the state chairmen to send in certificates that they kept out of politics. This MAW again requested in his letter of October 6, 1955.

August 7, 1956

GSA:

Please you be responsible for seeing that between October 1st and October 20th all 12 certificates are duly latched in. If by October 15th this or that laggard has not sent his certificate, poke honorable laggard.

And about October 20th, or when you have them all in, write Marion Wright -- copy to GSM -- and say that they are all on file.

in re "no politics" delivery

eab/

September 14, 1956

Mr. J. Claude Evans
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Evans:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

September 14, 1956

Mr. John R. Larkins
Board of Charities and Social Welfare
333 East Hargett St.
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

SAMPLE LETTER

September 14, 1956

Dear :

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Copy sent to Linville Falls, N.C. after receipt of ad. from man stating that man had returned to Linville Falls. 8/13/56 end

September 12, 1956

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Taft Hotel
Seventh Avenue at Fiftieth St.
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Wright:

I enclose, as per Mr. Mitchell's instructions, a sample copy of the letter to state organizations' chairmen about non-participation in political activity during the fiscal year October 1, '55 - September 30, '56. Also enclosed is the certificate (copy) which is to be executed by the state chairmen. The letter and the accompanying certificate are to be mailed to each state organization chairman on September 14th.

I do hope your wife's health is and has improved.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Brantley
Secretary

eab/
Encls.

August 7, 1956

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Marion:

Our tickler reminds us that about this time last year, at your instance, we asked the chairmen of each affiliated state organization to execute and return to us a certificate that his organization had not during the fiscal year then closing engaged in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or carrying on any form of political activity. We shall be sending out for signature similar certificates at the close of this fiscal year, and when received they will be duly kept on file.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: GSA
FBR

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED SEP 20 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Alabama Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Duncan Hunter
State Chairman

September 18, 1956
Date

Alabama
State

September 14, 1956

Mr. Duncan Hunter
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hunter:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Texas Commission on Race Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Mrs. Jas S Crate
State Chairman

9-18-1956
Date

Texas
State

September 14, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Encl.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU ANTA 3, GEO

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED SEP 25 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the S.C. Human Relations Council
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

J. Claude Evans
State Chairman

9/21/56
Date

South Carolina
State

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO MAKING THE AMERICAN WAY WORK EVERYWHERE, EVERYTIME, FOR EVERYBODY

WM. K. WILLIAMS, *Executive Director*
HOWARD D. ROBERTS, *Associate Director*
E. CAROL KLOSE, *Office Secretary*

324 S. BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
Phone CL 3-7072

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Tallahassee
REV. CAXTON DOGGETT, *President*
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EDWARD D. DAVIS, *Vice-President*
Central Life Ins., Tampa
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MRS. MARGARET BLAKE
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Attorney, Jacksonville
PROF. A. L. KIDD, FLA. A & M
Tallahassee
W. C. TAYLOR
Mortician, Belle Glade

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Attorney, Miami
MRS. ELLEN F. ROBERTS
Teacher, Bonifay
MISS MARIE ROBERTS
Teacher, Miami
MRS. GEORGE P. SCHANCK, JR.
Orlando
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Daytona Beach
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Daytona Beach
MRS. DOROTHY C. TOMLIN
St. Petersburg
MRS. EDWARD W. ULRICH
Miami
DR. R. RECHE WILLIAMS, JR.
M.D., Tampa
MRS. MAYME E. WILLIAMS
Teacher, Miami
MRS. WARREN ZEUCH
Vero Beach

Sept 24, 1956

RECEIVED SEP 28 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Since writing you I have talked with Bill Williams, our executive director, and we feel we can sign this certificate.

Sincerely,

Caxton Doggett

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Florida Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Sept. 26, 1956
Date

State Chairman

Florida
State

September 14, 1956

Mr. Caxton Doggett
376 N.E. Ninetieth Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Doggett:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU ATLANTA 3, GEO

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

George E. Celsey
State Chairman

Sept. 27, 1956
Date

Georgia
State

Recd 9/27/56
SSM

September 14, 1956

Mr. G. E. Clary
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Clary:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

10/9/56

GSA:

GSM would like to know who has and who has not reported.

EAB

DR. GEORGE E. CLARY,
CHAIRMAN
DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL,
FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN
DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS,
SECOND VICE CHAIRMAN
MRS. A. A. McPHEETERS,
SECRETARY
MR. L. D. MILTON,
TREASURER
DR. GUY H. WELLS,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DR. MOZELL HILL,
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL
CO-OPERATION
AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.
TEL. AL. 4083

CONSULTANTS
DEAN WHITNEY YOUNG
DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
REV. LUCIUS H. PITTS
DR. RICHARD HENDERSON
DR. E. K. WEAVER
REV. G. MacLEOD BRYON

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South.

October 3, 1956

gsa
Get gone a i & E, etc.

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have read carefully your memorandum of October 1, 1956, relative to political activity. Our state organization has never to my knowledge engaged in any political activity and will not do so.

As to legal advice, we have had to use counsel only once. We will see what can be done by our group to secure the services of an attorney for future advice and counsel.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED OCT 5 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Fred K. Darragh Jr.
State Chairman

9-28-56
Date

Arkansas
State

September 14, 1956

Mr. Fred K. Darragh
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Darragh:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED SEP 19 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Wilbur H. Perry Jr.
State Chairman

September 30, 1956
Date

Kentucky.
State

September 14, 1956

Mr. W. H. Perry
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

RECEIVED SEP 20 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Virginia Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

W. Carroll Brooke
State Chairman

Sept. 30, 1956
Date

Staunton, Virginia
State

September 14, 1956

Mr. W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Southern Re[illegible]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[illegible]
GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED OCT 4 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Acting Chairman of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Molly Todd - (Mrs. James M. Todd)
State Chairman - Temporary -

October 2, 1956 -
Date

Tennessee
State

September 14, 1956

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

r tax. certificate file

October 6, 1955

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Marion:

Not long after the first grant from the Fund for the Republic came, you suggested that we obtain from each affiliated state organization at the end of each grant period a certificate, on the signature of its chairman, that it had not engaged in propaganda or attempted to influence legislation, or engaged in political activity during the fiscal year. Such certificates have now been obtained for the twelve state organizations. They are variously dated between September 29th and October 2nd. All are on file in this office.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

WHEATLEY & COMPANY
COTTON

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

October 8, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 10 1956

Dr. George A. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell: RE POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations met Sunday afternoon October 7, in our offices in Jackson. We discussed your Memorandum on political activity, and you can be sure that we all clearly understand it.

We have, as stated in our certificate sent to you September 30, 1956, not engaged in any form of political activity during this past year, and we will not do so in the future.

Two members of MCHR are attorneys and we are in the processing of asking them if they will give us counsel as needed. Msgr Brunin is asking a lawyer in his brother's firm if he also will advise us as needed. We are sure of the agreement of all three of these men.

Sincerely yours

Elizabeth D. Wheatley

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Acting Chairman Executive Committee MCHR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As ~~Chairman~~ acting Chmn. Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council On Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Mrs D. S. Wheatley
~~State Chairman~~ acting Chmn. Executive Committee

Sept 29, 1956
Date

Mississippi
State

September 14, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
Southern [redacted]ll, Inc.

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

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ELIZABETH CITY

LEON RUSSELL
ROCKY MOUNT

GERTRUDE WEIL
GOLDSBORO

October 12, 1956

gsa

RECEIVED OCT 13 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You asked me to write you with regard to your memo of October 1,on political activities. I have read your memo carefully and believe that I understand it.

With regard to steady legal counsel, we have an attorney in Raleigh to whom we have referred several legal matters for counsel and advice. I believe that this ought to take care of the situation. However, I will bring this matter to the attention of our Executive Committee at our next meeting.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the N.C. Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

J R Larkins
State Chairman

Sept. 19, 1956
Date

Secty North Carolina
State

NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

September 17, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed you will please find the certificate which you requested. If you need additional information, please advise us and I shall submit the same.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins
J. R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:fhc

Enclosure

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

As Chairman of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations
(name of organization)

I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year 1 October 1955 - 30 September 1956, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity.

Elsie M. W. Rowland
State Chairman

October 17, 1956
Date

Louisiana
State

October 10, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

The Chairman of each state organization has sent in signed the certificate about no politics, which we sent out to each Chairman in mid-September; all states that is except Louisiana and Mississippi.

Can you speak pleasantly to your Chairman and get her to sign this certificate as and if she ought to?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

September 14, 1956

Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland
203 Woolsey Building
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Rowland:

At the end of September, 1955, I asked the chairman of each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council to execute a certificate duplicate to the one enclosed.

We would be grateful for your sending us such an executed certificate as of September 30th or thereabouts, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 19, 1956

TO: EACH STATE AFFILIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

One further word about this question of tax-exemption and political activity.

I think part of the difficulty that the state directors have in defining political activity is the history so many of you have had of dealing through church bodies. As a matter of practical federal politics, the U. S. Government is unlikely to remove the tax-exemption of a populous religious denomination for minor trespasses. I think myself that churches trade a bit freely upon this latitude. And the latitude is perhaps increased by the stringency of public sentiment in favor of separation of church and state.

We, however, are not populous. And the vultures could and would rejoice to see us lose tax-exemption.

You are just going to have to get your people, even to the remotest local groups, taught to be watchful.

Another comment: I should imagine that the machines which manufacture stick candy are quite different from the machines which manufacture marshmallows. As long as a lay organization uses tax-exempt money, it is needfully and inescapably a marshmallow machine. You mustn't try to make stick candy on a marshmallow machine.

Now quite all right to build a stick candy machine if anyone wants it. The only thing is that all tax-exempt machines are marshmallow machines.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

1409 CHOWAN ROAD
RICHMOND 26, VIRGINIA
Phone: ATlantic 8-1210

HCF
PA
CHP
AET
LD
file

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

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Mrs. Arnold Zetlin

July 25, 1958.

Dear Fred:

The quarterly report this time consists, as you see, of several types of items: (1) the minutes of two executive committee meetings and one Board meeting; (2) a copy of a letter from the chairman of the finance committee dealing with a recent meeting; and (3) a sort of hybrid thing (as I indicated over the phone the other day) that I first thought I might use as both a report and an article for some magazine, if any happened to be interested. Also (4) the financial statement.

Since I'm leaving the Virginia Council I thought it might be well, in this last report, to sum up my impressions of the state's race relations picture in the light of the coming showdown test and the "massive resistance" policy that has led up to it. The thing has run to more words than I intended to put into it, and there are still five or six more pages that ought to be added to round out the picture. But what I'm sending should be more than enough for one sitting, and I'll try to send the rest later.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Jack

John H. Marion

P. S. We're leaving tomorrow for Philadelphia, to be gone about a week. Back here August 2nd.

The Louisville police book was here and I got it off to Mildred right away.

J.

TO: Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

FROM: VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SUBJECT: A Look at Virginia's Present Racial Situation in the Light of "Massive Resistance" -- an interpretive report.

In curiosity or concern, in pity or hope or cynical amusement, the eyes and ears of the world will be turned intently toward at least three Virginia communities this fall -- and, if past events are any guide, for some months of public fever and confusion after that. Millions of people of all colors and races -- from Biloxo to Bombay and Peking, and from Montgomery to Moscow -- will follow the now-uncertain fate of several dozen Negro children who will seek admission to formerly all-white schools in the seaport city of Norfolk, the lively Washington suburb of Arlington, and the normally placid and pleasant little university seat of Charlottesville. They will also witness, if some Virginians have their way, a bold attempt to conduct a funeral -- the burial of certain public schools.

This much at least, barring a legal or political miracle, seems as sure as sunrise on Labor Day. And it means that America's "cradle of democracy," in no gentle lullaby fashion, will probably rock.

This is not to suggest, though, that Virginia's approaching showdown crisis will be only a sort of repeat performance of the grim drama touched off by Governor Faubus in Arkansas last fall. For while no one now can say exactly what turn events will take, the Virginia picture has in it enough new and distinctive elements to make one guess a fairly safe prediction. Nowhere in the state will there come to pass "another Little Rock," even though, as now

~~in the state will there come to pass "another Little Rock," even though, as now~~ seems likely, the knock-down battle between state and Federal power does produce some rather splashy fireworks. And there could be, for many on both sides of the issue, some more or less startling -- even stunning -- surprises.

Speaking to a group in Richmond recently about the South's peppery tug-of-war over this frightening thing called "racial mixing" in the classroom-- a fracas he has studied closely at first-hand -- a friend of mine closed his talk by saying, "Virginia so far has been an upper-South state with a deep-South posture, and there are signs that this forced, unnatural position cannot be maintained much longer." - JBR

To many observers outside the South this remark may sound like wishful thinking. To many adamant, states'-rights Virginians it will no doubt seem incredibly naive -- perhaps even insulting. As a lifelong white Southerner who has called Virginia home for the past eighteen years, I consider it a cogent and accurate statement. It may also serve as a good clue to the underlying paradox of what will soon be unfolded in the Old Dominion. Certainly the bitter, frenzied, hopeful and highly historic episode about to be staged -- one might call it "A Scratchy Climb Down from a Long High Limb" -- should appear a bit less mystifying if one keeps the above remark in mind.

Virginia's "deep-South posture" on the school issue, for the past three years anyway, has been hard for many Americans to understand -- and not without reason. How explain it? Here is an upper-South state whose record of non-violence

for the past generation (achieved in part with the aid of a model anti-lynch law put on the books during the governorship of its present senior Senator Harry Byrd) has won wide applause -- yet today Virginia stands threatened by seething passions that have brought it dangerously close to the brink of bloodshed. Here is a state that once proved a fertile seedbed of the nation's freedoms -- yet today it is dominated by men whose blistering attacks on the Supreme Court have reduced thousands of its "free minds" to a state of abject and fearful conformity.

There is a contradiction even more curious. Here is a commonwealth whose devotion to the goals and principles of Thomas Jefferson has been one of its proudest boasts -- yet today many of its leading citizens, determined that white and Negro Virginians must never learn their "three R's" together, stand ready if need be to scrap the public education system that Jefferson helped to father and which he considered so vital to the public weal.

If all this had come to pass in a state walled off by an iron curtain, the picture would seem much less strange. But it hasn't. Virginia cannot fairly be accused of being a totalitarian state. Its people on the whole, far from being mentally isolated, are exposed to many of the currents of thought and feeling that elsewhere tend to make for enlightenment and progress. There are no legal bars or penalties to keep any Virginian anywhere from reading the same books and magazines that his fellow-Americans enjoy in Ohio, New York and California, and, judging by the news-stands in all parts of the state, periodicals that favor desegregation find their way into countless Virginia homes. Life, Time, Harper's,

The Atlantic, The Reporter, as well as Look, The Nation, the New Republic and various highly partizan Negro journals -- all these, though what they say on the race question may be none too widely or fully heeded, flow in uncensored and one may read them unmolested.

What is more, in response to these and other liberalizing influences, the state during the past decade has quietly adjusted to various new departures in the field of race. Moves to make desegregation a reality in several important areas -- steps that would have caused a first-class rumpus in Mississippi or Georgia -- Virginians for the most part have taken in stride. For all their race pride and fervent attachment to states' rights, white Virginians of all classes casually take seats with their Negro brothers and sisters in the unsegregated coaches and diners of practically all the railway trains now serving the state. Last year the Virginia Transit Company stopped requiring segregation on its city buses, and since then, according to president Warren R. Pollard, the increasingly mixed seating that has taken place in Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News and elsewhere has "caused no serious incident anywhere." All branches of the Richmond Public Library (after more than a generation of serving only white patrons) are now open to all citizens without discrimination, and on any day of the week, not many blocks away from the statues of Confederate generals, one might find white and Negro Richmonders ~~doing research or~~ quietly perusing magazines in the main library's reading room or browsing side by side among the latest novels.

If such sights are a far cry from those which the world's colored

millions will long associate with Tallahassee and Montgomery, still others on the Virginia school front are no less far removed from the spectacle once provided by a well-remembered mob in Tuscaloosa. For more than ten years now, following the legally contested but otherwise unopposed admission of Gregory Swanson to the University Law School, Negro students have been received into several of the graduate schools on the Charlottesville campus; and in more recent years the state's Medical College in Richmond has followed suit by receiving Negro students into its schools of medicine and dentistry. At Blacksburg, a limited number of Negroes have been enrolled at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and at another state-supported school--the Richmond Professional Institute (a branch of the College of William and Mary) -- Negro students since 1950 have attended the Evening College and several have taken graduate courses in the School of Social Work.

No less significant -- and in some ways even more remarkable -- have been the steps toward desegregation taken by various religious bodies and institutions. Long before the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision, Union Theological Seminary in Richmond -- one of four seminaries of the Southern Presbyterian Church --had opened its library and graduate courses to Negro students, and since then both this seminary and the nearby Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (run by the same denomination) have enrolled Negroes at the undergraduate level as well-- as has the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria. Under the wise oversight of the late Bishop Peter Ireton and other broadminded Catholic clergy, the state's parochial schools began dropping their racial bars four years ago, and today Negro pupils attend both elementary and high school classes in Richmond, Norfolk, Roanoke and other smaller communities in central and northern Virginia. This

spring when a white Catholic student in a Roanoke parochial school apparently tried to "purify" the place by mistreating a colored student, the officials promptly showed they meant business by telling the offending pupil (a senior) that he would either mend his ways at once or forfeit his diploma.

Last summer and again this summer Negro young people -- a few at least -- have shared in the fun and learning and fellowship of Presbyterian and Episcopal camps in the Richmond area, and last year one Negro boy was chosen "best camper" by his white fellow-youngsters in a two-week conference of junior Episcopalians. Two years ago I saw a still more unorthodox sight while taking part in a church-sponsored young people's conference in the Shenandoah Valley. I saw half a dozen teen-aged Negro youth made at home among several hundred teen-aged whites and welcomed to the same classes, dormitories and dining tables, and on at least three hot afternoons I watched with pleasure as a lithe, athletic Negro youth -- of a shade somewhere between Hank Aaron's and Willie Mays' -- expertly swam and dived in the conference pool alongside scores of his white companions who were too busy having fun and keeping cool to get schocked or bothered by the color of his skin.

Now it cannot be said, of course, that all these changes have occurred without protest or without visible displays, on occasion, of snobbery and rudeness. There have been instances of both. It may also be assumed that a sizable store of top-bracket wrath has been feelingly vented over Rotary lunches and mid-morning suburban bridge tables, and in all the locker-rooms of all the country clubs. But so far few rocks and no bombs have been thrown at either persons or property, and no mob has marched out to lynch anybody. Despite these varied and marked

alterations in the state's racial patterns -- in folkways that most white Virginians twenty years ago would have considered so sacrosanct as to be untouchable -- violence and bloodshed have been conspicuous by their absence.

This speaks well, you may say, for the basic decency of Virginia's race-proud conservatives, and I think it does -- at least as far as the overwhelming majority are concerned. It also suggests the presence, among the more enlightened members of the "power elite," of an ingrained aversion to vigilante tactics and messy public upheavals which many hope will firmly assert itself as tensions mount this fall. But the state's record of recent racial progress has still another meaning that bears on the coming crisis -- a meaning unmistakably pointed up, as it happened, at a meeting of the Richmond Area Council on Human Relations last May. This meeting featured brief talks by officials of some half dozen civic, religious and educational organizations now successfully operating on a desegregated basis. Besides furnishing solid evidence that old racial barriers have already quietly fallen at many points, the program did something else. It tacitly underscored the fact (often turned up by scientific studies) that the abolition of discrimination in public facilities need not wait until prejudiced individuals are freed of their prejudice. The chief need, the testimonies indicated, is effective leadership. Communities can lay aside unfair and expensive discrimination, even in vexed areas like public education, when enough key leaders, having made up their minds to end it, then act to end it with intelligence, careful planning, and firmness of will.

Baltimore -- not many miles north of Arlington and Virginia's Potomac

boundary -- is a case in point. Today that city offers an outstanding example of prompt and peaceful desegregation. Why? In an interview with Southern School News this summer, Walter Sondheim, Jr., president of Baltimore's school board when it dropped all racial barriers just 17 days after the Supreme Court spoke in 1954, said the board knew that "many people would wish that the change did not have to happen." But, added Mr. Sondheim, believing also that most Baltimoreans wanted their city "identified with justice, progress and the national viewpoint," the board "took the full plunge and got it over with quickly. We did not want to do anything that suggested hesitation on our part or created the impression that we considered the change to be a long and difficult one." At present there is ample evidence that the people of Arlington certainly (and perhaps other Virginia cities), if left free to do so, would follow the same kind of leadership.

All this being so, then, how explain Virginia's oddly stand-pat policy on school desegregation? How does it happen that a mellow-mannered, dignified old commonwealth -- so intensely proud of its culture, its "honest" and polished political managers, and the honored roles played by so many of its gifted leaders in national affairs -- now stands swept and ravaged by a bitter, furious, hate-rousing campaign of nullification which (on the surface anyway) seems deliberately calculated to please the most benighted members of a deep-South backwoods Klan?

Has the Old Dominion gone mad? And if not, what is apt to be the moral and social cost of the current political jag that looks so insane to so many people?

The questions may sound a bit harsh, but they could hardly be called

impertinent. At the moment they are a source of puzzlement for many anxious Americans, both in and outside Virginia; and they demand, I believe, a species of answer not commonly supplied by the guardedly factual, gingerly written news stories on the issue that most of the state's newspaper reporters (honest and well-informed though they are) have found it prudent or necessary to put into print.

As one who has worked in the state for the past three years at a full-time human relations job, let me say at once that -- despite all appearances to the contrary -- Virginia by and large has not gone crazy. It is not even on the verge of going crazy. Its collective mind, for the most part, has no real kinship with that of the Ku Klux Klan, and the personal attitude of at least two-thirds of its people toward compliance with the Supreme Court is not nearly as close to that of the average white Mississippian as some critics have been led to suppose. I say this after talking personally with many hundreds of Virginians -- of all classes and stations, both white and Negro -- and my conviction is that Virginia's basic position on the school issue is no better reflected by the state's major newspapers today than was America's rank-and-file judgment of Harry Truman by about 85% of the nation's newspapers in 1948.

Virginia's real trouble right now -- and it's a complex and very peculiar trouble -- is not at bottom the racial fears of its white people on the score of intermarriage and racial mixing, even though these hoary old bugaboos loom large in many minds and are frequently mentioned in private conversation.

The real trouble is what can only be described as a curious and deep-seated political neurosis. This ailment, rooted broadly in the state's longtime attachment to the Democratic Party and in the veneration of vast numbers of white Virginians for Senator Harry Byrd, has spread like an epidemic over most of the state, and it is today producing in thousands of otherwise level heads and patriotic souls a brand of obeisance to Byrd and Byrd's personal views that, conscious or not, is little short of idolatry.

One off-hand remark, quite soberly made, may picture what I mean. Back in the spring of 1956 the members of a city council in the state were sitting around talking, just among themselves, about school desegregation. All agreed that in view of the town's history of good race relations, and the public temper in that neck of the woods, their own community's schools could be desegregated without serious trouble. One member added, "And no telling how much money we could save by having just one high school instead of two."

All present nodded their agreement, and there was a moment of silence.

Then a sage veteran spoke up solemnly -- and his tone put a period to the talk on this topic -- "But we shouldn't take any stand on it right now, boys. We mustn't do anything that might embarrass Harry Byrd."

Such political piety may seem ridiculous -- to many non-Virginians anyway. In fact any suggestion that Virginia's cantankerous devotion to "massive resistance" may spring in part -- perhaps in large part -- from a deep-lying and respectful desire not to "embarrass" Mr. Byrd may strike some people inside the

state as incredibly far-fetched. But there is plenty of evidence to back it, and the idea should raise few eyebrows, certainly, among those who've had any first-hand contact with a Virginia machine which, though perhaps accurately tagged as a "museum piece" among Southern organizations, has plainly shown its power as one of the most astutely-run steamrollers ever to appear on the American political scene.

It would be naive to suppose, of course, that all this homage for the suavely powerful Senator is totally unrelated to the normal human desire to gain social approval and avoid going to the poor-house. It clearly is not. The "organization," as insiders commonly speak of it, may not always duly reward its faithful servants, but it has some highly effective ways of punishing those who buck it; and it is not being cynical to observe that a great many Virginians, by showing what the top brass consider proper regard for Party principles, now occupy much higher stations in the business and social community -- and also wield far more influence -- than they would if they'd chosen to be avowed political heretics.

This is not to suggest, however, that the marked readiness of all these Virginians to "go along with Byrd" can be laid to crassly selfish considerations -- to a passion either to curry favor with the mighty or to escape the crack of the Senator's whip. Much of it, especially among the well-born, well-to-do ultra-conservatives, roots in honestly held economic and social views that coincide to the letter with those of Byrd. Outside the old Virginia families (as well as inside them) the trait can be traced in part to honest pride and gratitude. Nor are these feelings without foundation.

Beginning his public career in the 1920's, Byrd proved as governor that he was not merely a bright young man with a famous name and distinguished connections. Skillful and hard-working, he gained wide acclaim and support as a frugal, pay-as-you-go administrator. He gave the state some excellent roads and other popular

material benefits. He has shown himself honest in money matters, a shrewd protector of Virginia's business interests, a wary "watchdog" of the national treasury, and -- until recently -- a secure, paternal overlord with no taste or need for the inflammatory tactics of demagogues like Bilbo and Talmadge. And these qualities and talents have not only won for him repeated votes of confidence at the polls -- they have also, thanks in part to being loudly hymned in the state's anti-New Deal, anti-Truman press, surrounded him with an aura of local awe and adulation now enjoyed by few if any political actors on the national stage.

It may not be fair to call this powerful man a dictator (though I've heard many solid citizens do so), yet I am sure that only against the background of Byrd's enormous prestige and near-fanatical following can Virginia's Great Defiance Act be soundly understood and evaluated. If Virginia stands now as a curious "island" of segregation (surrounded on all but the ocean side by states which in some degree have started school desegregation), it is not because most Virginia parents are prepared to wreck or destroy their public schools to keep it that way. And if the state's major political figures, with a few honorable exceptions, now preach what amounts to rebellion, it is not because they wish to start another civil war or to pull out of the Union and take on Russia singlehanded. It is chiefly -- one might almost say solely -- because Senator Byrd wants it that way and because he and his top echelon have sent the word down that it just <u>has to be that way</u> -- for the time being at least.

In a letter to one of Virginia's more independent state Senators, I once quoted a remark made by Superintendent Omer Carmichael shortly after Louisville's schools had begun desegregation. To a reporter's question, "Do you think a plan like yours would work in a city like Richmond, Virginia?" Dr. Carmichael had said: "The trouble with Richmond is leadership that has failed the city." But the state Senator felt the big trouble was outside of Richmond. Referring to Byrd, he wrote, "I agree that 'leadership' has failed us. Things would be so very different

if only one man had pointed his finger in a different direction. . ."

Severe as this charge may be, it is impressively borne out by a slice of history that today's hot-eyed Massive Resisters would no doubt prefer to forget -- an episode with overtones of Alice in Wonderland which Gilbert and Sullivan, were they still around, might dearly love to set to music. It is far from pretty, but let us take a look at it.

It is now public knowledge that for many months after the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision, Virginia's trusted bell-wether did point his finger in a positive direction -- and both the "organization" and the people, by and large, went along. Though few whites ever went so far as to take the Court's ruling to their bosom, there was a period of more than a year when the people calmly made plans to live with it. A special Commission on Public Education, appointed by the Governor to map a course for the state, came up in the fall of 1955 with a patchwork plan which, for all its flaws, did leave room for step-by-step moves toward desegregation under what amounted to a type of local option. This "Gray Plan" was a far cry from all-out defiance, yet the people gave it thumping approval by a 2 to 1 majority. Then, six months later, came the Big Surprise. During a special session of the General Assembly, and to the stunned amazement of most of the lawmakers (who had met, as they thought, to get the Gray Plan going), the referendum ballots in effect were torn up and tossed out to make way for a no-change-anywhere policy which many believe that Byrd himself dictated. After all the solemn promises made by Byrd's "honest" cohorts during the referendum campaign, and despite numerous admissions that many counties and towns in the state could desegregate their schools with no real trouble, the local-autonomy principle was scrapped overnight and the entire state locked in the vise of "massive resistance." One prominent Virginia educator, who doubtless spoke the feelings of thousands, called it "the most brazen violation of political integrity in the history of the state."

But the senior Senator showed no qualms. Having sounded the call for

for total defiance, he was soon out beating the drums for it in speeches noted mainly for their furious, scathing attacks on Virginia's Federal judges -- men whose unpardonable sin, it now appeared, was doing their duty by a United States Constitution which both they and the Senator had sworn to uphold.

Well, what caused the fantastic somersault? There are those who say that Byrd made it because he feared a violent black-belt upheaval if he didn't. Some say that having led in pushing through the Southern Manifesto in Congress, he found rabid extremism too fertile a source of political hay to be rejected. Still others find one basic cause in frustration and wounded pride: the big boss was burned up at finding in the Federal judiciary an opposing force he could not control. Some declare that Byrd is really out to revive as far as possible Calhoun's old ante-bellum doctrine of states' rights, and is using massive resistance mainly as a means to that end. And it could be, as others suppose, that the Senator's personal feelings about race, having conquered his better judgement, demanded he veto any change whatever in the public school pattern.

"Say what you will about Harry Byrd," an able young lawyer once said in my hearing, "he's perfectly honest in wanting to block desegregation. He sincerely believes that Negroes were meant to be servants, that white folks belong to a superior breed, and that somewhere near the top of the 'master race' stands the Byrd family of Virginia." This may stretch the facts a bit, but if even half-way true it would help to explain a good deal.

In any case the undeniable fact is that, face to face with a magnificent opportunity for statesmanship, Byrd got the consent of his conscience to reverse his field on desegregation, to tell the people that they really didn't want what they'd voted for, and that whatever policy he chose to lay down must also be taken as uniformly best for the state. Whatever moved him, the fact is that once he turned his back on moderation he found a host of devotees close on his heels, and countless admiring citizens, who shortly before had been dancing a fairly dignified

Virginia Reel, now began stomping and swaying to a kind of deep-South Rock and Roll.

But, you may say, weren't any of these people shocked, angered, or ashamed? I'm sure a great many were, and some dared to say so, openly. But how the people felt about it was not the question. The "organization" had called the tune and that cardinal rule of Old Dominion etiquette must be observed -- they mustn't "embarrass Harry."

This extraordinary situation, whatever one thinks of it, raises some rather pointed questions. Does it mean that violence can be expected this fall in opposition to Federal court orders? In view of the paralyzing pressures of this strange atmosphere, and its subtly chilling effects on personal freedom and compassion, what does it portend as to the future of race relations in Virginia during the next decade or so? How big a price, social and moral, are Virginians likely to have to pay for this new rebellion? And to what extent does the Byrd machine really think it can turn back the tides of history by its highly emotional campaign against the Supreme Court and the N.A.A.C.P.?

Let us take the last one first. Senator Byrd has said publicly on several occasions that if Southerners will only fight for their "way of life" long enough the Supreme Court "may in time reverse itself," and I have no doubt that a good many Virginians actually believe this. But since Mr. Byrd has been around Washington long enough to know better, it is hard to believe that he himself regards this statement as anything more than campaign oratory. If he does, there is plenty of evidence that he stands almost alone among the better-informed members of his own faction. For while the state's dominant Democrats have (for their party purposes) carefully put on the right war-paint, sounded the proper yells, and marched out to meet the foe with their best bows and arrows, it has long been apparent to most of these "braves" that their weapons are <u>only</u> bows and arrows.

Various smoke-signals during the summer have only emphasized this. On the

day these words are written, for example, a Charlottesville legislator -- Democrat William R. Hill of the House of Delegates -- called on the General Assembly to adopt a program of local option for dealing with school desegregation. In a statement given to the press he declared that the state's massive resistance laws "have run the limit of serving the purposes for which they were designed" -- by which he means, I presume, that having done their political job the laws should now give way to respect for the national Constitution and respect for the majority will of various Virginia communities -- cities that have no desire or neurotic need to maintain segregation at the price of undermining their public schools.

At a press conference in June, even Governor Lindsay Almond indirectly confessed that "the last ditch" to which he promised to fight is probably just around the corner. Since state law now requires him to close any public school that bows to a Federal desegregation order, the Governor was asked repeatedly what he planned to do, specifically, should certain schools be closed this fall. Said the Richmond News-Leader's front-page story: "The Governor's invariable reply was that he would enforce existing laws until and unless the people want them changed." Hardly the words, surely, of a man convinced of the permanence, or even the wisdom and rightness, of massive resistance!

Even as early as two years ago, when the Byrd-machine plan for "defense in depth" was being enacted into law, the handwriting on the wall was plainly visible to all but the blindest politicians. During that session of the General Assembly I asked a liberal Senator from a western county how many of his fellow-lawmakers realized the ultimate futility of total defiance. He replied, "I'd say about 90% of them. Not that many knew it last fall, but they know it now." At that same Assembly session, a Richmond newspaper reporter told me later, it was a common joke among many of the legislators that the main reason for Governor Stanley's dogged fight against desegregation was that he just couldn't bear the thought of going down in history as the Virginia governor under whose administration the first white school in the state was opened to Negroes.

Far from being a nobly serious bid to keep a Southern custom inviolate, therefore, the now-crumbling no-compromise policy must be seen as a coldly calculated political pose. As such it would doubtless be defended as a wise expedient -- perhaps an unavoidable necessity. And there can be no doubt that in two ways at least it has done what its framers intended. It has dealt a body blow to Virginia Republicanism, and by holding off desegregation for a couple of years it has given the people a bit more time to adjust their minds to the fact of inevitable change. And more than a few, I daresay, may have used the time to good advantage.

Unfortunately, though, this daring and cynical gamble hasn't by any means stopped there. It has also produced some other results that are far less easy to pardon or to live with, and the grim prospects are that these in various ways will be blighting Virginia and the South for many years to come.

I am not thinking primarily of violence now, although one species of this -- the kind that vents upon Negroes and non-conformist whites the anger of certain die-hard segregationists -- should, if it comes, surprise nobody. In their frantic effort to fasten their defiance program on a state containing widely-varied communities (some of which have proved a bit unruly), many of the state's top politicians and journalists have stooped to words and deeds which impartial historians, I believe, will one day brand as blatantly irresponsible, undemocratic and inflammatory. Whether prompted by anger or fear or desperation or deeply-ingrained convictions, these sorry deeds are now part of the record, and like the spot on Lady Macbeth's hand "not all the perfumes of Arabia" can either sweeten or cover them up. It isn't that these leaders have been deliberately trying to incite the hoodlum fringe to mob action -- they probably haven't. As Virginia's ruling dynasty, the Byrd-faction Democrats (with a few well-knows exceptions) have time and again stressed their desire to fight their battle "by every legal means," and they know of course that violence would be not simply illegal but also rudely

out of harmony with the state's proudly fostered reputation for public decorum and gentility. Yet it takes no particular perception to see that between the firmly genteel nullification these men have professed to want and the fanatical racism they have done so much to encourage may lie a treacherous gulf that not all their pacifying powers may avail to bridge in the hour of crisis.

As for Governor Almond's personal role in the coming tussle, it seems unlikely now that he will prove in any sense to be another Faubus. Late in July he assured the public that he is counting on local law enforcement agencies to cooperate fully with the state police in preserving law and order in the critical areas. "If this issue is properly handled," he declared, "I can't see the necessity for anybody to get hurt." A good sound statement, as all would agree. The only trouble is that it comes a little late in the day. Though events may prove that vilifying the Supreme Court, flouting its decrees, and otherwise demagogically rousing the rabble is the correct first-step toward "properly handling" Virginia's intensifying racial problem, the odds are clearly against it.

One thing at least seems certain. If steamed-up hotheads anywhere in the state light fires that shame Virginia, the tinder they touch off will not be entirely of their own making. It will be tinder prepared in part by the fears aroused, the furies loosed, and the lawless spirit so cavalierly engendered by what the Governor's defeated but respected Republican opponent last year called "the massive folly of massive resistance."

COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN BY
STATE-PLANTERS BANK OF COMMERCE AND TRUSTS
RICHMOND AND HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA

July 24, 1958

Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, President
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Box 186
Annandale, Virginia

Dear Mr. Beckwith:

The following were present at the Finance Committee meeting which we held at Virginia Union University on Saturday, the nineteenth: Dean Thomas H. Henderson (our host), Dr. John H. Marion, Mr. David H. Scull of Annandale, Rev. John Q. Beckwith, of the Virginia Episcopal Seminary of Alexandria, Jo K. Higdon, State Treasurer, Richmond, Virginia, and I. Letters from Bishop Marmion's and the Rev. Wyatt Walker's Secretaries stated that they are on vacation, and Mr. M. C. Martin and Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr. expressed regret that they could not be present because of prior business engagements. No advices were received from Dr. David C. Wilson of the University of Virginia and Mrs. Elise Green of Norfolk -- presumably, vacations prevented their attendance.

I will endeavor to outline the consensus of thinking of those present.

Budget needs for the twelve months beginning on or before September 1, 1958 (when Mr. Paul Rilling assumes his duties as Executive Director):

Salary - Executive Director	$6,750.00
Salary - Secretarial - (Part-time)	2,000.00
Rent	750.00
Travel	500.00
Miscellaneous, including stationery, postage, telephone and telegraph, utilities, etc.	1,000.00
Contingencies	1,000.00
Total	$12,000.00

We are "hoping positively" (i.e., assuming) that the $4,000.00 per annum from the Ford Foundation can, and will be continued. If this assumption proves erroneous, we, of course, have a much bigger task in raising the necessary money.

COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN BY
STATE-PLANTERS BANK OF COMMERCE AND TRUSTS
RICHMOND AND HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA

To:
Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith

July 24, 1958

Our tentative income estimate is, viz.:

Ford Foundation	$4,000.00
Special Gifts	1,000.00
Northern Virginia - Entire area	2,000.00
Richmond-Petersburg area	1,500.00
Charlottesville-Albemarle area	500.00
Newport News-Hampton	500.00
Norfolk-Virginia Beach	300.00
Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg, Williamsburg, Staunton and Valley @ $200.00 each	1,000.00
Negro Churches (work through Dr. J.M.E.)	500.00
Virginia Teachers Association (work through Dr. Picott)	500.00
Scattered areas	200.00
Total	$12,000.00

Perhaps our expenditures, $12,000.00, have been figured at a minimum, and it was our final feeling that the goal of $8,000.00, other than the Ford funds, should be raised several hundred dollars by adding $100.00 or $200.00 to several of the areas.

Those present felt that intensive "grass root" efforts must be made in and by the various area groups and chapters if the goal is to be met. The implementation would first involve a letter to the chapter or group presidents from the Finance Committee, which would be supported and approved by the Executive Committee, and it would be well, in working the local areas, to endeavor to get moderately-circumstanced persons, not just to renew their memberships, which, in most instances, involves only the following: $5.00 if New South subscription is obtained -- $2.00 for the New South, the remaining $3.00 for State - $2.00 - and local, $1.00. We have a nucleus of special givers who may be persuaded to repeat -- Dr. Marion has given us these names -- but

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RICHMOND AND HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA

To:
Rev. Hubert S.Beckwith

July 24, 1958

we will have to obtain, through the moderately-circumstances general membership, assistance that entails a good bit more than the minimum annual dues. We have in mind that the approach should be, "While you perhaps can't give $50.00 or $100.00, can't you give, say, $5.00 or $10.00, or more, quarterly or semi-annually, in addition to your regular membership?" People have become accustomed to the installment plan and perhaps a number will say, if the suggestion is made, "Yes, I will give you $10.00 and another $5.00 or $10.00 quarterly or semi-annually."

Our Treasurer, Jo Higdon, is getting the necessary records of our present membership and dues payers and contributors from Jack Marion. As of June 30, the latest figures available, the Council had a balance of $1,013.87 and the receipts for the quarter ended June 30 were very satisfactory due mainly to contributions received from the Northern Virginia area. It's my feeling -- and I believe those present at the Saturday meeting concur -- that the campaign for funds and the letters to the various area chairmen, which should have the approval of the Executive Committee and jointly signed by you as President and by me as Finance Chairman, can best be undertaken in late August or early September. However, it seems best to get this campaign under way before the Board meeting which, I note from your letter of the fourteenth, is tentatively scheduled for 4:00 P. M. Friday,September 12. That Board meeting could, of course, have on its agenda ways and means of helping the Finance Committee successfully consummate the funds campaign which will already be under way.

If you and also the other members of the Finance Committee (both those who were present and those who could not be there) will let me have the benefit of any thoughts or suggestions that may occur to you, I will appreciate it very much.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Wilson M. Brown
Chairman, Finance Committee
Virginia Council on Human Relations

WMB:k
Copies to:
Dean Thomas H. Henderson
Dr. John H. Marion
Mr. M. C. Martin
Mr.David H. Scull
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr.
Dr. David C. Wilson
Rev. Wyatt T.Walker
Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion
Mr. Jo K. Higdon
Mrs. Elise Green
Rev. John Q. Beckwith

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JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BROAD-GRACE ARCADE - ROOM 216-C
RICHMOND, VA. Milton 9-0872

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

I

Program Activities, July 1 - August 31, 1958

This was a period of transition for the Virginia Council. During these months the Executive Committee of the Council under the leadership of the state president, the Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, screened candidates to succeed Dr. John Marion as Executive Director of the Council. The Committee ultimately employed Paul M. Rilling for the position and Rilling assumed his duties as of August 1. Although Dr. Marion has assumed his duties as an area human relations worker for the Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterians agreed to his remaining in Virginia until the end of 1958. so that he could aid in continuity of transition for the Virginia Council and concentrate his activities in his new position in Virginia during this crisis period.

Upon his arrival in Richmond to assume the duties of Executive Director, Rilling established a new state council office at 216-C in the Broad-Grace Arcade and secured the services of Mrs. Martha Sharp as a half-time secretary in the state office. The activities of the Council were fairly light during July and August of 1958 with many officers on vacation and with no formal meetings scheduled of any of the local Councils. In early July there was a meeting of the state Board of Directors in Richmond. At this meeting it was decided to invite the Southern Regional Council's Consultative Service Program to send three consultants into Virginia to work in the crisis areas of Arlington, Norfolk, and Charlottesville. Meeting with the Board on this occasion was Fred Routh of the Southern Regional Council and Dr. John Hope, who heads the Consultative Service Program. Also present were John Alexander and Dr. Harry Walker who served later as two of the three consultants involved. Also during July there was a meeting of the Finance Committee of the state Council for the purpose of drafting a plan to more effectively meet the 1958-59 budget in such a way as to take the major fund raising burden off the shoulders of the Executive Director.

For the new Director, the month of August was primarily a period of contact and orientation. In August he made two trips to Charlottesville and two trips to Norfolk. On these occasions he met with leaders of the Council membership in these two communities and attempted to become informed of the state of litigation and public opinion there. He also consulted with officers of the Richmond area Council in August. Near the end of August he visited Fairfax County for a consultation with the state president and for

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a meeting with representative of the Fairfax County Council, the Alexandria Council, and individual members from Arlington and Loudon County. From the 14th through the 16th of August he attended a meeting in Washington with the three consultants involved in the Virginia situation, Dr. Hope, and Fred Routh. On August 27, he representated the Virginia Council and the Southern Regional Council at an inter-agency meeting of national and regional organizations called by the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

Background information was provided to the representative during this period. In August the Director sat in on an inter-agency meeting in Richmond involving representatives of major human relations organizations operating in the state.

Events in Virginia have been moving rapidly during July and August. These months have seen key federal court decisions ordering specific admission of Negroes in the communities of Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County. Desegregation was also ordered in Arlington but District Judge Bryant subsequently granted a stay until the beginning of the second semester in Arlington. In other litigation district judges refused to order immediate desegregation in Alexandria, Newport News and in Richmond. There were very few helpful developments in Virginia during the months of July and August. The state administration indicated their determination to follow through with the policy of massive resistance and there were not too many signs of unrest or opposition by the people. As helpful developments might be noted the coming to office of a liberal mayor in Charlottesville, a constructive activity on the part of the NAACP and the Virginia Voter's League to significantly increase Negro registration, the improving morale on the part of the Negro communities in crisis areas and some increase in public sentiment fearful of public school closure. In July and August, however, public opinion in general was unwilling to face the inevitability of the coming showdown and was content to let events slide.

It might be noted that during this period the Charlottesville Council on Human Relations cooperated with a Negro committee which sponsored a workshop aimed at preparing the adults of the Negro community for the approaching situation. Members of the Charlottesville Council were active in the workshop and Dr. John Marion participated as one of the workshop leaders.

During the current quarter the emphasis of the Council will be in four directions; finance, extension, inter-agenty coordination, and the encouragement of"moderate" activities. (1) As the Council moved into September it was recognized that ~~the~~ a financial crisis was imminent. Help from the Southern Regional Council could not be depended upon after 1958 and very little money remained in the state treasury. The Board of Directors adopted a recommendation of the Finance Committee to the effect that there would be an intensive campaign among members and supporters of the Council for moderate gifts. It was recognized that minimum dues would not support the program of the state organization and that special large gifts are

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difficult to obtain. Pledge cards have been prepared and each member of the Virginia Council will be given an opportunity to pledge an amount in semi-annual or quarterly payments in addition to his regular dues. This effort is just getting under way and will be pressed strongly during the coming quarter. (2) It is the belief of the state Board of Directors that there is need for local council units in many communities which have not yet organized. Consequently, during the next quarter the Director will be active in efforts to form new groups affiliated with the Virginia Council. Organizational activities are under way in Prince William County and in Lynchburg. The Director is working with independent interracial groups in Roanoke, Loudon County, and Fredericksburg in hopes that these groups may be related more closely to the work of the Virginia Council. There is some possibility that an independent interracial group in Arlington may also affiliate in the near future. (3) Although a number of agencies in Virginia are doing some work in the field of human relations there has been very little communication between them or coordination of activities. The Virginia Council would seem to be an obvious agency to attempt such closer coordination. The Director has been meeting with the leaders of the NAACP, the Virginia Voter's Leage, and the AFL - CIO in hopes that they may more effectively work cooperatively. (4) At this juncture of the crisis in Virginia the decision may rest with the formerly silent "moderates". In September it became clear that there was a strong undercurrent of popular resentment at school closures in Charlottesville, Warren County, and Norfolk. Committees were organized to channel the public feeling of citizens who, although not necessarily desegregationists, were prepared to accept desegregation as the price of maintaining their public schools. It is important that these movements be supported and gain widespread support but that they not be in any way publicly related to the Council on Human Relations or any other state agency known as integrationist. Council members in various localities have, however, been able to materially assist the development of such movements. In Charlottesville the Council was active behind the scenes and some of the less branded members are active in the committee to preserve the public schools. In Warren County the Director has been closely involved with liberal efforts and cooperating liberals who were instrumental in organizing a public school committee there. In Norfolk "moderate" elements could not be found to head the public school drive so liberal individuals moved into the leadership and announced the organization of a committee. There was spontaneous public response with the result that "moderate" and influential community leaders have moved forward. The encouragement of this upsurge of public opinion is the most effective activity that the Council can encourage and it is likely that there will be less direct activity in a public way by the Councils in these communities.

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II
Looking Ahead - 1958-59

Virginia is involved in a serious crisis concerning the whole question of desegregation of public schools. The way Virginia resolves this crisis may well determine the pattern of events in future years in states further south. It is not at this point clear in what direction the efforts of the Virginia Governor will move and it is believed that activities of individuals and organizations making up public opinion may be critical at this particular time.

The situation is that Virginia is pledged by law to a policy of "massive resistance". According to this policy, whenever Negro students are ordered admitted by federal district court the Governor of Virginia (1) closes the public schools affected and takes over the schools under his own jurisdiction. (2) The Governor is required by law to work for the reopening of these schools as segregated schools. It is not yet clear how this particular law will be invoked. (3) Upon the request of local school boards the Governor may return the schools to local control and these may be operated as desegregated schools but (4) state funds will be immediately cut off to these schools and other schools of the same class in the community. (5) State educational funds may be paid as tuition grants to those parents who are forced to send their children to private schools as a result of desegregation orders. This policy was passed by strong majority votes in the Virginia legislature, and is apparently supported by public opinion. It has been strongly pressed by the Byrd organization and has the strong backing of the Virginia Defenders who are constantly pressing the Governor.

Under these massive resistance laws, so far, one school has been closed in Warren County, two in Charlottesville, and six in Norfolk. As of this date the Governor has made no efforts to reopen the school on a desegregated basis nor have tuition funds been made available, nor have any funds been cut off from schools or districts. Recently the state government went before the state Supreme Court of Appeals and asked for a ruling on the constitutionality of the above noted massive resistance laws. Pending determination of this question, probably in late November or early December, no tuition funds can be made available for private schooling. The NAACP may or may not go into federal courts to try to gain a federal ruling on the constitutionality of these laws in the near future. It is generally believed that there is a very real possibility that the state Supreme Court would itself declare these laws unconstitutional. If not, an appeal could go directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending some ruling on these laws things seem to be in a state of flux and confusion.

To date the three communities involved have attempted to meet the crisis of school closure in several ways. In all three communities committees have been organized to press for immediate reopening

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

of the schools, desegregated if necessary. These committees have gained considerable support in Charlottesville and Norfolk. The one in Warren County has just been organized. Private schools are under way in Charlottesville under the supervision of rival organizations, one, the Charlottesville Educational Foundation, is a segregationist group and has pledged itself to keep classes open for those desiring private school education if the public schools are reopened on a desegregated basis. The second group, the Parent's Committee for Emergency Schooling, has pledged itself to close down whenever the public schools are reopened on any basis. In Norfolk, the Tidewater Educational Foundation has been registering students for classes. About a third of the students thrown out of schools seem to have registered with this group, a segregationist group. Large numbers of parents are boycotting this group and are organizing informal tutoring classes. The Norfolk superintendent of schools has issued a statement which is generally interpreted as advising against cooperation with the Tidewater Educational Foundation. In Warren County the Parent-Teacher's Association voted to set up a private school system and a local private school effort is under way.

With the actual closing of schools there is a definite change in the tone of public opinion, and for the first time in some years a real ground swell of doubt concerning the wisdom of massive resistance. Unfortunately, this sentiment has to date been pretty much restricted to the communities directly affected. In these communities there has been a definite change in the tone of letters to the editor, there has been the organization of public committees as noted above, and many heretofore silent persons are taking a definite position in favor of public schools even at the cost of desegregation. Public sentiment was most strongly organized in Arlington and it was a blow to the cause when Judge Bryant granted the school board a stay until the second semester there. Norfolk is now emerging as the most promising community situation. In Norfolk, the outgoing president of the Educational Association has joined the public school committee. The League of Women Voters and the Junior Chamber of Commerce have passed resolutions urging the reopening of schools immediately.

There are various schools of thought concerning the probable next developments. The best guess seems to be that Governor Almond will play out the string of massive resistance laws and then prepare a way out when the last laws are declared unconstitutional. This time will probably come in December or January. When these laws are stricken, Governor Almond can say that he has made every honorable and legal effort. It is thought by many that at that time he will convene the legislature and recommend some type of local option legislation. Several members of the legislature are now on record in favor of such developments and they were in a sense predicted by Attorney General Harrison at the time when he pressed the legislature for the laws. Harrison, a co-author

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of massive resistance laws, stated at the legislative session which passed the laws that when the showdown came the legislature would have to convene and adopt new legislation providing for local option.

Forces operating in the state include, on the liberal side, the NAACP, which is well organized and well led; the Virginia Voter's League, a somewhat loosely organized group working on the problem of registration; and the Council on Human Relations. Working less directly on the problem, but very helpful, are the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the National Council of Christians and Jews. Presbyterians and Episcopalians have human relations specialists operating in Virginia. Inevitably helping the cause of desegregation are the so-called non-partisan citizen's committees for public schools which have been organized in various parts of Virginia.

On the segregationist side the chief organization is the Virginia Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. This group is large and has considerable prestige. There are also a few white Citizen's Council groups but these are impotent and unimportant. Operating with the protection and support of the apparatus of the state government and the power structure the segregationists have not found it necessary to carry on much organizational activity. They are active through the public media and have regular television and radio programs.

Proposed Program for the Virginia Council 1958-59

Since the Virginia Council operates on a program year from September to September much of our emphasis during the next program year is indicated in the planned activities for the coming quarter noted in (I) above.

The key needs in Virginia during the coming year will be for (1) increased communication between the races, (2) encouragement and coordination of liberal activity, (3) collection of background information on current developments, and (4) the encouragement and education of emerging "moderate" elements.

(1) There needs to be more communication between the whites and Negro races in local communities. In many areas this is provided only through the activities of local Councils on Human Relations. These Councils should be organized where lacking. Where it is impossible or not strategic to organize groups cooperating with the Council on Human Relations an effort should be made to organize independent interracial groups concentrating on study or more limited ends.

(2) Existing interracial groups need to be in closer touch with each other. This could be achieved by a larger and more

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effective Coucil Newsletter. There is also a vital need for closer coordination between the various groups working in the field of human relations. This the Director should achieve by regular communication and scheduled conferences with agency professionals and leaders. The Council should serve as the key liason group in the field of human relations. Existing liberal groups need constant encouragement. More regular meetings need to be scheduled at a local level, competent speakers brought in, and more workshop sessions scheduled to provide these groups with needed information and necessary skills.

(3) It is vital that a full record be kept of the current Virginia crisis as it develops. This information will be useful in the months ahead and will be invaluable as background experience to other states and communities moving toward desegregation. The information concerning developments and activities of groups and citizens needs to be obtained, correlated, and analyzed.

(4) Such groups as the Council on Human Relations can do an effective job in educating and encouraging emerging "moderate" sentiment. Council members or friends with contacts in their community can work with key "moderate" persons towards the strategy and organization of public school committees. In many cases the right information or materials put into the hands of the right persons can bring to pass effective organization of moderate opinion.

So far as finances permit the Virginia Council plans to make use of the following specific program techniques in furtherance of the above objectives:

A. Observation and consultation. If sufficient travel funds are available the director will attempt an enlarged travel schedule for the purpose of observing crisis situations and visiting communities in need of organization. The Director plans to work more extensively with organizing groups, existing groups, and in situations where crises have emerged or may emerge.

B. Use of Speaker-Consultants. The Virginia Council plans to bring into the situation several outstanding specialists in the field of human relations. Such persons, if well-known, would attract favorable publicity to the programs of local groups and would serve to strengthen and inform liberal elements. These would be persons qualified as public speakers and as consultants to liberal strategy groups. The Council hopes to bring in approximately three such persons during the current program year to travel about the state to strategic spots.

C. Work with young people. Last year the Richmond Area Council experimented with the organization of college youth with considerable success. It is anticipated that this program will be pushed and extended in the hopes that local units can be set up on some of the colleges in the Richmond area and around the state. The Council hopes that by spring a special conference or workshop for college-age young people can be organized.

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D. Human Relations Workshops. The workshop procedure can be effectively used in a number of places in Virginia. In several places it has been suggested by local people that we could organize special workshops for church people, ministerial and layman. In other places our Council groups or other liberal elements are requesting workshops for the purpose of keeping up to date and learning to be more effective in the present situation. The Council hopes to organize three or four such workshops during the coming year in various parts of the state if sufficiant funds are available to bring in the necessary resources.

E. Materials and Resources. There are many publications and other resources in the field of human relations which need to be brought into the hands of people who can make good use of them. Some of these resources are suitable for liberal groups and Council units. Others need to be sent to moderate leaders and influential community contacts. The budget of the Council has made it impossible to purchase any substantial materials in bulk. We hope that we can circulate such materials more effectively in the near future.

F. Publication and Research. From time to time the Virginia Council needs to undertake independent studies concerning problems in the field. Such study projects would be in addition to the compilation of information as noted in (3) above. It would be valuable to have information available and perhaps published on the voting situation, on parochial school desegregation and college desegregation in Virginia, on the current strength and status of the resistance groups in Virginia, on economic conditions and employment problems of Negroes, etc.. Much good information is available but there is room for much specific survey within the state of Virginia. It would be extremely helpful if funds were available to carry out such studies under the Virginia Council, or if proper specialists could be available through the Southern Regional Council or other groups for such purposes. The whole field of research and fact-gathering cannot be handled adequately under the present limitations of the Council.

At present the staff of the state Council consists of one full-time director and one half-time secretary. For the Council to make its full potential contribution during these trying days it should be possible, as soon as possible, to employ a full-time secretary and research assistant. Unless the travel budget on which the Council has been operating in recent years can be increased it will not be possible for the Director to function in some needed situations because of lack of funds for transportation.

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JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR 1958-59

Estimated Expenditures:

Salary - Executive Director	$6,750.00
Salary - Secretarial - (Part-time)	2,000.00
Rent	750.00
Travel	1,000.00
Miscellaneous, including stationery, postage, telephone and telegraph, utilities, etc.	1,000.00
Contingencies	500.00
Total.....	$12,000.00

Estimated Income:

~~Ford Foundation~~ SRC	4,000.00
Special Gifts	1,000.00
Northern Virginia - Entire area	2,000.00
Richmond-Petersburg area	1,500.00
Charlottesville-Albemarle area	500.00
Newport News-Hampton	500.00
Norfolk-Virginia Beach	300.00
Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg, Staunton, Williamsburg and Valley @ $200.00	1,000.00
Negro Churches (work through Dr. J.M.E.)	500.00
Virginia Teachers Ass'n (work through Dr. Picott)	500.00
Scattered areas	200.00
Total.....	$12,000.00

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT

July 1, 1955 - August 31, 1955

Receipts

Central office	1500.00
Contributions	72.00
Memberships	188.00
New South	32.00
	$1792.00

Expenditures

Salary	250.00
Travel	10.80
Rent	100.00
Operating expenses & misc.	314.23
	$675.03

September 1, 1955 - August 31, 1956

Receipts

Contributions	1944.17
Memberships	2225.00
New South	924.00
Special fund	206.00
	$5299.17

Expenditures

Salary	2457.25
Travel	202.39
Rent	750.00
New South	580.00
Operating expenses & misc.	3343.91
	$7333.55

September 1, 1956 - August 31, 1957

Receipts

Central office	461.60
Contributions	1759.96
Memberships	2146.50
New South	1132.00
Misc.	174.74
	$5674.80

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT - cont'd

Expenditures

Salary	1041.40
Travel	216.86
Rent	750.00
New South	1102.00
Operating expenses & misc.	2315.06
	$5425.32

September 1, 1957 - August 31, 1958

Receipts

Contributions	3266.00
Memberships	3011.50
SRC	4000.00
New South	1250.00
Misc.	344.43
	$11871.93

Expenditures

Rent	1384.38
Salary	5168.03
Travel	344.55
New South	1180.00
Operating expenses & misc.	2947.21
	$10944.17

Top Secret

September 10, 1958

C O P Y C O P Y

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

I and the Arkansas Council of Human Relations of which I am chairman have followed closely the developments in the Little Rock school desegregation process from their beginning. Having a deep concern for the orderly transition to desegregated schools we have sought both to keep as fully informed on developments as possible and to do what we could toward community preparation and acceptance.

I am writing you now on behalf of the Council to present a specific suggestion that you as chief executive of the United States call together parties in the Little Rock school crisis for a meeting in Washington to seek a peaceable solution to the school problem. We also seek to substantiate the value of our suggestion by identifying the various powers at work and analyzing past attempts at finding a solution.

First, we would like to present a brief analysis of the Little Rock situation as it appears to us.

We believe it is important to see that the issue involved in the Little Rock situation is more than simply a conflict between the state and Federal governments. It, of course, is an extremely complex social phenomenon with many factors intertwined.

Certainly at present there are at least four powers in conflict. Each of these must be taken into consideration if the Little Rock conflict is to be resolved. At present each of these powers operates from a fixed position. To the present time no means has been found to effect a compromise among them. The fixed positions of these powers might briefly be described

as follows:

1. The Little Rock School Board. The school board, with Supt. Virgil Blossom as its spokesman and leader, operates from the fixed position that its plan of voluntary desegregation is the best possible plan for avoiding as completely as possible the effects of the Supreme Court school desegregation decision. It further operates from the fixed position that it has no responsibility for creating a climate of compliance within the schools, the city, or the state. It seeks to keep desegregation to as great a minimum as is consistent with not being in a position of being cited for contempt of court.

2. The Governor. Gov. Orval E. Faubus operates from the fixed position that no school district should be required to desegregate against the wishes of the people. He further insists that any school district which can desegregate willingly and peacefully should be permitted to do so without state interference. After a number of consultations with the Little Rock school board last fall, the governor apparently concluded from the school board's own testimony that violence might truly occur. Consistent with his fixed position, he acted.

3. The Federal Judiciary. The Federal courts have operated from the fixed position that a school district which develops a legally acceptable plan must put it into operation, regardless of either vocal or physical opposition. It has further insisted that the Court can take no initiative in suggesting any modification in how the school board should proceed in implementing the court order and that the court need take no initiative in bringing injunctions against any obstructionists.

4. The Negro Pupils. The Negro pupils, represented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are operating from the fixed position that the Federal court has authorized them to attend desegregated schools and that they have every intention of doing so. They insist that ultimate responsibility for seeing that court-ordered desegregation is complied with lies with the school board. They refuse to ask for court injunctions against those interfering with school desegregation. The pupils, through their adult representatives, have indicated willingness to consider any modification in the school board's plans and procedures short of withdrawal of the Negro pupils enrolled last year at Central High.

During the past year various attempts have been made to seek a solution to the Little Rock school dilemma. Two of the most notable attempts were (1) your own meeting with Gov. Faubus at Newport, and (2) a proposal by Herbert Thomas, Sr., a local insurance executive, for a court-approved "voluntary" plan of dealing with the problem. Each of these attempts seem to point to certain valuable lessons. It may be that the failure of your meeting with Gov. Faubus to solve the problem was due in some measure to the limiting of discussions to only one of the powers at work in the local situation. It appears that no solution can be found which does not seriously take into consideration at least the four powers outlined above. The attempt of Mr. Thomas to solve the problem took these four powers into consideration. However the failure of his plan may well have been due to the lack of sufficient prestige to draw the various powers together to work out a solution. Each held firmly to its own fixed position. It appears that no one within the state has sufficient prestige to command a concerted effort toward a solution.

With this analysis in mind we would like to make a suggestion as to how a means might be found for developing a solution to our troubles here in Arkansas.

We would appreciate your seriously considering the possibility of your using your position as chief executive to call together representatives of the powers described above, plus a few interested and well qualified citizens, to seek a solution under your initiative and guidance. We believe that such a meeting would hurdle the two obstacles which were encountered in previous attempts.

There is not a person in a position of leadership in Arkansas, from the Governor on down, who would not feel compelled to take seriously an invitation from you to come to Washington to work out a solution to the Little Rock problem. Under your personal guidance and with your staff, it is quite possible that a pattern might be developed which would have far-reaching effects in our southern states and in the nation as a whole.

Of course details of such a meeting would require considerable attention. However quite possibly such key persons might be included in the discussions as: Rep. Brooks Hays; Mr. Forrest Rozzell, executive secretary of the Arkansas Educational Association; and Dr. Robert A. Leflar, Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas. Others with specialized knowledge might also be consulted.

It is our thought that you would call the group together with the recognition and assumption that compromise is basic to the democratic processes, and that legal maneuvering, mob

action, and the like, will not solve the school problems. This approach would have a great appeal to persons of all shades of poinion in the nation, and would give a positive setting to your requesting all parties concerned to come forward with a realistic working solution to the problem. The popular feelings toward this approach would exert significant pressure upon the powers to develop a workable solution.

It is our observation that the Little Rock school situation is far from insoluble. However it does not appear that the answer will be found simply through judicial decrees and enforcement. The situation requires diplomacy and understanding. You are in an ideal position to furnish the kind of leadership which is needed. This type of an effort, it seems to us, is fully in keeping with your own outlook and philosophy.

The racial problem is probably the most critical domestic problem of this century. Because this is so, we know that you are concerned that some means be found by which you may come to grips with it effectively. We are aware that you have received many suggestions as to what you should do. However we believe that the approach we have outlined is more realistic and filled with more possibilities than if you should answer the demands upon you to show "moral leadership," express your personal views, or make speeches on the subject in the South.

We are not a group interested in publicity. Our approach is to work quietly. If there is any way we can be of help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Colbert S. Cartwright
Chairman

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Budget Estimate for 1959

RESOURCES

Balance January 1, 1959 (estimate)	$ 3,670.00
Grant from BF via SRC	8,000.00
Grant from SRC	4,500.00
From Arkansas Sources	4,000.00
TOTAL	$ 20,170.00

EXPENDITURES

A. Salaries

Executive Director	$ 5,500.00	
Associate Director	4,100.00	
Secretary & Program Asst.	3,800.00	
Social Security	300.00	
TOTAL		$ 13,700.00

B. Program

Travel	$ 1,150.00	
Literature, Newspapers	195.00	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	400.00	
Seminars	1,200.00	
Rental on projectors	49.00	
Rental for accommodations	140.00	
Hospitality	75.00	
Program--unbudgeted	685.00	
TOTAL		$ 3,695.00

C. Office

Rent	$ 780.00	
Office Equipment	225.00	
Office Supplies	250.00	
Printing	350.00	
Postage	355.00	
Telephone	375.00	
Bank charges, audit	65.00	
TOTAL		$ 2,775.00

GRAND TOTAL $ 20,170.00

Notes on Budget

Perhaps, three items in this budget proposal require comment: the beginning balance, expenditure for seminars, and the item of "unbudgeted program."

The estimated balance on January 1, 1959 is $3,670.00. This amount is understandable in view of the fact that our major grant was not confirmed until near the end of the first quarter and that we did not secure staff employees until August. We are now in our intense program period. We do have projected program which will mean extraordinary expenses during the first quarter. One of these items is seminars.

The seminars have been in our planning some time. For these we will bring nationally recognized resource leaders to spend two days with some forty selected leaders from over the state. We think it will be necessary for ACHR to care for expenses of the resource leaders and the participants. This will be expensive. Similarly, we anticipate bringing one or more national speakers for public meetings.

The item "unbudgeted program" anticipates a number of projects not definitely determined. We may undertake mass mailing of some pieces of literature. We, also, are interested in carrying through the printing of some basic small folders for wide use. (Of course this would require some assistance from other local groups.) Some newspaper and radio advertisements may become useful in the days ahead. All these and unpredictable costs of certain developments makes it wise to have some unbudgeted funds.

We are asking the Southern Regional Council to grant us the same amount as last year, $4,500.00. A stepped-up program in the months ahead will cause our unexpended balance to melt quickly. Therefore, we trust our "outside" backers will recognize that our request is actually modest.

WOMEN'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO OPEN OUR SCHOOLS

First of Two Television Programs
6:30--7:00 p.m., Thursday, September 25, 1958
KATV, Little Rock, Arkansas

PARTICIPANTS:

Moderator:	Mr. William H. Hadley, Jr. THE HADLEY COMPANY Public Relations and Advertising
Speakers:	Mr. John E. Coates, Attorney
	Mrs. Charles W. Stephens, Immediate Past President, Central High PTA
	Mr. Edward Lester, Attorney
	Dr. Dale Cowling, Pastor Second Baptist Church and President, Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance
	Mrs. Charles Henry, Former Teacher in Little Rock School System and Mother of 3 Sons in That System

(MR. WILLIAM H. HADLEY, JR.--INTRODUCTION)

Throughout the nation and especially in the South, people have been stirred by a problem which has been debated for more than 100 years by some of the ablest minds in America.

That question, of course, is the race question.

Separation of the races has been the pattern in the South for generations, in Arkansas as well as in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. Politicians, churchmen and laymen have had their say, on whether segregation or integration of the races is the proper course for our people.

However, segregation is not the question tonight. Integration is not the question. Our question is EDUCATION.

As citizens of Little Rock, how do we vote when we go to the polls day after tomorrow?

This is not a question for Louisiana and Mississippi to decide for us, nor for a speaker from Memphis to decide for us. This is our question.

The question is our schools and our children--your schools and your children.

For nearly four weeks, segregation has been maintained in the high schools of the Little Rock School District. You see the picture--this is the price of segregation: empty classrooms.

During the past 12 months, Little Rock has meant many things to many people. We are all familiar with the events here, even if we do not agree about the cause or the effect of them.

Now we are met to discuss these questions--five important questions which face us as we prepare to go to the polls on Saturday.

The first question is: "What are we going to vote on in the election Saturday?"

Here to answer this is Mr. John E. Coates, a native of Little Rock and a prominent local attorney.

(MR. COATES:)

To answer this question fully, Mr. Hadley, it might be helpful to consider the background, beginning with that fateful day of Friday, September 12, two weeks ago tomorrow, when the U. S. Supreme Court denied the school board's request for a 2½ year delay and ordered compliance with the board's plan of gradual integration. As you will recall, that plan had been originally approved by Federal District Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith. Following the Supreme Court decision events moved swiftly.

According to the press, at about 3:00 p.m. on that day, the school board ordered the schools to be opened the following Monday, September 15, under the court-approved plan. Later that same day Governor Faubus signed a number of bills passed by the Special Session of the General Assembly in August. Among those bills was Act. No. 4, under which the election of next Saturday will be held. Shortly thereafter, on the same day, the governor issued his proclamation closing the 4 public senior high schools here, effective at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, September 15, because of his finding "of impending domestic violence." As you know, those schools are still closed, but the grammar and junior high schools are in full operation, at least for the time being.

Now, let us examine Act 4 to see what it actually provides. It authorizes the governor to close any school in the district under certain conditions and to call a special election within 30 days. The governor originally called the election for Tuesday, October 7, but later changed the date to this coming Saturday, September 27. On the ballot will appear the following alternatives:

> "For racial integration of all schools within the Little Rock special school district"

or

> "Against racial integration of all schools within the Little Rock special school district"

This wording is both misleading and inaccurate as applied to this coming election.

Let us consider the three important factors in this election. First what will be the effect of a vote for integration? Second, what will be the effect of a vote against integration? And third what majority will be required in the election?

Now for the first question--the effect of a vote for integration--Act 4 provides:

"If a majority of the qualified electors of the district shall vote in favor of racial integration of all schools within the school district then the board of directors of the district shall, with all deliberate speed after receipt of such proclamation, cause all such schools to be integrated."

These words "all deliberate speed" are the very same words used by the United States Supreme Court in its decision that all schools must integrate, and "all deliberate speed" so far as Little Rock is concerned has already been interpreted by the federal courts to be the plan of gradual integration of the Little Rock School Board. Therefore a vote for integration is not a vote for immediate integration of all our schools. It is a vote for reopening of the senior high schools under the court approved plan of gradual integration.

The second question is what will be the effect of a vote against integration?

The governor has announced his plans of reopening schools on a private basis in the event the vote is against integration. Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corp., is reported by the press to have said yesterday, "Our charter says there will be a fee. That will depend entirely how the finances are worked out." Thus, it should be clearly understood by all concerned that the contemplated provate school plan may impose a fee on the students and on the parents for the education of their children. Therefore, it follows that a vote against integration is apparently a vote to abolish free, public education in the senior high schools of the Little Rock district.

For the third question, let us consider the election itself. The act provides that the question shall be decided by a majority of the qualified electors of the district. Who is eligible to vote in the election? The answer seems to be: all the qualified electors residing in the Little Rock special school district, which, according to the press, numbers some 41,000 persons.

What is the majority required at the election? There seems to be a difference of opinion on this matter. Some contend that a majority of the 41,000 electors are required, while others argue that a majority of those voting at the election will be sufficient. This is a legal question, and the Arkansas Supreme Court has not specifically construed this provision of the act. However that court has decided a number of cases bearing directly on this point.

Among the authorities is a case decided in 1885 involving the votes necessary to change the county seat, the constitutional provision being "No county seat shall be established or changed without the consent of a majority of the qualified voters of the

county." Our Supreme Court construed that wording to mean that a majority of the qualified electors voting in the election was sufficient.

Then in a 1922 case the issue related to the vote necessary to impose the 3-mill county road tax, the constitutional provision being that such tax could be collected "if a majority of the qualified electors of such county shall have voted public road tax at the general election." There too the Supreme Court held that only a majority of those voting on the question was required.

Then in 1924 there was a case involving the formation of a stock district under a special act providing that it shall not become effective until "it has been approved by a majority of the qualified electors residing in said district." Our Supreme Court followed the doctrine in the 2 previous cases and held that the language of the act required only a majority of those qualified electors voting on the question.

I might add that, according to the newspapers of last Saturday, Circuit Judge Floyd Huff at Hot Springs decided a case arising under our dog-racing statute, providing for the holding of an election; and that "any such proposition shall be carried when approved by a majority of the qualified electors of the county." Judge Huff held that only a majority of the qualified electors voting in the election was required.

In view of the above authorities, it is my opinion that at the coming election Saturday, only a majority of the qualified electors voting in the election is required.

Finally, it appears to me that the coming election is of utmost importance to this community. The issues are quite clear. Will the people vote for limited integration under the court-approved plan to keep the free, public senior high schools open, or will they vote to abolish free education in those schools and in their place, approve private schools of doubtful legality which may be supported at least in part by fees from students or their parents? That is the question.

Thank you!

(MR. HADLEY:)

Who will be most affected by the results of Saturday's election? The students and their parents. Unfortunately, the students can't vote--so their parents will be speaking for them as well as for themselves when they go to the polls Saturday. Here is a parent--in fact the immediate past president of the Parents-Teachers Association of Central High, Mrs. Charles W. Stephens.

"Mrs. Stephens, who stands to lose the most if we vote to close our public schools?"

(MRS. STEPHENS:)

Like most parents, my first concern is for my own sons. We have a son who is a senior in Central High. He has already lost three weeks of schooling. He does not want to join the 375 students who have transferred to other schools. He wants to graduate from Central High.

As you know, Central was recognized last year as one of the thirty-eight outstanding high schools in the United States. Through the years its graduates have shown that they can compete in the best colleges and universities with the top students from the best high schools and prep schools. Last year alone Central High seniors received over $135,000 in scholarships to colleges and universities all over the country.

Now, our students stand not only to lose scholarships, but also their accredited standing. As I understand it, in many cases this means that they will be denied entrance to the school of their choice since many colleges will not admit graduates from a non-accredited school under any circumstances. It is these students who are the real losers in this controversy and who stand to lose the most if we reject education in favor of segregation.

Unfortunately, these students cannot vote in this election. If it were left to the majority of them to decide, the schools would have been reopened two weeks ago. As you know, one poll has indicated that 71% of the students polled prefer to return to their classes even on an integrated basis.

Are we really ready to abandon one of the finest public school systems in the United States just to keep a few negro students out? The majority of the students have made it clear that they are not ready for this. The least we--their parents--can do is to vote for their wishes and for their education.

Under the provisions for the election on Saturday, this means that we must vote FOR racial integration. This may be distasteful to many of us, but to vote AGAINST is to vote against free public education for our children.

(MR. HADLEY:)

Earlier this week 63 prominent Little Rock attorneys released a statement which said among other things: "It is our opinion that existing public school facilities of this District cannot be legally operated with any public funds as segregated private schools and, consequently, that the real issue before the voters of this District on September 27, 1958 will be whether we shall open our schools under the Court approved plan

of limited integration or close them altogether." This is really the heart of the matter and the key question: "Can public funds be used to operate segregated private schools on public school property?" Let's hear from one of those 63 lawyers, Mr. Edward Lester. Mr. Lester.

(MR. LESTER:)

Mr. Hadley, this question, can state funds be used to support a private segregated school system in existing school buildings, is of course, primarily a legal question. However, the same question is at the very heart of the election on Saturday. I say this because we don't need a special election or a referendum to prove that the great majority of the citizens of this district favor segregation. Even casual observers know that most people of Little Rock would like with all their hearts to turn back the clock to May, 1954, when the Brown decision was handed down. Unfortunately, we cannot do this, and Saturday we are to stand up and be counted on the question of whether we want free public education for this community.

With respect to this legal question, let me first point out that the mere leasing of school facilities under authority of an 1875 statute or even under the general law, presents no major problem---the legal question arises when these facilities are leased for the purpose of operating a segregated school with public funds for tuition. For when public buildings and funds are used the courts have many times held that the state and not the private group is acting. And whether we like it or not the courts, in a rather firm voice, have said that when a state acts by providing public funds or buildings it cannot legally draw lines because of race.

It is my understanding from news reports that today United States District Judge Miller held that because this basic question as distinguished from the mere leasing of school facilities was so interlocked with state statutes that it would originally have to be heard by a three judge federal court.

As the matter now stands this basic question of private schools supported by public funds for tuition is like many other ordinary questions---for the opinion of your lawyer---and 63 Little Rock attorneys have stated publicly and without qualification that in their opinion this type of private school cannot be operated legally. On this public issue ask yourself what attorneys have told you publicly that in their opinion you can legally operate a segregated private school with state funds in existing school buildings---or better still consult your own attorney on this question.

If you are still not satisfied---draw on the sure firm guide of common sense and ask yourself---do you really believe that we can solve these comples problems---and have schools just

like before--by simply painting "Private School" on a sign and hanging it on Central High.

63 practicing attorneys of Little Rock have stated that in their opinion such private schools cannot be legally operated. Perhaps my statement tonight is unpopular---but when the public school system of this community is at stake, it is no service to the community to mislead or to indulge in wishful thinking. The hard facts must be faced--in popular cries of "united people" and "standing shoulder to shoulder" by people from outside this district who are willing to fight to the last Little Rock school child are of little help. Never forget, it is our community that will suffer. Our schools that will be closed and our children that will be hurt.

With all the sincerity that I can muster, I urge you on Saturday not to gamble the education and welfare of 3,000 Little Rock children on the ultimately vain hope that our public school system can be legally operated as a private institution.

(MR. HADLEY:)

We've heard what is the real question before us on Saturday. That it is FOR or AGAINST continuation of our free public school system. We've heard what this system has meant and still means to our students and their families. We've heard that the alternative is not just hanging up "Private School" signs on our high schools. Some people may say: "Let's just do away with our public school system and set up private schools." Is this our answer? Dr. Dale Cowling, pastor of the Second Baptist Church and president of the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance and one of the most respected ministers in our community, has some convications on this. Dr. Cowling, are free public schools worth fighting for?

(DR. COWLING:)

Mr. Hadley, if I may, I would like to change the terminology. I had rather ask: Are our public schools worth sacrificing for? I deplore the fact that so often in our crises, we have been fighting each other rather than working together as good citizens for the solution of our common problem.

I do sincerely believe that our public schools are worth sacrificing for. We are at a time when sacrifice is necessary.

As one reads American History, he is struck by the large part free public school education has played in making our nation great. It is fantastic that in a few short years, as compared to the age of other nations, the American people have thrown back the wilderness, conquered their obstacles, and made our nation the greatest on earth today.

Public school education has been a large part of our secret of success. Dr. John Bertram Whitelaw in his book, The School And Its Community, says: "During the past one hundred years in the United States, the public school has been expected increasingly to train youth in democratic principles and practices. A look at the record will show that public education has done more than any other single agency in our national life to energize the economic, social, political, and religious freedoms that add up to American democracy. The public school has reflected most truly the opportunity that America has symbolized throughout the world."

Beginning with the log school house, which also often was the church, the American people have earnestly desired an education for their children. It was inevitable in a nation with such a desire that a system of education, available to all whether rich or poor, should have been developed. I thank God for that system of free public school education; for without it, I would have never had the opportunity of an education. Many of us who were children during the great depression days would have had very little schoolsing if we had depended upon some private school system.

My friends, the very backbone of our democracy is our free public school system. We simply must not allow the heat of our passions in this hour to cause us to throw overboard such a priceless heritage. We surely cannot deal such a blow to our boys and girls.

We must not be misinformed. We cannot substitute some other system of education without suffering great loss. We will only bring more confusion and regrets upon ourselves if we do away with our public schools. The price is too high. Let us keep our public schools so that our children may continue their education while we as adults explore other means and earnestly seek other methods of solving our problems of race.

It is my conviction, as deep as life itself, that God has given us our American system of free public school education. If that is so, then, let us as good citizens vote to keep our public schools, even with their present problems. Then, as men and women of intelligence and good will, let us dedicate ourselves to find legitimate solutions for the problems.

(MR. HADLEY:)

Last week a group of determined women reached the same conclusion just expressed so well by Dr. Cowling. They decided that our free public school system was worth fighting for. This group, the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools, is responsible for this program. Here to speak for them is Mrs. Charles Henry, a former teacher in the Little Rock public school system and the mother of three children depending upon

this system for their education. Mrs. Henry, what can we do to save our schools?

(MRS. HENRY:)

When the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools was organized, we didn't know whether we would be only a few voices crying in the wilderness or whether we would find considerable support. All of us have been amazed at the response. On behalf of Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Terry and the members of the steering committee, I want to thank all of you who have volunteered your services and who have contributed so generously to preserve our free public system of education.

If you believe that our public schools are worth fighting for, there are three things you can do:

Go to the polls and vote Saturday.

Vote FOR--Remember this is a vote FOR free public education. To vote against is to vote against our free public school system.

Call or see as many of your friends as you can tomorrow and Saturday and get them to go to the polls and vote FOR.

(MR. HADLEY:)

Thank you, Mrs. Henry. Ladies and gentlemen, we have heard from five of our respected fellow citizens, all qualified by their experience or profession to speak to you on the five key questions involved in Saturday's election.

There is one more question we might ask ourselves: What is the result of all of the events of the past twelve months? The result is shown clearly in this picture: empty classrooms in our four senior high schools. It is true, of course, that at least seven Negro students have been kept out of Central High School, but 3,692 other students have been kept out of school for almost four weeks--except for over 375 who have left their homes in order to attend accredited schools elsewhere in Arkansas and all over the country. There is only one way we can open these school doors and fill these empty seats. That is by voting FOR on Saturday. Now is the time for every thinking citizen in Little Rock to stand up and be counted.

WOMEN'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO OPEN OUR SCHOOLS

SECOND OF TWO TELEVISION PROGRAMS

PRIOR TO THE LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL ELECTION

9:30 - 10:00 p.m. Friday, September 26, 1958

KARK-TV and KTHV

Little Rock, Arkansas

PARTICIPANTS

MODERATOR: Mr. William H. Hadley, Jr.
THE HADLEY COMPANY
Public Relations and Advertising

SPEAKERS: The Right Reverend Robert R. Brown
Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas

Bishop Paul E. Martin
Arkansas-Louisiana Area of the Methodist Church

Dr. Dale Cowling
Pastor, Second Baptist Church
President, Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association

Dr. T. B. Hay
Pastor, Pulaski Heights Presbyterian Church

INTRODUCTION:

Good evening, I'm Bill Hadley. Speaking to you again on behalf of the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools. We believe there has been enough shouting and name calling. We ask you to join us again in the quiet of your homes as all of us consider the question that is before the citizens of Little Rock in tomorrow's election.

Last night many of you saw and heard five of your fellow citizens discuss tomorrow's election in terms of the law, the facts, and the value of our public school system.

These people spoke to you from a depth of professional experience and knowledge. They outlined their convictions in an atmosphere of calm reason. There were no charges or counter-charges.

Many of you have called to say that their appearance last night seemed to clear the air. There does seem to be a new atmosphere in our town--and there is room now for all people of good will. No matter how big the problem--and we have a big problem--there is now the opportunity and the need for everyone who is big enough, to try to face the problem and ultimately, to solve it.

Tonight we are turning to those to whom most of us always turn in times of trouble and grave decision--our ministers. We are fortunate in having with us four of the most respected and distinguished churchmen in the area: The Right Reverend Robert R. Brown, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas; Bishop Paul E. Martin of the Arkansas-Louisiana Area of the Methodist Church; Reverend Doctor Dale Cowling, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church and President of the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association; and Reverend Doctor T. B. Hay, Pastor of the Pulaski Heights Presbyterian Church.

I'd like to turn first to Bishop Brown, a man who has given greatly of his time and talent to the problems which face us. Bishop Brown, these are indeed times which try men's souls. Would you give us the benefit of your own prayerful consideration of this problem?

BISHOP BROWN:

Good Evening.

I am quite well aware that our participation in this program and under these auspices will be interpreted in some circles as an effort on the church's part to involve itself in politics and tell this audience how to vote tomorrow. It should be obvious that there is not possible justification for such an interpretation. Clergymen are not the church. They are only one order within the church and a tiny minority when compared to laymen and laywomen who serve in a special ministry of their own. Clergymen cannot possibly involve the church in politics even if they wished to do so for the church is not composed of clergymen only but of clergymen, laymen, plus Christ.

Again, it is not the function of clergymen to be judges and dividers over secular society. Their responsibility is to be messengers of the Gospel, ministers of reconciliation and witnesses for Christ. It is the laymen's responsibility to practice in his life what he says he believes in his heart and to temper each of his decisions with Christian faith and judgement.

This is the framework in which I appear before you now. We do not attempt to influence you toward any particular point of view. We do dare to ask that you think of your vote tomorrow as a part of your duty towards God. God is as much concerned about how we vote as he is with how we pray. He expects us to transform our voting booths into houses of prayer and to use the ballot box as an alms basin. He calls us to express our Christian living as vividly by our ballots as we do by our hymns on Sunday. He reminds us that we cannot draw a line between these two areas nor carve ourselves up into hunks, saying, this hunk for religion and this chunk for politics.

Actually there would seem to be at least four political duties which each Christian has.

First, there is the duty to exercise our Democracy - the privilege and the right to vote.

Our second responsibility is to know the facts. We must, to the best of our ability, gather as full and impartial information about the issue at hand as possible.

Our next duty is to test the issue for its moral character. One good question to ask is, does my cause serve any Christian end which is greater than myself?

A final responsibility is to look at the issues through the eyes of Christ. If he were voting tomorrow how do you think he would vote?

And under all and over all is that great prayer of the ages. "O Lord, may we have Thy mind and Thy spirit; make us instruments of Thy peace; where there is hatred let us sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is discord, union; where there is doubt, faith; where there is dispair, hope...." To these things every clergyman has the right and the duty to speak. Thank you.

(HADLEY:)
Thank you, Bishop Brown. Let's turn now to the question we will vote on tomorrow. I think it's pretty clear to all of us that a vote <u>against</u> tomorrow means the abandonment of at least part of our public school system in Little Rock. Are you, the thinking people of this community, really ready to toss aside an institution that has played such a prominent part in the development of our country and to discard one of the very pillars of our Democracy? Bishop Martin, what are your convictions regarding the free public school system and its place in our heritage?

BISHOP MARTIN - "WHY WE WANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS"

In accepting a place on this program, I want to make it clear that I have always, as a minister of Jesus Christ, carefully abstained from taking a part in political disputes. As a loyal citizen, I have confined my responsibility to the ballot box.

During the last twelve months I have endeavored to serve, to the best of my ability, as a minister of reconciliation, seeking to demonstrate in my own life a spirit of humility, penitence, and prayer, with the hope that I may inspire those qualities in the people whom I serve.

I have been asked to speak on the subject, "Why We Want Public Schools." This is an appropriate theme for a minister, for the churches in America were instrumental in initiating and developing the great program of public education. In most of the religious denominations, literacy was necessary for such practices as reading the Bible and understanding religious literature. Because of this need the concept of widespread instruction came into being and with it, as time passed, the concept of education for other than purely religious purposes. By 1740 public education had come to have a firm hold in many of the Colonies. The Church has a tremendous stake in public education.

But let me return to my subject: "Why We Want Public Schools." More significant even than a desire to perpetuate an institution older than our nation itself, in the crisis which we face in our city today, are nearly four thousand of our sons and daughters who are being deprived, without their consent, of the greatest privilege they will ever enjoy -- the opportunity to attend a public School. According to the true American way of life, no interest should be allowed to deny them the education to which they are entitled as a part of their rich heritage.

In the truest sense of the word their future is now. A small number of them may be fortunate enough to come from homes where parents have the means to send them away to other schools, although in the process these persons are deprived of the fellowship with other boys and girls with whom they have been classmates from the beginning of their school life. But for most of these young men and women it is now or never if they are to have an education. Military life will soon demand the service of the boys. Still others will never go to college and will not become the leaders we so desperately need in this wonderful state of ours. Thus in the period when throughout the nation we are suffering most from a lack of competent, unselfish and devoted leadership, we are deliberately robbing ourselves. Their future is now, and our future, the future of the citizens of our great State, is dependent upon the education either provided for them or withheld from them.

From the very beginning of man's struggle for knowledge, self-respect, and the recognition of his inalienable rights, the public school has been his greatest ally. Thus the cornerstone of democracy

is public education. Here one learns to live with others, some of whom are products of different environments. Insights are developed, right choices are made, and sound judgments are formed. That which is a prerequisite for citizenship in our nation -- the appreciation of the dignity, nobility, and greatness of his fellow man -- finds its highest expression in the institution most in our thoughts today.

Public education at its best concerns itself not only with what we do but what we become. Character education takes place in the public school. If we are to continue our God-given way of life in a world threatened by the forces of atheistic Communism, we must preserve the institutions which are fundamental to democracy. The public school is our country's greatest gift to civilization.

A few weeks ago I spent a few hours in Charlottesville, Virginia. There Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, is buried on his beautiful estate of Monticello. On his tomb can be read these words written by him:

"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and father of the University of Virginia; because by these testimonies that I have lived, I wish most to be remembered."

There is no mention of the fact that he served as President of the United States for two terms, that he negotiated the Louisiana Purchase which doubled the size of our country, that he founded the United States Military Academy at West Point, or that he stamped out piracy at Tripoli. He wanted to be remembered for establishing a liberal arts institution with its doors open to young people who wanted an education, and he fully recognized that without that education you cannot have a free nation.

We can become spiritual brothers of Thomas Jefferson as we unite our efforts to preserve and perpetuate our Public Schools.

(HADLEY:)

Thank you. The questions which have faced this community since September of last year have provoked almost unprecedented divisions of thought. Frequently any force of leadership appeared faint indeed. One of the courageous ministers who, along with a few other churchmen, has constantly tried to exert spiritual leadership in the crisis is Reverend Doctor Dale Cowling, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church. Dr. Cowling, is free public education worth fighting for?

DR. DALE COWLING:

My friends, I am here tonight as a citizen who loves his city of Little Rock and his native state of Arkansas. I am a child of

Arkansas soil. I love the people of this state. If I know my soul, I am dedicated to serve the people of my state under the direction of my God.

I do not speak for the members of Second Baptist Church, where I have the privilege of being pastor of a great people. I do not speak for the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, of which I am a part and to which I have given many hours in prayer and service. I do not speak for the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association, of which I am President. I speak only as a citizen of my community.

I am not speaking against anyone or any group. I believe every man must stand before God to answer for his own motives and actions. Only God can judge the motives of man. I allow every person the privilege of his own opinion.

I am here to plead with you, my fellow citizens, that we may put our hands to our common problems instead of doing battle with one another. Let us not spend our time in attempting to fix the blame for the situation which is now upon us. I know this is a great temptation for us. It is a temptation to me. The human tendency within prompts me to judge the motives of groups and individuals and to point my finger accusingly upon someone or some group. Men have always followed this course. Adam, when he had eaten the forbidden fruit, said to God, "It wasn't my fault. The woman which you gave me, she caused me to do it." Since that day, in the very beginning of the human race, man has been quick to sit in judgment upon others so as to fix an accusing finger upon them. Did not our Savior say, "Judge not that ye be not judged."? Did He not also say, "Let him that hath no sin cast the first stone."?

This has been the tragedy in Little Rock. The people who could have exerted the moral, spiritual, and political leadership out of our problems have, instead, divided into groups blaming each other, generating hate and confusion, suspicion and accusations.

What good does "blame-fixing" do, anyway? It simply adds to the hate and heat of the problem. It brings about the necessity for self-justification on the part of those accused. It prompts counter-charges. It never offers hope for the meeting of minds and the calm resolution of differences.

After all, are we not all guilty? This is our community. It is the sum total of what we are. Its defects are those we have let come about mainly through our unconscious negligence. We must all accept our share of the problem. When we do so we shall then be able to sit down, not as group against group; not as individual against individual; not as race against race; but as friends earnestly seeking the answer to our common problem.

And so, Mr. Hadley, if I may, I would like to change the question you asked me. I had rather ask: Are our public schools worth sacrificing for?

I do sincerely believe that our public schools are worth sacrificing for. We are at a time when sacrifice is necessary.

As one reads American History, he is struck by the large part free public school education has played in making our nation great. It is fantastic that in a few short years, as compared to the age of other nations, the American people have thrown back the wilderness, conquered their obstacles, and made our nation the greatest on earth today.

Public school education has been a large part of our secret of success. Dr. John Bertram Whitelaw in his book, The School And Its Community, says: "During the past one hundred years in the United States, the public school has been expected increasingly to train youth in democratic principles and practices. A look at the record will show that public education has done more than any other single agency in our national life to energize the economic, social, political, and religious freedoms that add up to American democracy. The public school has reflected most truly the opportunity that America has symbolized throughout the world."

Beginning with the log schoolhouse, which also often was the church, the American people have earnestly desired an education for their children. It was inevitable in a nation with such a desire that a system of education, available to all whether rich or poor, should have been developed. I thank God for that system of free public school education; for without it, I would have never had the opportunity of an education. Many of us who were children during the great depression days would have had very little schooling if we had depended upon some private school system.

My friends, the very backbone of our democracy is our free public school system. We simply must not allow the heat of our passions in this hour to cause us to throw overboard such a priceless heritage. We surely cannot deal such a blow to our boys and girls.

We must not be misinformed. We cannot substitute some other system of education without suffering great loss. We will only bring more confusion and regret upon ourselves if we do away with our public schools. The price is too high. Let us keep our public schools so that our children may continue their education while we as adults explore other means and earnestly seek other methods of solving our problems of race.

It is my conviction, as deep as life itself, that God has given us our American system of free public school education. If that is so, then, let us as good citizens vote to keep our public schools, even with their present problems. Then, as men and women of intelligence and goodwill, let us dedicate ourselves to find legitimate solutions for the problems.

(HADLEY:)

Thank you. For most of us, our free public schools have been one of those many elements in our priceless American heritage that

we have taken for granted. Dr. Hay, you have lived in several parts of our southland under many different conditions. What insight has this varied experience given you into the value of our public school system?

DR. T. B. HAY:

Mr. Hadley, it is true that I am the minister of the Pulaski Heights Presbyterian Church. However, I am not here to speak for the Pulaski Heights Presbyterian Church or for the Presbytery of Washburn or for the Synod of Arkansas or for the Presbyterian Church in the United States. I am here to speak as a citizen of Little Rock. We became citizens of the State of Arkansas and residents of this city nearly eight years ago. The first thing that we did, after getting settled in our home, was to take our children and register them at the local school. One of them was registered in the Pulaski Heights grammar school and the other was registered in the Pulaski Heights Junior High School. Mind you, I had never lived in Arkansas before and, therefore, had never paid a dime in taxes to the State or to the city. I had made no contribution, in any way, to the building of the schools in Little Rock and yet our children were most cordially received and no differences were made between them and the children and grandchildren of people who had lived in Arkansas all of their lives and whose money had built and equipped the schools and provided public education for boys and girls.

I have thought many times of the great debt that I owe to Little Rock, in the education that has been provided for our children. They have received excellent training; absolutely no differences have been made between them and the children of big tax payers who have lived here always and who have made our public school system possible. On the other hand, if our children had received education in proportion to the taxes that we have paid over these eight years, they would not have been provided with more than two or three months schooling at best. All of this has been made possible because public education is wrapped up with the Democratic way of life - our American way of life. And Democracy, though it does mean the rule of the majority, also emphasizes the worth, the value, the importance, the integrity of the individual. The high, the low, the rich and the poor are all treated alike - all provided for in our system of public education.

The Little Rock School System is on a par with the very best. Though I am sure that there is a place for some private schools in our society, especially for those who can afford to attend them; on the whole, there is no substitute for our public school system. It is sad to say that the time has come when, in this controversy, we seem to be uncertain as to whether to maintain our system of public schools or whether to turn to a system of private schools of very doubtful merit. There are many well-informed legal minds who have expressed themselves as feeling certain that the plan for private schools is illegal, on the very face of it. There seems to be utter confusion, on the part of those who are thinking in terms of private schools, as to how it can be worked; whether each separate school shall be under the direction of a separate corporation or whether

they all shall be under one corporation. No one seems to know whether there is any chance of our schools, under a private system, receiving accreditation. In other words, boys and girls who might be interested or forced, let me say, to attend private schools will not know whether they are making preparation to enter accredited colleges or whether they are making preparation to meet with disappointment at the end of their high school courses, because of not having been graduated from accredited schools.

It seems to me that the time has come for us to stop fighting each other - to start thinking in terms of the education of our children and providing for that education. Tomorrow we are going to decide whether or not the public school system in Little Rock shall live or die. It saddens me greatly when I think of this, when I come to realize that our citizenship is all divided against itself, and deep feelings have arisen between individuals. After all, it is like a father and mother who are fighting over their child. When it's all over, perhaps no great harm shall be done to the father or to the mother, but the child will be terribly wounded. The child represents thousands of boys and girls in Little Rock. These young people are in distress. They are looking to us for a mature, Christian leadership. They have every right to expect from us actions in keeping with the positions that we occupy as parents and as adults and as Christians. As a citizen of this city, as one whose family has enjoyed the benefits of the public school system, as one who, down in his heart, is seeking God's will and God's way in this whole matter, let me plead with you to vote tomorrow according to your conscience. It is up to us who have enjoyed the blessings of our public school system to pass these blessings on to others. There is but one way for that to be done and that way is open to us tomorrow.

(HADLEY:)

Thank you, Dr. Hay. Tonight we have heard from four of the most distinguished members of the clergy in this area. I can add nothing to what they have said. Their statements speak eloquently for themselves.

As we prepare to cast our ballots tomorrow, let's look again at the question we must decide for ourselves, for our children and for our community.

Some say that to vote FOR tomorrow is to vote for immediate full integration of all schools in this district. However, this is not what the law says.

As was pointed out last night, "If a majority of the qualified electors of the district vote in favor of racial integration, Act 4 provides that the Board of Directors of the District shall, with all deliberate speed after receipt of such proclamation, cause all such schools to be integrated." "These Words 'All Deliberate Speed' are the very same words used by the United States Supreme Court in its decision that schools in the South must integrate, and 'All Deliberate Speed' as far as Little Rock is concerned has already

been interpreted by the Federal Coutrs to be the plan of gradual integration of the Little Rock School Board. Therefore a vote FOR integration is not a vote for immediate integration of all our schools. It is a vote for reopening of the senior high schools under the Court approved plan of gradual integration."

It should be clear to all of us by now that the alternative to a vote FOR is to embark upon a lengthy period of litigation and uncertainty with the future education of nearly 4,000 high school students tossed about in the courts. Sixty-three distinguished lawyers of our city have publicly stated that in their opinion "Public school facilities of this district cannot be legally operated with any public funds as segregated private schools and, consequently, that the real issue before the voters of this district on September 27, 1958, will be whether we shall open our schools under the court approved plan of limited integration or close them altogether."

As one of these lawyers put it so well last night, "Do we really believe that we can have schools just like before by simply painting 'Private School' on a sign and hanging it on Central High?"

This then is how far we have come in these past twelve and one-half months of turmoil and tragedy which have divided race against race, citizen against citizen as perhaps never before in this history of our community. Even the name of our city has become the chief anti-American slogan throughout the world. What has been the result of all this: Empty classrooms in our 4 senior high schools, 400 students forced away from their homes to get their high school education, name calling, anonymous letters and phone calls in the night. Isn't it time for an end to this nonsense? Many of us believe that it is far past time. We cannot turn back the clock. We cannot wipe the slate clean, but we can stand up and be counted tomorrow.

We are besieged from all sides by full-page ads telling us that the white citizens of some of our neighboring states are watching us and that they are behind us. Yes, these people from Mississippi and Louisiana do seem willing to fight to the last Little Rock high school student.

However, this is not a decision for the people of Louisiana. Their children are in school. This is not a decision for the people of Mississippi. Their children are also going to school. This is our decision. It is our senior high school students who are not in school and who are not likely to be in school here soon if we vote AGAINST tomorrow.

Many of you have said that you know we are right, but "just don't want to get involved." Well, you are involved. Every citizen of this community is deeply involved. Too many of us have sat back too long and let the shouters and the name callers speak for Little Rock. We do not believe that these people speak for the majority of this community, but by our silence we have seemed to support them. This is our chance--your chance--to think and speak for yourself. All we have to do is to go to the polls tomorrow and vote FOR. Vote for your children, vote for our free public system of education and vote for the future of our community.

CONFIDENTIAL

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Narrative Report

July - September, 1958

Significant Events

I. GENERAL

A. Politics

The Democratic Primaries on July 29 and August 12 resulted in the election of Orval E. Faubus to an unprecedented third term. He received two thirds of all votes cast. James Johnson, leader of White Citizens' Councils, author of two segregation amendments for vote of the people, surprised everyone by winning a seat on the State Supreme Court Bench. Congressman Brooks Hays, opposed by Amis Guthridge, an organizer of the White Citizens' Council, won reelection. So did Mr. McFaddin, a State Supreme Court Justice, over Griffin Smith, a milder segregationist.

The Legislative Council of the General Assembly designated State's Attorney Bruce Bennett as investigator in its plan to inquire into Communist influence in racial discord, notably within the NAACP.

Governor Faubus called a special session of the Legislature for August 26. He put before it certain measures for the protection of the state against encroachment upon its sovereignty by the federal government. The State's Attorney, Mr. Bennett, also had measures introduced. With maximum speed fourteen measures were passed with only occasional token dissent from any member. These included measures to empower the governor to close public schools, to hold school referendums on segregation while schools are closed, to use school funds for individual students in attendance at private schools, to dismiss uncooperative school teachers and officials. Also, they require public school teachers to take a loyalty oath and to list membership in organizations during the last five years, and made statewide the so-called Bennett Ordinance requiring registration and annual reports of organizations engaged in "certain activities."

All these measures were rushed through as "mandates from the people" who had elected the governor.

B. Federal Courts

The Circuit Court of Appeal at St. Louis in extraordinary session on August 18 reversed the decision of Judge Lemley which

granted Little Rock a two-year stay of the desegregation order. Immediately thereafter, Judge Gardner refused to reinstate the order to desegregate pending appeal by the school board to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court in special session on September 11 heard the appeal and on September 12 in its decision sustained the Circuit Court in reversing Judge Lemley. (Its 5,000 word opinion was given on September 29.)

A three-judge federal court refused to rule on the constitutionality of two segregation acts passed by Arkansas' Legislature in 1957 until state courts have interpreted them. This was in a suit brought by Negro ministers.

C. Some Arkansas Schools

1. Little Rock. Events related to the four high schools in Little Rock have been widely told through mass media: Delay in opening, closing by proclamation of the Governor, incorporation of a private board, a vote on integration, restraining orders from federal court, the present tight and unstable situation.

2. Prior to September the Pulaski County Board of Education announced the new elementary school built with federal funds for children of men on the Little Rock Air Force Base would be segregated. Negro students would go to the old school at nearby McAlmont. The Defense Department announced that it was following its policy of accepting local customs where schools were off base lands.] AFF Eorbon T?

3. VanBuren School District with federal court guidance integrated its Junior High School and continued its integrated High School. Altogether thirteen students were enrolled. A strike and threats of violence by some fifty high school white students kept the colored children away from school for one week. A local White Citizens' Council was organized. Its officers came to Little Rock for instruction from local White Citizens' Council officials. They called for assistance from the Governor to help de-desegregate their school.

4. Ozark admitted three Negro students to high school last year and permitted them to stay away from school after they had been frightened by threats and acts of a few students. This year they started again and after a few days were frightened away by hostile acts of a few students. They still are not in school.

D. The Arkansas Recorder

This is a weekly newsheet which covers events and situations in departments of the state administration, notably fiscal and tax matters, for benefit of business men and which editorially is concerned with communists, segregation, and Harry Ashmore. The editor began on July 11 a series of editorial attacks and news stories centering around Robert Wixom, a Quaker professor of biochemistry at the Medical School of the University. His editorials associated by words a great many persons whom he regarded as worth an investigation by the Sovereignty Commission for possible communist related activities. These persons so associated include such diverse people as Harry Ashmore, Nat Griswold, President Charles S. Johnson (deceased), Lee Lorch, M. Lafayette Harris, the Board of Fisk University, Dr. Katharine Dodd (retired professor), President John T. Caldwell.

The occasion for this series was a newspaper report of the testimony of Dr. Wixom before the Senate Committee hearing witnesses on the Civil Rights legislation proposed by Senator Douglas. Dr. Wixom had been active in some interracial projects of the American Friends Service Committee in Little Rock and was tutor to Ernest Green, the lone Negro senior at Central High School.

The point of the attack was Wixom's stand in 1948 as a conscientious objector because of his Quaker faith. The editor indicated he had the information since 1953 but was impelled to use it only when Wixom passed as an "expert on race relations." Being a son-in-law of Nat Griswold strengthened grounds for further investigation.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL EVENTS

A. The Churches

1. Two Presbyterian Presbyteries (Area Organizations) have had sessions during September. Both have come out against the Johnson States Rights Amendment. The Washburn Presbytery, which includes Little Rock, went further and asked the Governor to open the high schools. The Governor's response at a news conference was to characterize the Presbyterians as a group of ministers who had been brainwashed by communists. The Presbytery, thereupon, adopted a strong statement indicating the Governor owed an apology to the Presbyterian Church. The laymen took the lead in this action. Other ministers, privately, and four Methodist publicly came to the support of the Presbyterians.

2. The Arkansas Baptist, organ of the State Convention of Southern Baptists, editorially took a strong position against the Johnson States' Rights Amendment. Since then in a number of small towns

where Baptists are strong the ministerial alliances have taken similar action. The Baptist ministers of Pulaski County have held one conference to hear their editor on this subject.

3. The Southwest Unitarian Fellowship, which has a non-discrimination policy, held its annual family camp for five days at Petit Jean State Park. They again ran into difficulties about hospitality for colored members. This time at Mather Lodge (a public hotel and dining room) rather than Hardison Hall, the conference center. The Park Commission's earlier policy stands, i.e. leaving to the conference itself the complexion of its participants when the group preempts accommodations rented. Of course this was not in the public press.

B. Voluntary Interracial Groups

1. A study group, stimulated by representatives of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, has been meeting weekly to study the nature of non-violent resistance and methods for social change. The number has ranged from thirty to eight.

2. The group for prayer and conversation started November 1957 continues to meet each Thursday 10:00-12:00 a.m. This group has ranged from twelve to forty under the chairmanship of Reverend Dunbar Ogden.

3. On the basis of experience last year the local members of the Society of Friends in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee planned one day work camps for teen aged church young people. A young theological student and his wife came for six weeks to carry out the plans. The camps did not materialize though the theological students were here and did effective work with already going organizations including the two groups named above and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

4. The Religion and Labor Fellowship resumed its monthly meetings in September.

5. The Ministerial Association of Greater Little Rock, under the chairmanship of Reverend Dale Cowling of the Second Baptist Church, had an overflow meeting in September to hear editor Harry Ashmore who remarked at the beginning that "all the 7,000 who had not bowed the knee to Baal are here." The program chairman, Reverend Marion Boggs, announced the Association was to have programs centering on social issues this year.

6. The Urban League with inadequate funds has lost its

Executive Secretary, Mr. Perry Taylor, who has gone to the Urban League in Gary, Indiana.

C. AFL-CIO State Council

The officers of this organization worked against Governor Faubus in the election as well as against other segregationists. The group had under way an aggressive campaign not only against the proposed Right to Hire Amendment but also Johnson's States' Rights Amendment when all these were barred from the November election ballot by the Arkansas Supreme Court. The Court's action was based on inadequate or misleading titles on the initiated acts.

D. The Women's Emergency Committee and the Lawyers

Mrs. David D. Terry, one of the very influential older respected women of the city, after the summer primaries concluded that Mr. Truman had assayed the situation accurately ("ignorance and hysteria"). She decided that the time had come for the women to organize a crusade of education for the public even as earlier Southern women had organized against lynching.

By the time she called together her leaders, over fifty, "open the schools" seemed the urgent demand. Before the vote on integration, September 27, three hundred women were involved, a downtown office was set-up, and a public relations firm employed. This was not a biracial group, but it was a cooperative effort. Negro women and churches raised money for the Committee; local Negro leaders used the Committee's material to rally voters.

Simultaneous, and at times closely coordinated with the Women's Committee, was the action of sixty-three attorneys, representing a large number of legal firms. They issued over their names in a paid "ad" their studied opinion that the Governor's plan for private schools was without any legal foundations. Members of the group presented this opinion on TV along with women and leading ministers.

III. SOME INTERPRETATIONS

A. Politics

The election of Governor Faubus by such a heavy majority in the first primary was a surprise. Some of our firends think

H. S. Truman well characterized the cause: "ignorance and hysteria." The campaign attractiveness of the Governor as compared to the other candidates played a part. Certainly, more than usual, the issues were confused: candidates vied with each other as to which was the firmer segregationist; federal troops marched through the campaign more than segregation. But hindsight makes clear what good politicians knew that county organization and economic benefits received were alone adequate forces to reelect the Governor. The public school forces were rather solidly behind him because of increases in teachers salaries.

We took some comfort in the reelection of Brooks Hays over Amis Guthridge. The issue here was more nearly White Citizens' Councils against a "law-and-order" churchman. However, personal attractiveness and established official relations if not county organization were real factors.

The election of Jim Johnson to the Arkansas Supreme Court was perhaps the greatest suprise of all. At the same time a more moderate segregationist candidate lost to another incumbent Justice of that court. The difference may be found in two facts: (1) Because of previous state-wide campaigns Jim Johnson's name was familiar clear up to the branch heads. There were around 20,000 more votes cast in this race than in that for the other position in the Court. (2) Some believe the Governor for some reason or commitment gave approval to Mr. Johnson. The counties officially closest to the Governor went strongly to Johnson while the eastern segregationist counties went against him! At any rate he was elected by the narrowest margin.

State's Attorney Bruce Bennett, by some who know him better than we, has an eye for publicity and seeks out "safe" sensational issues which will gain same. He seems not to be disturbed by devotion to any principles. During the summer campaigns, though not a candidate himself, he was engaged in public attacks against the NAACP and its "communistic" influences. This he felt he could do with impunity, since "nobody loves the NAACP." Some sober friend of ours with legal training thinks he is really dangerous to those seeking to uphold and extend constitutional guarantees. As investigator for the Legislative Council he is given extensive powers which are increased by [redacted] acts of the special session of the legislature. The great danger, it seems to us, is that local persons will be defamed without coming before his committee through guilt by association tenuously established by "outside" ex-communist witnesses, a technique used in Louisiana recently.

The powers given the Governor by the special session almost

without protest from legislators or citizens do frighten some public schoolmen jealous for truly local control of schools. His use of those powers in Little Rock has strengthened their fears and may be a point of growing disaffection from Mr. Faubus by this strong group. "He is a dangerous man," one County Supervisor told me.

B. Federal Courts

The speed and scope of the decisions by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court in the Little Rock case has in the terms of Harry Ashmore brought legal resistance "to the end of its rope." It seems to us all moves being made by the Governor and his associates are simply delaying tactics without hope of success. However, being cornered and having considerable power, political if not legal, within the state he becomes more dangerous. Not because of what he will do directly but what he will cause to be done.

The voters sustained his wishes on September 27 because he deceived them as to the issues. He for the first time is defaming Negroes as a group, using the infamous Congressional Sub-committee report on Washington. He invited Mr. Gerber, attorney for that committee, to address the public meeting of White Citizens' Councils. He joins those who by inuendo and directly make charges of communist influences. The line between attacks on Communists and attacks on Jews is a thin line as one of the latter pointed out to me this week. For the first time anti-semitic materials are being widely distributed to professionals and to school officials. He and his associates seek to place the entire blame for our tragic situation on the federal government and, locally, on the nine Negro children, their parents, Mrs. L. C. Bates, and the NAACP who are willing "to destroy our whole school system to achieve their goal of race mixing." This seems dangerous scapegoatism which may be a prelude to lawless acts of individuals, and, if unchecked, violence between groups and eventually official acts of reprisal. This seems serious to us.

One of the traditions relied upon for delay by official leaders of segregation is that federal courts will not interpret new state laws until state courts have interpreted them. The refusal of federal judges to rule on the petition of Negro Ministers claiming that state laws passed in 1957 are unconstitutional follows this tradition. However, the sweeping opinions of the Circuit and Supreme Courts now seem to set aside this slowing process.

C. Closed Schools

The federal authorities' apparent policy of leaving public

schools closed until local sentiment is intense for their reopening seems sound to us. Some persons here believe this entire semester of high school and maybe year can "be written off as loss." There is some hope that patrons may eventually come to believe the alternatives now before them: public schools with "token" integration vs no public schools, and, at the same time they will see the calculated deceit of specious promises about private schools--"legal," "accredited," "soon." Then retribution for politicians will come and new ones with different orientation may be chosen. Let's hope, and pray!

At any rate at this moment state officials and their associates for "doing something in Little Rock" are a grim bunch making statements and doing things to pospone the day of judgment.

The school episodes in Van Buren and in Ozark point up the evil chain started at Little Rock last year and this August. Segregationists, adults and students, constantly deferred to the Governor and his "legal" means for stopping integration, though their acts were like those of a year ago--violent and threatening.

The Negro children are back in Van Buren School. Here perhaps is a demonstration of what integrity and firmness in school administration can accomplish in an unlikely situation. The city police chief was supporting segregationists. So for a time the children, while receiving adequate protection in the school, dared not walk the city streets to school. With the open backing of some local ministers and amazing morale among student leaders the Superintendent reinstated the colored students smoothly. He, also, cooperated in furnishing materials and a substitute teacher for tutoring the students while away from school.

D. The Arkansas Recorder

The attacks of the Arkansas Recorder on Robert Wixom and persons it associates with him by itself has little public importance. But its point of attack is that of Mr. Bennett, to whom it appeals, and the Governor, i.e. "communist influence." The fact that Mr. Wells, the editor, acts on mixed irrational motives increases its potential for evil. He was let out of the GAZETTE where he had aspired to the position given to Harry Ashmore. One man who has gotten acquainted with Mr. Wells charitably characterizes him thus: "He is a fanatic searching for communists. He honestly thinks Harry Ashomre is one." This may explain his penchant for linking with communists all individuals or organizations which he can associate in any way with Ashmore. This included ACHR, its staff, and officers.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL EVENTS

A. The Churches

There is some moral to be drawn from the "standing-up" of clergymen in September. Maybe it is this: When the opposition gets bad enough good folk will be heard from.

At any rate the Johnson States' Rights Amendment is such a monstrosity that open opposition was beginning to be the rule. Faubus' lash at the Presbyterians similarly moved churchmen to act together. The so-called referendum on integration in Little Rock was so rigged that a larger group of strong persons in the city took public positions on it than on any matter since 1954. (Unfortunately they were not strong enough.) We think the voters may soon see who were the deceivers in that election.

Actually we are hopeful these cases of public posture by ministers and leaders on critical issues has left a lasting solidarity among them for future action.

The conflict between the manager of the Mather Lodge on Petit Jean and the Unitarian Fellowship seemed a bit unfortunate and maybe unnecessary. However, the negotiations in making the decision may have made more fixed the policy allowing conferences of interracial groups in preempted facilities. Understandably, the Unitarians dislike the necessity of energy-consuming negotiations and would like to have facilities where the issue does not arise annually.

Undoubtedly, the interracial groups have been largely responsible for the degree of health still existing in community intergroup relations. As means of communication with a measure of trust and understanding they are invaluable.

The failure of the plans for the Friends' work camps was due to timidity of churchmen in their response, particularly two "high steeple" churchmen, which unduly discouraged the few Friends still in Little Rock. The political furor made constructive measures even as simple as "candle lighting" seem unwise. But we have found that the time of a cloud even with thunder furnishes such distraction that our candle lighting can go on without malicious interference from candle snuffers.

The Reverend Carl Dudley, the theological student, and Shirley Dudley, his wife, demonstrated that "outsiders" can with grace quickly become compassionate participants even in a complex social situation. They contributed much and learned more <u>well</u> than most of our temporary friends.

Apparently the Ministerial Association approaches with relish and not dread this year of the study of social issues. As a biracial organization at first they were afraid such subjects might rend the

organization. Thus, they put off to the third year discussion of social-economic relations. We are gratified that the officers seem to feel this is now appropriate.

The suspension of most activities of the Urban League leaves a void in Little Rock, This makes more useful a beginning of a local organization of a Council on Human Relations described below.

B. Labor

The labor leaders, contrasted with the rank-and-file members, are more and more acting on the increasing importance of Negro workers to their future organizing efforts. So, they are taking constructive positions on segregation issues and legislation, even if quietly. They pass along to Negro groups copies of pending legislation, even if they have to use us as intermediaries.

C. The Women's Emergency Committee and the Lawyers

The action of so large a group of women in an emotionally charged situation has welded them together we think in a new way. This is promising for the future, though many of the group are unprepared for genuine integration. There is every reason to hope a large nucleus of the group will go on in education and action. Some are persons in touch with individuals belonging to the power structure. Some also understand the method of getting action from individuals in the power group.

We have yet to see what lasting results the action of the lawyers will have. The unconfirmed report is that all have lost clients; that they wish to avoid being permanently in the role of crusaders for anything, especially for desegregation. We will find out soon what their temper is. Certainly individuals in the group vary as to their commitment to extension of civil rights.

V. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF ACHR

A. With Others

As may be apparent from the foregoing the staff of ACHR has had close relation to a number of significant events during this

quarter. It may be well to list some special activities with certain groups.

1. Participated in the Institute on Police-Community Relations at Texas A. & M. and the Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University.

2. Did the basic work along with the Tuesday study group for the eighteen hour prayer vigil on September 11, the date the Supreme Court heard the Little Rock School Board appeal for delay.

3. Served as the center for consultation and activities of the Friends in their work on summer work camps and student seminar.

4. Distributed to key persons copies of proposed amendments and segregation laws--without comment and usually on request. Some of these copies were prepared by AFL-CIO State Council.

5. With others took action against incidents of violence. As a result the city police ruled against parades of students without permit. The same groups are working against the evils of scapegoatism which becomes more apparent as officials are pushed into a corner.

6. In August the Associate Director chaired a five-day workshop of Methodist youth of the area at Mt. Sequoyah at Fayetteville, Arkansas, with some 175 white and 25 colored young people taking part.

7. The Director was used as a consultant of the Southwest Unitarian Fellowship in working out plans for attendance of its Negro members in its conference at Petit Jean State Park.

8. The Federal Civil Rights Commission conferred twice with ACHR officers before naming members of Arkansas Advisory Committee for the Commission. The chairman and three other members of the Committee were on the list of nominees made by ACHR.

9. Before the September opening of school a strong telegram went from some 27 citizens (colored and white) to President Eisenhower asking him to take a strong position on compliance with the Court's decisions explaining how critical the situation was in Little Rock.

10. ACHR staff has an invitation to have lunch in October with the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission and, possibly, bring expert consultants, to discuss the Negro labor potential and achievement of the goals of the AIDC.

11. Mrs. J. O. Powell, our Secretary and Program Assistant has had a major role in organizing the Women's Emergency Committee

to Open Our Schools. Since its initial meeting she has spent many hours in planning and execution of details.

12. Our Board members continue to be active in program work. C.S. Cartwright was resource leader for conferences of Christian Churches in Fort Worth and in Des Moine. In addition he represented Arkansas in briefing of executives of radio and TV on interpretation of segregation news, in New York early this month. Rev. Charles C. Walker has spoken at a number of church groups in Arkansas and Missouri. He received the Churchman's Award of his denomination for his work in intergroup relations in Arkansas.

B. Organizational and Program

(Special Item)

Because the situation in Little Rock has become an impasse among power groups no one of which seems able to move without loss of face, ACHR's Executive Committee through its Chairman has appealed to President Eisenhower to call a "summit conference" of all principles. (See exhibit enclosed.) This suggestion is being studied seriously to our direct knowledge by the Justice Department. The Chief Attorney and Assistant to the Attorney General now in Little Rock is in touch with ACHR Chairman. It now appears that the Arkansas Advisory Committee on Civil Rights may support the above proposal to the President. It is included in a report (virtually written by ACHR Chairman) on education to be submitted by one member of the Committee.

1. One plan for summer activities was implementing an earlier proposed plan to strengthen local councils on human relations. Since no local council had been formed in Little Rock, it was dedided to make this a pilot project for this purpose. A consultant group of Negro leaders had a dinner meeting on August 5. A larger meeting of Negro citizens met on August 21 with a speaker for further conference on the function a local council might serve. On September 30, with President Lawrence Davis as speaker,a biracial meeting established an organizing committee of fourteen persons.

   The process of organizing has, we feel, done much to build an esprit de corp especially among certain inarticulate members of the Negro segment of the community.

2. Note should be made of the fact that September established again a full staff of workers, the first time since October 1957. Mrs. J. O. Powell returned in September as Secretary and Program Assistant and Mr. John W. Walker came in August as Associate Director. By the time Mrs. Powell came on duty we were in the midst of Little Rock's stepped up confusion. As a result we have not had a normal day in which to get organized and moving.

3. The Sociology Department of the University of Arkansas used the Film "Face of the South" one week. Emery Via borrowed it for use at conferences at Fisk University earlier in the summer.

4. The Director spent a full day in Van Buren during the strike and came near the center of the situation through two Methodist ministers, former and present pastors of Van Buren. Some concrete suggestions were injected aiming at fortifying the determination of the colored students, "beefing-up" the city administrators, re-enforcing the purposes of the Superintendent and morale of students. Thanks to the follow-through of the ministers we can claim a little credit for restoration of the situation.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED PROGRAM

THE CHANGED SITUATION

As tension increases and views polarize at the extremes, strangely ACHR seems to be in a more favorable position for work in some ways.

As segregationists turn to wild statements and extreme measures persons, intelligent and balanced, are repelled from them, and, land in our lap! Certain church and civic leaders, castigated by the Governor, count it not to be abased to communicate with us. They seem to discover we are "not so radical!" We certainly will need their understanding in the days ahead.

PROGRAM - GENERAL

At a retreat our Board last February confirmed the program policy we are now following: "ACHR's responsibility is to the committed (citizens) and to 'silent middle'." Its "basic approach should continue to be a non-publicized one, working quietly behind the scenes."

At the same time the Board recommended greater efforts to organize local groups and increased participation by Negro citizens. This suggestion is being implemented right now in Little Rock.

I. Meeting Responsibility to the Middle Group

1. Continue activity for local organizations.

2. Make a special effort to organize student groups on college campuses. The Associate Director, just out of college, has contacts which should make this effort fruitful.

3. Continue efforts at basic education through cooperative groups,

The Women's Emergency Committee, the churches, the State Council of Churches, AFL-CIO Council.

4. Encourage at promising points effective inclusion of participation by Negro citizens--community improvement projects, industry, church conferences, interchurch groups. This we find to be the most effective method for significant change in attitudes--interracial experience.

5. Uni-racial meetings to consider basic issues and methods toward solutions.

6. Bringing occasional "name speakers" for a public audience. This person may or may not be officially sponsored by ACHR.

7. Use consultants of our own and those from SRC with educational, industrial, and civic leaders.

8. Seminars for selected leaders with"weighty" resource persons.

9. Printing and distributing basic information.

II. Meeting Responsibility to the Committed

1. Occasional state-wide meetings for members and friends with panel, symposium, speakers, discussions.

2. Seminars for the "embattled" leaders, churchmen notably, where selected persons can live briefly with nationally known resource persons--ethicists, theologians, social-psychologists, etc.

3. A monthly NEWSLETTER for members.

4. More or less regular visits to key local groups by the staff.

5. Keeping available the best and latest printed and visual materials in the area of human relations.

III. General Strategy for Direct Action

In Little Rock and elsewhere the impasse develops because the individuals with power become intransigent. They see no way to move within their frame of reference.

We are committed to discover friends among the powerful and make suggestions through them directly.

We also think it possible to get persons at the top of the

hierachy of power or prestige to bring together those beneath for working out solutions to "impossible" situations.

While basic education and change in attitudes needs to go on, at this juncture and in most places action must run ahead of attitudes of the mass of people. Pressure groups and political action at this moment seem impossible and unpromising.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
TELEPHONE: JACKSON 5-4063
DR. W. C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. E. C. PETERS
CHAIRMAN
DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN
DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. W. W. WEATHERSPOOL
SECRETARY
MR. L. D. MILTON
TREASURER

September 26, 1958

REPORT

To: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director, SRC

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations
W. C. Cowart, Executive Director

I

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

(1) Quarterly Report July 1-August 31

As you know, during the short period of July 1-August 31 the Georgia Council was going through the transition from one executive to another. Although the new director did not assume his duties officially until August 1, he did spend many hours in the office in July becoming familiar with the detailed work of the organization.

Both he and Mrs. Knox represented the state staff at the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University in July where the sessions with the SRC staff and other directors from Southern states provided a fortunate and helpful experience in his orientation. From these meetings he acquired much useful knowledge of the background of the organization and the program planning for the future.

During both July and August the director has been busy in conferences with leaders of both white and Negro groups seeking to find out what these leaders had on their minds in the matter of better race relations in our state. He has asked each of these what strategy they would commend to us in preparing a program of mutual wellbeing for all our citizens. A number of interesting observations were made in this connection, many of which we hope to introduce from time to time in our program. More than seventy-five key people have been thus interviewed by appointment and, with the possible exception of two, the response was both cordial and concerned.

(2)

Georgia is one among five Southern states defying the Supreme Court decision (1954). The conservative political forces are in complete control of the

state school system and are blatantly opposing every effort toward understanding and cooperation between the races.

Recent developments indicate that the rabid, intolerant approach is not working as well as certain politicians had hoped. Bodenhamer's decisive defeat for Governor of the state is one indication of this trend away from the extreme position of the rabble rousers. Another fact seems to be that the White Citizens Council of the state did not get off the ground, according to publicized statements by their own leaders. Apparently it is not getting widespread support.

The desperation of such men as Roy Harris is also another hopeful sign. His latest fulmination as of September 21 sets up a three-point program for this council (he is president of World White Citizens Council) as follows:

a. Support no candidate for any office who is not 100% for segregation.

b. Straighten out the clergy who are preaching Christian brotherhood.

c. Run Ralph McGill out of the South.

At the moment Georgia is looking to both Arkansas and Virginia for any light that may be thrown on the future. Two school cases are pending in the courts here; one at Georgia State College, and the second at the Atlanta Public Schools. Only yesterday both Federal judges in this district promised to hear these cases in time for a decision before September 1959. State officials alledgedly will be hard put to it if the decisions are for integregation.

Recent violent occurrences in Atlanta in which a highly respected Negro citizen was killed by a police officer give all law abiding citizens concern lest violence become rampant.

Within the last two months the director of the Georgia Council has held conferences with more than one-hundred leaders of both races in the state. His conviction is that more and more people want to talk with some one who may help them think through the confusion and hypocrisy that has been created by irresponsible leaders.

A start has been made within the last few days toward the forming of an interagency group with the purpose of initiating public forums for the discussion of the school situation. At the first meeting representatives from United Church Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Catholic Women, League of Women Voters, National Council of Churches, Georgia Council of Churches, Anti-Defamation League and the Atlanta Christian Council were present. The second meeting will be held in October when plans will be presented.

(3) Attached to this sheet is the proposed program for 1959 under the heading of Organizational Goals and Program Goals.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS

A. Strengthen existing local groups; reactivate or create new groups in key cities of the state.

B. Double the present membership of the Council.

C. Set up a budget of at least $17,000. Activate the state financial committee to devise ways of raising it. Cooperate with affiliates and chapters in fund raising projects.

D. Put out a regular Newsletter to all members and to certain key people.

E. Produce a quarterly report and an annual report.

II. PROGRAM GOALS

A. Seek to keep open and expand meaningful lines of communication.

B. Seek out and personally contact key persons in the state to acquaint them with the Georgia Council.

C. Cooperate with other human relations agencies such as ADL, Atlanta Christian Council, Georgia Council of Churches, NAACP, United Church Women, WSCS, Catholic Women, Council of Jewish Women, etc.

D. Seek to relate special projects to the State Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission; voter discrimination, etc.

E. Initiate adult education projects on human relations in churches, clubs and civic groups.

F. Lead discussion groups in race relations in local churches, civic organizations.

G. Hold at least one work shop in each of Georgia's five largest cities.

And, finally, strengthen the morale of all men of good will in our midst by cordial, friendly attitudes, by the spirit of good fellowship and, above all, by a dynamic faith in the God and Father of all men, the Lord of History, who is at work in his world, seeking to set up his kingdom of love and justice and compassion on the earth.

II

FINANCIAL REPORT

(1) Summary Report

RECEIPTS

1954-55	$4981.67	
1955-56	4372.72	
1956-57	5006.00	
1957-58	3700.00	
1957-58	4000.00	(SRC)
	TOTAL	$22,060.41

DISBURSEMENTS

1954-55	$5253.68	
1955-56	5326.09	
1956-57	4890.23	
1957-58	8099.42	
	TOTAL	$22,569.39

DEFICIT $508.98

(2) PROPOSED BUDGET

Salary of Executive Director	$6,000.00	
Travel Expenses of Director	1,200.00	
Salary of Administrative Assistant	3,500.00	
Rent	480.00	
Office Expenses (phone, postage, office supplies)	1,200.00	
Program	4,620.00	
TOTAL		$17,000.00

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(3) GRANT-IN-AID

Requested from SRC	$4,000.00	
To be raised by Georgia Council	13,000.00	
TOTAL		$17,000.00

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Sept. 2, 1958

THE Georgia COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Aug. 31, 1958

INCOME		
From SRC	$1000.00	
Memberships	95.00	
New South Subscriptions	22.00	
Contributions	448.00	
Other (specify)		
From Atlanta Council printing brochure	63.62	
Reimbursement for phone from YMCA Student Project	11.17	
TOTAL INCOME	$1639.79	$1639.79

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 908.65	
Travel	132.68	
Rent	100.50	
Utilities	11.49	
Phone & Telegraph	66.72	
Postage	36.00	
Office Supplies	18.55	
New South subscriptions to SRC	16.00	
Other (specify)		
Refund to local units	24.00	
Printing	63.62	
Internal Revenue	136.17	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1514.38	$1514.38

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$0086.52
Income for Quarter	1639.79
Total	$1726.31
Expenditures for Quarter	1514.38
BALANCE	$ 177.93

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, South Carolina
September 30, 1958

****

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

****

Analysis of Present conditions in South Carolina

To the militant Negro leadership in South Carolina must go most of the credit for such advances as were made in the status of Negro teachers, Negro schools and Negro voting immediately before and since the Supreme Court ruling on public school desegregation. The tools which this Negro leadership used were litigation, agitation of the masses, and belittling of conservative Negro leadership, which has become almost as silent and ineffective as so-called moderate leaders among white people.

Because there are few white people in South Carolina who are ready, either privately or publicly, to work with militant Negro leadership the problem of communication between the races is very difficult. There continues to be almost no expression from more conservative Negroes, with whom presumably a larger number of white persons are more nearly in accord and would be willing to work.

The Clarendon Case has not been taken into court since the summer of 1955. Court tests and situations which are current in Arkansas, Virginia and other southern states will in time no doubt break the present legal stalemate in South Carolina. Until such a time comes then, the question arises; What can and should an organization like the South Carolina Council on Human Relations do by way of program?

What Is The Alternative To Another 'Little Rock'?

In order to find an answer which might be translated into constructive action, the executive director held numerous interviews, attended several important workshops and conferences, and took a number of field trips during July and August. Interviews of a serious nature were held primarily with Negro members of the SCCHR Board of Directors, with small groups of Negro community leaders, with white clergymen (most of them young, and as yet not very influential, but eager to find ways in which they may ~~find it possible to~~ work effectively), and with a few persons highly placed in South Carolina's economic power structure.

Conferences attended were the Fisk Race Relations Institute in Nashville, Tenn., the CORE Conference at Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C., and the annual conference of the Christian Life Commission (Southern Baptist) at Ridgecrest, N.C. A significant workshop attended, held jointly by the S.C. Association of School Boards and the S.C. Association of School Administrators to which the public was invited was financed by the Kellogg Foundation. For the first time since 1955 when Dean Fey addressed a similar workshop, there was one very forthright and liberal address which handled the segregation issue courageously and skillfully.

Field trips were taken to Frogmore, Batesburg, Aiken, Sumter, Hartsville, Darlington, Florence and Myrtle Beach during this Quarter. At Myrtle Beach, the executive director spoke to a large group of Methodist young adults from throughout South Carolina and a number of other Southern states.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

Answers received added up to say that as an underdeveloped part of the United States, South Carolina needs a stepped-up program of economic development, undergirded with a program of intensive leadership training and mass education. A big order, indeed!

Negro leaders seem enthusiastic about tackling economic problems. Negro labor leaders report concern over the deterioration of relationships within the S.C. Council of AFL-CIO and within local labor bodies.

Efforts are being made under the leadership of Mr. Paul Webber, economics professor at State College(Negro), Orangeburg, and independent business man,to form a corporation of Negroes to be chartered as a federal building and loan association.

An all-Negro community just outside the Columbia city limits is now in the process of making a self-survey under the leadership of a local minister. Use is being make of the SRC manual, supplied by SCCHR.

There is some agreement that Negroes need to overcome the divisions that have arisen among themselves, attempt to work at different levels, and create as much readiness among Negroes as possible for democratic advances.

Clergymen believe that there is a willingness to make social and economic progress on the part of responsible community leaders, but that they need guidance and help. Emphatically, they say that community self-surveys or even specific action projects are possible if ways can be found for securing the backing of status leadership for such.

Influential, conservative leaders deplore the lack of creative, courageous leadership in South Carolina and report that the State's financial future (immediate) is gloomy, indeed. Unfortunately, none of the leaders who have been interviewed thus far is ready to see himself in the needed role! The SCCHR Strategy Committee, the Program Committee, and the Executive Committee, and Negro leaders both on and off the Board of Directors,insist that the executive director continue holding interviews with such leaders in the hope that after enough such persons have been located and made conscious of the most progressive thinking of others, that a way or a person may be found to "thaw some of the frozen assets" which exist in this area.

Specific Proposals

1. To hold four weekend conferences at the Penn Center, Frogmore, to be planned by leaders from the respective groups, as follows:

(1) Negro leaders, especially from the urban areas
(2) Negro and white religious leaders
(3) Representatives of the news media
(4) Community leaders, both Negro and white*

Ground work for these conferences is being layed. However, they will draw in individuals and groups not yet involved by SCCHR. There will be ~~involved~~ needed therefore considerable promotional and organizational activity.

2. To involve in a program of fact-finding, especially concerning socio-economic conditions, qualified professional persons in the Columbia area. Resources and leadership limited. Long range plan.

* Plans for conference (4) may be shifted as circumstances require.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

3. Continue to cultivate people in the economic and political power structure, and "gate" persons in opinion-forming organizations. Interviews and distribution of information thought best ways. Slow due to limited staff and resources of SCCHR.

4. Numerically and financially, SCCHR can hope at best to keep a toe-hold. ~~and hold the present position~~. Interest and activity in local groups comes and goes, but in at least four community councils on human relations progress is being made. Columbia group activated.

During July and August the SCCHR Membership Committee was reactivated under a new chairman, and local members enlisted in ten communities. Only in a few of the communities are these committee members able to secure new members. It has become increasingly difficult to hold members in an active status, due presumably to the general climate which exists and the difficulty of developing action programs at the local level.

There is a trend toward more contributors and fewer members emerging. Whether the creation by the S.C. General Assembly of a special committee to investigate communist activity in South Carolina has had any effect remains to be seen. However, it is unquestionably true that the role of Governor George Bell Timmerman, and the S.C. State Board of Education taking action against Allen University, and the subsequent dismissal of professors at both Allen and Benedict College has had ill effects on morale generally.

The committee to investigate communist activity in South Carolina was organized during the summer and a staff director employed.

SCCHR has never had many large contributors. However, several of the larger contributors have refused to contribute this year, presumably due to erroneous information which is being circulated and/or published in South Carolina concerning the Fund for the Republic, the Southern Regional Council, etc. Attempts to secure contributions from prospects for sizeable contributions have not been successful, nor does it seem likely that they will be in the immediate future.

Speaking of Finances

The four conferences to be held at Penn Center will be financed by a grant to Penn by the Schwarpthaupt Foundation of $2,000; $1,500 of this amount will be used by Penn for the hospitality of conferees and for program participants, the remaining $500 will be used by SCCHR for organizing and promoting the conferences.

The time and effort spent in fund raising either from contributors or members in South Carolina does not produce results in any way commensurate with such output. However, unless or until a sounder way of financing SCCHR can be found such effort is so time consuming as to leave little time for creative activity beyond the scope of organizational activity, which at best is a somewhat "low pressure" operation.

Without the minimum participation of $4,500 from SRC,, it is extremely doubtful if SCCHR can hold ground, much less progress.

As requested, a Finance Report in three parts is attached.

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Columbia, South Carolina

September 30, 1958

****

FINANCE REPORT

I Summary for the following fiscal years:

	Bro't. Forward	Receipts	Total Receipts	Disburse-ments	Balance
1954-55	-$ 406.49	4,337.84	4,744.33	3,406.14	1,338.19
1955-56	- 1,338.19	3,751.03	5,089.22	3,657.05	1,432.17
1956-57	1,432.17	4,490.16*	5,922.33	5,553.86	368.47
1957-58**	368.47	9,123.61**	9,492.08	9,544.59	-52.51

* Includes reimbursement by SRC of $416.66 for Mr. McCain's salary while he was on leave to make a Negro voter study.

**1957- Sept.30, 1958

**SRC grant of $4,500.00 and $4,623.61 raised by SCCHR

****

II Proposed budget for 1959:

Salaries	$ 7,800.00
Social security	190.00
Travel	500.00
Rent	420.00
Telephone & telegraph	175.00
Postage	200.00
Office supplies	125.00
Office equipment	140.00
New South subscriptions to SRC	800.00
Audit	75.00
Miscellaneous	75.00
TOTAL BUDGET	$10,500.00

III An allocation of $4,500.00 from SRC is requested for 1959

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 1958

THE So. Car. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, , 1958

INCOME

From SRC	1,000.00	
Memberships	219.50	
New South Subscriptions	68.00 (July and August)	
Contributions	265.00	
Other (specify)		
Sale of literature	.85	
	1,553.35	1,553.35
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1,362.92	
Travel	42.77	
Rent	70.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	28.48	
Postage	31.62	
Office Supplies		
New South subscriptions to SRC	38.00 (June and July)	
Other (specify)		
	1,573.79	1,573.79
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	571.82
Income for Quarter-1,553.35 Total.....	2,125.17
Outstanding obli 391.68 Expenditures for Quarter	1,965.47
1,573.79 BALANCE	$...159.70

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

November 5, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Please find enclosed confirmation copy of the telegram sent to you on November 2 and, also, copy of the minutes of the Executive Committee which met on November 1, 1958.

I trust all is well with you and that we may anticipate hearing from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

Encls.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA347 CTA198

CT FKA005 LONG NL PD=FRANKFORT KY 2= 1958 NOV 2 PM 1 39

FREDERICK B ROUTH= SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ROOM 432 ATLA=

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORTS CONTINUING EMPHASIS ON MERIT EMPLOYMENT LEXINGTON EXPERIENCE HAS STIMULATED SIMILAR ACTION AT LOUISVILLE WHERE A COMMITTEE HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO USE $1000 OF FUNDS IN HAND FOR CONSULTATIVE AND CLERICAL SERVICES LOUISVILLE PROJECT COMMITTEE IS PROCEEDING ON BASIS OF WORKING WITH ONE INTEGRATED AND ONE NONINTEGRATED HIGH SCHOOL AND INVOLVING COOPERATION OF UNIVERSITY BOARDS OF EDUCATION CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CT FKA005/2

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND OTHER INTERESTED GROUPS COMMITTEE PLANS TO ENLIST FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM INDUSTRY ON BASIS OF MORE COMPLETE UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE MAM POWER FULL USE OF NEW FEDERAL AID PROGRAM CONTEMPLATED OTHER KENTUCKY CITIES LOOKING TO LOUISVILLE PROJECT FOR GUIDANCE ANOTHER COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ASSIST IN TEACHER INTEGRATION IN LOUISVILLE ON BASIS OF STUDY AND ACTION PROGRAM NOW UNDER WAY AND EXTENSIONS CONTEMPLATED DURING THE YEAR KENTUCKY COUNCIL RESPECTFULLY REQUEST CONTINUATION OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN THE SAME AMOUNT AS LAST YEAR WE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CT FKA005/3=

(11).

PROPOSE TO ENGAGE CONSULTATIVE AND CLERICAL SERVICES ALONG THE LINES INDICATED ABOVE AND TO RAISE AS MUCH MONEY AS POSSIBLE OURSELVES OTHERS ATTENDING THE MEETING WERE RUTHENBERG, STEELE, PARRISH, LYDINGS, AND BRIM= (

R B ATWOOD CHAIRMAN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Minutes of Meeting of Executive Committee, Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Sheraton Hotel, Louisville - November 1, 1958

Present: Dr. R.B.Atwood, Chairman
Dr. Hugh Brimm
Dr. C.H. Parrish
Dorcas Ruthenburg
Mansir Tydings
Charles Steele

Members of the Executive Committee met to draw up 1959 plans of the Kentucky Council.

It was agreed that continued emphasis would be placed on encouragement of merit employment, with special emphasis on teacher integration.

Mansir Tydings and Charles Steele are in communication with Dr. Lee Coleman of the University of Kentucky, and are awaiting appropriation of funds to carry out in Louisville an expanded project based on the one administered successfully as a pilot experiment in Lexington under Dr. Coleman's direction.

They have in mind a part-time employe with necessary background to organize a survey 1) in a segregated high school (Central High) and 2) will move from there to an integrated school (Male High) where the same type of survey will be carried out among students of both races.

Information regarding interests, intentions, and qualifications of seniors will be made available to industry, (On the basis of the experience in Lexington, about 20 students should be available for recommendation) Employers will be urged to hire from this list solely on a merit basis.

It was Dr. Atwood's suggestion that any potential college material turned up in the survey be noted and turned over to college authorities, including himself, who will assist in lining up Federal scholarships for promising students hampered by lack of funds.

(By way of illustration of the need of such help, Dr. Parrish pointed to a preliminary study in progress of 1950 Sixth Graders, and the loss of potential manpower reflected in their subsequent history, especially - and dramatically - in lower socio-economic areas.)

This Merit Employment project will involve co-operation of Chambers of Commerce (to whom a selective saving of manpower

is important.) universities, State and local boards of education (The Kentucky State Department of Education has already indicated its willinghess to undertake surveys in some of the smaller industrial communities) Urban Leage and Lincoln Foundation, as well as communities such as Hopkinsville, Maysville, which have manifested concern in this field. Such co-operation, especially on the part of Chambers of Commerce, should yield further funds with which to carry on future developments.

So far, though some communities in the State (Lexington, Horse Cave, Elizabethtown, etc.) have not hesitated to introduce Negro teachers in integrated schools, many towns wait on Kentucky's largest city for leadership. So far Louisville has been wanting in this respect, although pressure is building up, especially from the Negroes in the community, for more teacher integration. The Urban League (of which Charlie Steele is executive secretary) plans to call on Mr. Carmichael to urge an increase in tempo. The Kentucky Council not only will co-operate to the fullest in this effort, but will try to inspire Mr. Carmichael to ask for its advice in drawing up a plan of action.

As soon as this is accomplished, Mansir Tydings hopes to arrange a conference of community leaders to hear and take part in a ~~xxxxxx~~ discussion of progress in teacher integration to date, and to bring all interested agencies to bear on the City Government to bring it about.

While no immediate betterment of the situation in regard to integrated hotel and restaurant facilities is promised, Mr. Steele reported that the convention manager of Louisville's Chamber of Commerce admitted severe loss to Louisville as a result of lack of adequate integrated facilities for large conventions. (The two largest hotels, owned by the same man, Graham Brown, probably will hold out until the owner dies or sells. So far rumors of sale, though chronic, have always withered.)

The Executive Committee agreed to request that the Southern Regional Council continue if possible an allotment in the same amount granted during 1958.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MISS DORCAS RUTHENBURG
CHAIRMAN

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MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

September 30, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

As it turns out, I'll probably bring this report in my hot little hand when I see you Tuesday.

As the fourth quarter emerges, the Kentucky Council finds itself looking forward with more significance than to the immediate past.

Our first objective when we reported last was to find a full-time executive director. The executive committee met and interviewed John Hert, chaplain at the General (Baptist) Hospital in Baton Rouge, La. We liked him very much indeed, and he showed great interest in the work, but after thinking it over, he decided - and we felt with great justification - that our financial situation was too precarious to take the risk, since he has family responsibilities to consider.

With the recession of the recession, we are in hopes of being able to tap some financial support this year. Mansir Tydings, chairman of a committee on grants, is working on this angle, so far without tangible result.

Meanwhile, we are looking for a part-time director. Dr. Joseph Rosenbloom, chairman of the committee on employment opportunities, will check this year's students at the University of Kentucky for a possible successor to Hugh Brimm. If that fails, Mansir has in mind an extremely able woman of more or less leisure and great ability in Louisville. Choice will depend both on the character of the candidate and proximity to the chairman, Dr. Rufus Atwood, whose headquarters in Frankfort would make it seem advisable to center there or in Lexington if possible.

At the same time, we are trying to work in and through other organizations to accomplish the ends we hold in common.

Mansir Tydings has received a copy of the questionnaire which Dr. Lee Coleman used in the pilot employment project among high school seniors in Lexington. Other members of CI RO will coeperate in the Louisville follow-up: Frank Magrath, secretary of NCCJ, will administer the experiment in an integrated Catholic high school (whether to give the questionnaire only to Negro students, or to white as well, is still in question, with leanings toward the latter.) Charlie Steel will conduct it in Central High (all Negro) and Mansir in Male High School (integrated)

This week I had an opportunity to discuss this project at lunch with Mr. James L. Patton, chief of the Kentucky Vocational Bureau, and asked his advice regarding personnel in various Kentucky industrial centers where similar inquiries might be carried out. The upshot of the conversation was that Mr. Patton agreed to undertake it through school facilities himself. Dr. Rosenbloom is calling on him this week to follow through on this.

So far we have not been able to get councils under way in the towns which we feel are ripe for them. Summer doldrums, vacations, and the lack of an executive director are largely responsible. We hope to carry on with more energy as soon as the chairman returns from Europe October 15 or as soon thereafter as he can catch his breath and overtake his mail. This we feel is something on which consultant fees may well be spent, and we have taken steps: we just haven't arrived.

Your acting chairman took part in an integrated workshop for teachers this summer sponsored by the N CCJ and held at Nazareth College in Louisville.

An inventory of progress in group relations is in the discussion stage with other representatives of CIRO. This will cover the various angles of integration with emphasis on teachers.

A survey of restaurant and convention facilities in the state has disclosed a number of opportunities for such entertainment on an integrated basis. If it would be of interest, we'd be glad to send a detailed list to SRC.

To close with a warm detail, a white pupil in an elementary school in integrated Newport asked for a locker"next to a Negro's, so he could be nice to him."

Cordially ~~if~~ respectfully submitted,

Dorcas

Dorcas Ruthenburg, Acting Chairman

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date 9/27/58

THE Kentucky COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Sept. 30, 1958

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 750.00	
Memberships	60.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions		
Other (specify)		
		$810.00
TOTAL INCOME	$ 810.00	

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 125.00	
Travel	68.14	
Rent		
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph		
Postage		
Office Supplies		
New South subscriptions to SRC		
Other (specify)		
Corp. Filing Fee	2.00	
		$ 195.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 195.14	

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 1059.35
Income for Quarter Total	$ 810.00
Expenditures for Quarter	$ 195.14
BALANCE	$ 1674.21

USO

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	X

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

CONFIRMATION COPY

FREDERICK B. ROUTH
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ROOM 432
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORTS CONTINUING EMPHASIS ON MERIT EMPLOYMENT. LEXINGTON EXPERIENCE HAS STIMULATED SIMILAR ACTION AT LOUISVILLE WHERE A COMMITTEE HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO USE $1000 OF FUNDS IN HAND FOR CONSULTATIVE AND CLERICAL SERVICES. LOUISVILLE PROJECT COMMITTEE IS PROCEEDING ON BASIS OF WORKING WITH ONE INTEGRATED AND ONE NON-INTEGRATED HIGH SCHOOL AND INVOLVING COOPERATION OF UNIVERSITY, BOARDS OF EDUCATION, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND OTHER INTERESTED GROUPS. COMMITTEE PLANS TO ENLIST FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM INDUSTRY ON BASIS OF MORE COMPLETE UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE MANPOWER. FULL USE OF NEW FEDERAL AID PROGRAM CONTEMPLATED. OTHER KENTUCKY CITIES LOOKING TO LOUISVILLE PROJECT FOR GUIDANCE. ANOTHER COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ASSIST IN TEACHER INTEGRATION IN LOUISVILLE. ON BASIS OF STUDY AND ACTION PROGRAM NOW UNDERWAY AND EXTENSIONS CONTEMPLATED DURING THE YEAR KENTUCKY COUNCIL RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS CONTINUATION OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN THE SAME AMOUNT AS LAST YEAR. WE PROPOSE TO ENGAGE CONSULTATIVE

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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S
E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FREDERICK B. ROUTH
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E.
ROOM 432
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AND CLERICAL SERVICES ALONG THE LINES INDICATED ABOVE AND TO RAISE AS MUCH MONEY AS POSSIBLE OURSELVES. OTHERS ATTENDING THE MEETING WERE RUTHERNBURG STEELE PARRISH TYDINGS AND BRIMM

SIGNED

R B ATWOOD, CHAIRMAN

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

407 West 27th Street

Austin, Texas

Executive Director
Rev. Ed. Kloppe
Austin

Directors
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mr. Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Rev. S. S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. Margaret L. Eidson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Mr. Theodore Freedman
Houston

Mrs. E. L. Harrison
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Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
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Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
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Rev. I. B. Loud
Dallas

Mr. A. E. McMillan
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Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor
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Mr. O. A. Rowe
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Mr. Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
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Mr. Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Officers

President
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
Houston

Vice Presidents
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View

Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

Secretary
Dr. Nanie Bell Aycox
Houston

Treasurer (Temporary)
Mr. Block Smith
Austin

Historian
Mr. J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

November 6, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Fred:

I willingly acknowledge that I am slow to count the proverbial unhatched chicks. My first trips to Houston gave me the same feeling I received in Dallas. I thought I would look long and hard before I, for one, would enter in on another Dallas situation. (note that I phrase it "I, for one" because this certainly does not preclude others from taking the initiative)

My last trip to Houston and the glorious political climate of Houston have given me the courage to now write and say: come on over and help us get started.....

And now a confidential item, Fred. Mrs. Crate has confidence in Jim Noland. She is active in the Employment on Merit program. Just how Jim sets this up, I'm not sure, but please wait until you make it to Houston before we discuss just what Mrs. Crate's position shall be in this Houston project. I write this now because she will obviously not be able to give you details when she sees you next week in Atlanta. Do not conclude from this that she has been deliberately by-passed. I am confident that if I can set my mind to it, she will give us her usual cooperation.

Mrs. Crate sent $70.00 with me on my return from Houston. She deserves every commendation and tribute we can give her. So my request for help from you is that she not feel that she is left out if a younger group catches hold of this Houston project.

I know there are things that are not spelled out. But one thing is sure: a visit from S.R.C. will help us do the spelling.

Orthographically yours,

Ed

HOUSTON PROJECT

Subsequent to the meeting in Huntsville on September 26 and the following encouraging reply from Southern Regional Council, I have made four trips to Houston to find out what could be feasible.

The first three trips met with a general discouragement. It seemed that there was no particular vision of what might be done through some group in Houston. Drawing on my experiences in Dallas and how Dr. Parrish and others had envisaged it, I nevertheless was not too successful in my first contacts.

Then on the last visit on November 3 and 4 the tide turned.

You in Atlanta have already been made aware of the dynamic work carried on by the Council of Churches of Greater Houston. The excellent statement (see inclosure) and the steady work toward a local Employment on Merit Program (not an offical project of Council to be sure) are indicative. A telephone conversation with the Rev. Mr. James Noland set in motion a chain reaction which brought forth a meeting the following afternoon.

This meeting has been much more encouraging than anything I can remember from Dallas a year ago. One must remember that at the time of the meeting, Tuesday, it was not thought possible that the voters of Houston would elect Mrs. Charles L. White to the School Board. The vote was decisive; the result: the world's largest segregated school system has an integrated school board.

This is the third successive time that Houston voters have repudiated racist candidates. Might this not mean that the school administration and others would read the signs of the times?

The group which Southern Regional Council could help bring into being would have the role of coordinating the work of already existing organizations. Like in Dallas one can notice that each group is heartened to learn of the other groups which are also in the field---and doubly so when it is learned that a certain effort met with success.

The group has expressed a willingness to take all suggestions which Southern Regional Council might project and add these to possibilities already obvious to Houstonites. In short, a visit from a representative of S. R. C. would be most helpful.

Tuesday, December 2, has been suggested. It is thought that a morning meeting would be best.

In acknowleging this request would you please send a carbon to Mr. James Noland, Council of Churches of Greater Houston, 9 Chelsea Place, Houston 6, Texas.

OBEDIENCE TO COURT ASKED

173 Houston Area Ministers Back Desegregation Decision

A proclamation urging "every God-fearing citizen to encourage respect for our courts and obedience to all decisions" was issued Thursday by 173 Houston area ministers.

The signers included the Catholic, Episcopalian and Methodist bishops here and leaders of almost every other faith and denomination.

The ministers' stand came on the heels of Federal District Judge Ben C. Connally's order to the Houston School Board to end racial segregation in Houston schools.

HERE IS THE text of the proclamation and its signers:

"We, the undersigned ministers of religion in Greater Houston, believe that it is our responsibility to bear witness in the face of serious issues which now confront our community. We speak for ourselves only.

"The Supreme Court has ruled on an issue which affects our public schools and the sacred American concept of the basic dignity and worth of every individual. The local enforcement of this decision is under the jurisdiction of our Federal Courts. While we do not believe in the infallibility of our courts, we do firmly believe that our courts are one of the bulwarks of our society. We believe it to be the duty of every God-fearing citizen to encourage respect for our courts and obedience to all decisions.

"WE FURTHER believe that for an individual or group to defy decisions with which he or they are not in agreement is to encourage other dangerous elements in our society to follow the same destructive procedure for their own ends. This can only lead to anarchy in which the rights of none are respected.

"Unfortunate and tragic events which have transpired elsewhere recently must not happen here!

"We call upon all the people of our community to join us in prayer. Let us seek the spirit of God in meeting these issues. Let us pray for patience and understanding and for a determined good will between all of us.

"May God's mercy and grace direct us."

SIGNED: — Bishop John E.

See PLEA on Page 5

PLEA BY MINISTERS

Continued From Page 1

Hines, Bishop W. J. Nold, Bishop A. Frank Smith, Msgr J. Cassata, Charles L. King, K. O. White, Hyman Judah Schachtel, W. Kenneth Pope, John Knowles, Robert I. Kahn.

L. J. Adam, W. Darwin Andrus, James Andrews, William A. Baine, J. T. Barnett, Thos. I. Beck, Harvey D. Beckendorf, Earl M. Bengtson, Edwin de F. Bennett, Earl R. Boone, John A. Bosman, J. H. M. Boyce, Geo. C. Bradford, the Rev E. S. Branch, James A. Brannen, Robert Theron Browne, Wm. F. Bull, Robert H. Bullock.

The Rev A. L. Cawthon, R. G. Commander, W. B. Condrey, the Rev J. D. Connolly, David F. Conrad, L. M. Correu, John D. Craig, James A. Crain, Thomas W. Currie, Myers B. Curtis, M. J. Daly, Skardon D'Aubert, Bishop C. Davis, M. M. Davis.

Also, Robert A. Dennert, J. Walter Dickson, Norman E. Dizer, Alfred M. Dorsett, Forest E. Dudley, the Rev W. H. Dudley, C. H. Durden, the Rev Edwin Egan, Milton Falkenberg, the Rev O. F. Fauss, L. B. Felder, Durwood Fleming, the Rev Elston L. Flohr, Homer T. Fort.

Also, Joe W. Fort, Alfred H. Freeman, Thomas F. Freeman, Dewey Fuller Jr, James T. Garrett, Rabbi Max Geller, E. G. Gerhart, J. M. Gordon, A. Grady Hallonquist, Presley E. Hand, W. M. Harrell, William M. Harris, E. Stafford Harrison, Robert E. Hayes.

Also, E. N. Holmes, Howard Hovde, Alfred W. Jarvis, C. D. Johnson, Sam F. Jones, Andrew A. Jumper, the Rev G. E. Kalpaxis, Tucker Kay, Edwin E. Keiper, Charles R. Kelly, C. J. Key, Arthur S. Knapp.

ALSO, Eugene Labovitz, Robert L. Latham, Charles Leicht, M. L. Lewis, Haskin V. Little, Byron L. Lovelady, Virgil Lowder, B. H. Lucas, Owen McGarity Jr, K. Sherwood McKee, R. B. McLaren, Clayton McMahill, M. Ewing McPhail, William S. Malev, J. B. Malvey, OP.

Also, Ralph E. Marsden Jr, Sam G. Martin, William L. Martin, Herbert A. Miller, H. C. Mayhew, W. Edward Mitchell, Claxton Monroe, Richard B. Moon Jr, T. Walter Moore, J. Kelly Neal, James R. Nold, R. D. Nolen.

Also, R. R. Northcutt, Ferris W. Norton Jr, M. C. Notzon, A. Novak, the Rev Fred O'Connor, Gerald T. O'Keefe, C. O. Overstreet, Joe M. Owen, Louis Pabot, Richard Page, Karl M. Parker, S. George Parrigin, John E. Parse, Glenn E. Parson, the Rev A. D. Phelps, the Rev C. L. Punch.

ALSO, P. A. Pittman, George Reck, Garland Reeves, Marion F. Reynolds, John Rhodes, the Rev G. R. Wheatcroft, Dean J. Milton Richardson, Lewis Risinger, Msgr John Roach, R. Howard Robinson, the Rev James V. Roth, MM, Fred T. Schumucker, Calvin Schumacher, Herbert Schwarze.

Also, H. O. Scott, Paul T. Seastrand, Edwin P. Shaw Jr, Charlie W. Shedd, James R. Shelton, C. R. Simpson, LeRoy S. Smith, Denver H. Smoot, Louis A. Snowdy, John C. Solomon, R. M. Spangler, Claude Spearman, the Rev J. P. Sullivan, Thos. W. Sumners, R. C. Terry, Phylemon Titus, R. H. Tharp.

Also, the Rev H. J. Tullis, F. D. Urbanowsky, William L. Van Auken, Frank R. Wagner, Harold Walker Jr, E. H. Westmoreland, J. Turner Whaley, Walter Whitson, James E. Wilkerson, J. H. Williams, Herbert A. Willke, W. D. Williams, the Rev Isaac S. Wright, James R. Wright, J. Bryant Young and Ernest H. Zavisch.

THE HOUSTON POST
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1957

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

407 West 27th Street

Austin, Texas

Executive Director
Rev. Ed. Kloppe
Austin

Directors
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mr. Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Rev. S. S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. Margaret L. Eidson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Mr. Theodore Freedman
Houston

Mrs. E. L. Harrison
Austin

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

Rev. I. B. Loud
Dallas

Mr. A. E. McMillan
Waco

Mr. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio

Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor
Houston

Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco

Mr. Carter G. Wesley
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Houston

Vice Presidents
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View

Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

Secretary
Dr. Nanie Bell Aycox
Houston

Treasurer (Temporary)
Mr. Block Smith
Austin

Historian
Mr. J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

Sept 29, 1958

Dear Fred Rouch:

The enclosed request is the result of the meeting of the Executive Committee.

Should you decide in favor of Houston I want to give you my personal promise that regular reports will be made to S. R. C. and that I will work closely with Mr. Kloppe to make the project a success.

I know Mr. Friedman and work with him so feel confident that A. D. L. will give us the co-operation that was lacking in Dallas.

Kindest regards and best wishes

Sincerely

Aunt Margaret

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL,
Atlanta, Georgia.

September 27, 1958

HCF
Last 1/4 58 ?

Dear Sirs:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Directors to the TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS held at Huntsville on September 27 there was a thorough study of the 1958 work of the COUNCIL and the following conclusions are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

A year ago at this same place we learned of Southern Regional Council's willingness to provide "program assistance" for a special effort in Dallas. The Executive Board of our Council had some reservation about the selection of Dallas rather than Houston for the project. We did agree to Dallas because from a legal point of view their school case seemed to have progressed further than that of Houston. The legal aspect took priority in our thinking, although we recognized that the existence of agencies and local organizations already at work in this field of human relations in Houston might have made that city a more logical choice.

Recognizing a degree of failure in the Dallas project and frankly admitting our neglect to follow up sufficiently and maintain adequate communications with you; we, nevertheless, for reasons we will give below, feel that we can come to you with a fresh proposal.

It was not forseeable a year ago that the legal stalemate would last this long. At present we must assume that, in effect, this condition will continue throughout the present school term. In the light of this we, the Executive Board, would submit this request for program assistance. Our feeling of confidence for a project in the Houston area rests on the following:

1) We can work through existing local groups such as the Houston unit of the Texas Council, American Friends new Employment on Merit group, the Houston Council on Education and Race Relations (an organization composed of eight religious, civic and welfare groups)

2) The Anti-Defamation League, with Theodore Freedman, has its regional office here and is anxious to join forces with us (we were frequently

asked why we weren't able to come into Houston and help on employment,etc.)

3) Our state chairman and other board members reside in Houston (in Dallas there was not an active board member of the Texas Council).

4) All efforts to inject racism into the recent elections for state officers met with failure in Houston; an earlier mayorality election had indicated this trend (These six state representatives, a state senator and mayor constitute the most liberal group elected by a Southern community in recent years)

5)The liberal element of a political party has built its strength on the ability to communicate accross racial lines.

6) Religious groups in Houston have shown marked inclination to assume moral leadership in this area of human relations (in Texas, San Antonio, with its longer history of integrated church life, is perhaps its only serious rival.

7) The press in Houston presents a fairer viewpoint than that of any of the other metropolitan areas of the state.

8) Houston provides us with considerable active and potential Negro leadership because of the presence of the largest Negro University in the state.

The objectives outlined by your for the Dallas project could be our goal in Houston. An initial "grant in aid" from Southern Regional Council of $625. for a three month period would be sufficient to launch such a project. We would appreciate an indication from you that S. R. C. staff would help as they did in Dallas.

Recognizing that this leaves many questions unanswered, we have instructed Mr. Kloppe to telephone you Monday, September 29, at 3:00 p.m. (Atlanta time) to discuss this matter with you further. We hope that this meets with your approval.

Bob Eckhardt
Wired

Respectfully,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the
TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

Mrs. Jas S Crate

Mrs. James S. Crate, President

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM January 6, 1959

To: Members of the Board

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Re: NEW FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR SRC AND STATE COUNCILS.

As the New Year begins, I am glad to be able to report a substantial contribution to our work that was as unanticipated as it was generous. An individual donor who prefers to remain anonymous has contributed the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

$25,000 to be distributed among the State Councils on Human Relations associated with SRC. The specified division of these funds is generally proportionate to the allocations of SRC aid approved by the Annual Meeting. This amount, added to that budgeted by SRC from its general funds, totals $60,000 aid to state groups in 1959.

$50,000 toward support of SRC's research and information activities for two years (that is, $25,000 annually for 1959 and 1960).

$20,000 for support of SRC's Consultant Service Program during 1959.

This opportunity arose and had to be acted on very suddenly. However, the staff discussed this request by telephone with the President and other members of the Executive Committee who were immediately

available. Also, you will note that each of the activities assisted was a part of our planned program for 1959.

Since the donor is emphatic about the anonymity of this contribution, we are naturally treating the gift and its source as confidential.

All good wishes for the New Year.

- : -

IR MAIL

Ark. - $2,500
Fla. - $2,500
Ga. - $2,500
Ky. - $1,000
NC - $2,500
SC - $3,000
Tenn - $2,500
Va. - $3,000

VIA AIR MAIL

December 31, 1958

Mr. Robert Hughes
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
1218 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Bob:

This is a sort of New Year's message that I am especially glad to be able to send.

Through the generosity of an individual donor who prefers to remain anonymous, we have secured a contribution to be applied to the needs of the state councils on human relations. The gift to the Alabama Council from this source is $3,500.

This is, of course, over and above the aid from SRC's general funds which was approved by our Annual Meeting. And, unlike our regular grant-in-aid, this gift will be sent to you in a lump sum. Since the contribution was made in the form of securities, disposition of which calls for action by our Executive Committee, it will probably be about the first of February before we can send you a check. But meanwhile you have not only hope, but assurance.

All good wishes for 1959.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
cc: Rev. Thomas Thrasher

PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS
TO
STATE ORGANIZATIONS
For 1959

The proposed budget for 1959 allocates $35,000 for state aid. The staff recommends the following distribution of this amount among the associated state Councils, to be disbursed quarterly on receipt of satisfactory program and financial reports.

In arriving at these recommendations, the staff applied several criteria to each state group, as follows: the strategic importance of the state; general conditions in the state; past performance of state organization in program and fund raising; quality of Board and Staff; Foundation help, if any, received by state organization; amount requested; anticipated performance in 1959.

STATE ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT REQUESTED	STAFF RECOMMENDATION	SRC ACTION
Alabama	$5,500	$4,200	_____
Arkansas	4,500	3,600	_____
Florida	4,000	3,500	_____
Georgia	4,000	3,800	_____
Kentucky	3,000	2,000	_____
Louisiana	no request	2,000*	_____
North Carolina	4,000	4,000	_____
South Carolina	4,500	3,800	_____
Tennessee	5,000	3,500	_____
Texas	request incomplete	600*	_____
Virginia	4,000	4,000	_____
TOTALS	$38,500	$35,000	

*Provisional - if required committment is made by state Councils.

Staff recommended average allocation $3,181

Staff recommended median allocation $3,600

PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS
TO
STATE ORGANIZATIONS
For 1959

The proposed budget for 1959 allocates $35,000 for state aid. The staff recommends the following distribution of this amount among the associated state Councils, to be disbursed quarterly on receipt of satisfactory program and financial reports.

In arriving at these recommendations, the staff applied several criteria to each state group, as follows: the strategic importance of the state; general conditions in the state; past performance of state organization in program and fund raising; quality of Board and Staff; Foundation help, if any, received by state organization; amount requested; anticipated performance in 1959.

STATE ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT REQUESTED	STAFF RECOMMENDATION	SRC ACTION
Alabama	$5,500	$4,200	_____
Arkansas	4,500	3,600	_____
Florida	4,000	3,500	_____
Georgia	4,000	3,800	_____
Kentucky	3,000	2,000	_____
Louisiana	no request	2,000*	_____
North Carolina	4,000	4,000	_____
South Carolina	4,500	3,800	_____
Tennessee	5,000	3,500	_____
Texas	request incomplete	600*	_____
Virginia	4,000	4,000	_____
TOTALS	$38,500	$35,000	

*Provisional - if required committment is made by state Councils.

Staff recommended average allocation $3,181

Staff recommended median allocation $3,600

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

PHONE FR 9-4145

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DR. R. RECHE WILLIAMS, JR.
M.D., Tampa
MRS. MAYME E. WILLIAMS
Teacher, Miami

Request for Grant in Aid: (for 1959)

Part I - Summary of activities July 1- August 31.

Part II- Analysis of Conditions and Forces.

Part III- Proposed program for 1959.

Part IV - Financial Report.

Part I Summary of program activities for July 1-August 31.

Board of Directors meeting in Orlando- best attended Board meeting to date, with most of the time given to reports from representatives of the various local groups, and discussion of program. Refreshing not to have to devote major time to finances! Special attention was given the projected opening of the University of Florida to Negroes in September. The state president and a fellow member of the faculty were to have a conference with the president of the University- the Gainesville Council is planning a special meeting- and the Executive Director was instructed to spend some time prior to the opening contacting local city officials, etc.

Boynton Beach- An effort to get the City Council and Negro leadership to talking was partly successful. A written report contrasting the experiences of two other Florida towns and making some observations about the Boynton Beach situation was circulated among all persons contacted. The Methodist minister will be gathering his colleages to establish an interracial clergmen's committee which, it is hoped, will be broadened to include other persons- businessmen, women, etc. So far tempers have been fairly well controlled and all actions thoughtful. We're not out of the woods yet, but signs are hopeful that we will make it.

Dade County- Inter-agency sessions have finally been established on an ongoing basis. Regular meeting times have been set, and the FCHR will act as secretary.

The study of Spanish Speaking Persons in Dade County reached the stage of the first report. This was made to the Executive Committee of the DCCCR and proved most helpful. The newspapers gave excellent coverage, and the study has evoked generally positive response. Out of it will come a major share of the planning for next year. (Indicated in Part III)

The Community Audit was launched- initiated by the American Jewish Committee but sponsored by 14 community organizations it is aimed at the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

A membership meeting at which the Mayor of Miami was principal speaker was held in August.

Two complaints of discrimination were handled. Since the Dade County Council has representatives appointed by the cities and county it is possible to function in a semi-official way, and these were handled thusly. One involved a bus driver ordering a Negro youngster to the rear of a local bus when he sat next to a white lady- it was the white lady who complained. The bus company was most cooperative, this being against current policy.

The other involved hotel accommodations refused Negro delegates, and it was discussed with the Convention Bureaus of Miami and Miami Beach. Since it stood to jeopardize a very large convention coming in October serious thought was given the matter and the offending hotel removed from the list for the October convention. The exchange of information and ideas and the subsequent action taken has been most helpful.

PART II - ***ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AND FORCES IN FLORIDA ---

The NAACP continues to press the issue of segregation in the public schools through two cases - one in Miami and one in West Palm Beach. The University of Florida is opening its year on a desegregated basis on the graduate level. The reception by the public of this first admission of American Negroes is still uncertain and needs to be watched carefully and good relations nurtured. The decision concerning the opening of Florida State University probably hinges to some extent on the reaction to admission at the Univerisity of Florida. Segregation in public education will continue to be a central issue next year, obviously.

The White Citizens Councils have been pursuing an infiltration of the PTAs, with some success. A plank of a Permanent Platform endorsing the United Nations was defeated with the slogan - "a vote for UNESCO is a vote for integration." This took place in several district conventions and an effort to dominate the next state convention is under way.

A Legislative Investigating Committee which has been attempting to equate desegregation and subversion has been stopped by a judgment of the State Supreme Court, but the Legislature will be meeting in regular session in 1959. Requests for more funds and broader powers will be asked for and segregation is certain to be a major topic in the legislative deliberations.

The Governor continues his position of "moderatin" - and can play an important part in developments of the next year.

Public recreation facilities have been the object of action as well as discussion in several cities, and this will doubtless continue at an accelerated pace. In some instances Negro citizens are asserting their right to use such facilities as exist - In others they are campaigning for an extension of facilities for Negro residents.

Desegregation of local busses is an accomplished fact in Miami and Tampa and it seems likely that transportation facilities continue to be a focus of effort in the desegregation struggle in the state.

Occasional controversy over housing has begun and is certain to become more and more common. Some attention to easing the tensions caused by this problem has been given here and there, but approaches have been sporadic generally. More will have to be done by far than is currently being considered.

One other condition which has been rapidly emerging in South Florida is the large influx of persons from the Caribbean area and South America. Their basic language is Spanish, and their economic-educational level is rather low. Hence, they are experiencing difficulties in their assimilation and have received little help thus far. This situation represents one of the most important human relations needs in the state at this time and will be growing month by month as the influx continues at a high rate. Our Dade County Council has just completed a preliminary study of this situation which identifies some of the needs already present. Correspondence with those working on similar needs in New York City has also been helpful, so that some programs are already being mapped out and a good deal more attention will be given this development.

PART III *** PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1959 FOR THE FCHR AND LOCAL COUNCILS

A. Relative to the Segregation Issue --

a. An organized approach to the establishment of communication between clergymen, PTAs, and Classroom Teachers Associations is to be made on both local and state levels. Three of our local councils have worked to get the clergymen of their area together with good results already - their experience will be helpful. A systematic and sustained effort to get county and state PTAs and Teachers Associations to at least begin to hold interracial meetings at the executive committee level should bring results.

b. The Gainesville Council will be furnished assistance and counsel in its efforts to avoid overt conflict and to establish good relations among white and Negro students at the University of Florida.

c. Our members have been alerted to the struggle in the PTAs, and we will continue to keep them informed concerning the issues and the nature of the people attempting this infiltration.

d. The executive director will continue to strive to keep the lines of communication open in community disputes and housing, transportation and recreation facilities and to get disputants to avoid unilateral decisions.

e. A continued emphasis on Dade County will prevail for the next year. The effort to get a religious leadership conference on both an interracial and interreligious basis continues now as a joint project with the National Conference of Christians and Jews. A second conference with the Governor to solicit his aid is scheduled for later this month.

The effort which achieved its first step this year in raising questions about the role of youth-serving agencies in a time of transition will be followed up. Staff people of such agencies devoted one of their conferences sponsored by the Welfare Planning Council to that theme. It is our hope that a conference including board members can be held during this next year, the idea already having been discussed and recognized as logical and needed by some of the staff people. We will take further steps after more cooperative planning with the other human relations agencies of Miami. The basic goal of this appraisal is to get people to see that because of the nature of modern society that the well being of youth depends upon an overall "healthy" society.

f. Each of our ten local councils will be stimulated to do a study or research on one of the most pressing problems in their own community, with the central office reproducing the results and assisting in the distribution. Competent assistance is available to almost every group through the faculties of the colleges and universities. This venture could present a new fund of information on timely issues . The FCHR will assist in locating persons with the needed technical competence. (In Miami we are participating in a Community Audit, the results of which are to be presented publicly as a part of the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, December 10th. There are 14 community groups involved, auditing the status of housing, employment, health, recreation and education.)

g. Our regular meetings of members, etc., will continue to be used for education and communication.

h. Possibilities of our sponsoring a Conference on Merit Employment on a state level have already been discussed with the Executive of the Urban League in Miami, John Hope, The Friends Service Committee person who is to work out of Atlanta on this emphasis for the next year or two, and a few other individuals. It is hoped that we might be able to do this within this next year, but more exploration will be necessary.

(cont'd)

PART III (continued)

B. Relative to the increasing numbers of Spanish speaking persons in South Florida:

a. The structure of our Dade County Council has been enlarged to provide a strong, permanent body which will devote its attention to this group. Further exploration is urgently needed, but already three programs are shaping up with sub-committees to follow through on them.

b. The first of these is a projected pilot program which would combine phases of health and welfare programs with an educational effort. Application for $60,000. is to be made to foundations for this two year plan to enable us to hire three social workers and supply them with a workable budget. This program would be formulated in detail and supervised by a committee thus far composed of the Director of the County Welfare Dept., three persons from the County Health Dept., (the doctor dealing with migrant problems, the head of nursing, and another staff member) a representative of the Welfare Planning Council, and one or two people from the Dade County Council itself. This would be our committee and our program - but the County Welfare Dept. will be furnishing office space for the social workers, indicating the measure of interest and concern current in the county relative to this segment of the population.

c. An exchange program with Puerto Rico for police officers, health dept., personnel, and teachers is the next project. The Chief of Police of the City of Miami has already set up the machinery for an exchange of his officers with Porto Rico on this end - all it needs is action in Puerto Rico, and this we may be able to accomplish.

d. Another program to be explored as a consequence of our preliminary study is an intergroup education emphasis in the public schools. A sub committee is being established to evaluate materials and methods so that a sound plan can be recommended to the School Board. The county superintendant and his administration were most cooperative in the preliminary study and seem to recognize the need for some such an emphasis. They will, no doubt, be represented on the sub committee so that prospects for this program are very bright.

Hal G. Lewis

Hal G. Lewis, President

William K. Williams, Executive Director

PART IV **** FINANCIAL REPORT

1. Summary of:

Total Receipts		and Total Expenditures	Year
(Florida did not get under way until Sept., 1955)			1954-55
$ 13,824.	from SRC		
5,300.	FCHR		—
19,124.-	total	$ 18,202.	1955-56
$ 9,856.	from SRC		
7,641.	FCHR		
$ 17,497.-	total	$ 17,550.	1956-57
$ 4,000.	from SRC		
9,862.	FCHR		
$ 13,862.-	total	$ 13,101.	1957-9/1/58

2. Budget for 1959

Salaries			
	Executive Director	$ 7,000.00	
	Executive Assistant	5,000.00	
	Secretary	3,200.00	
	Part-time secretarial help	1,000.00	
			$ 16,200.00
Program			
	Membership Meetings	$ 1,000.00	
	Printing	1,000.00	
	Entertainment	1,500.00	
	Travel	2,500.00	
			$ 6,000.00
Office Expenses			
	Rent	$ 855.00	
	Telephone	600.00	
	Supplies	1,500.00	
	Postage	1,000.00	$ 3,955.00
Audit		$ 100.00	
Equipment		1,000.00	$ 1,100.00
		GRAND TOTAL—	$ 27,255.00

3. Our request from SRC for 1959 - $4,000.00

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date SEPT. 26, 1958

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUG. 31, 1958

INCOME

From SRC	1000.00
Memberships	562.00
New South Subscriptions	86.00
Contributions	179.70
Other (specify)	
Refunds	132.43
TOTAL INCOME	$ 1960.13

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1124.84
Travel	32.26
Rent	283.80
Utilities	
Phone & Telegraph	63.28
Postage	73.54
Office Supplies	126.62
New South subscriptions to SRC	142.00
Other (specify)	
Books	130.00
Internal Revenue	287.59
Misc.	27.60
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2291.53

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 2189.43
Income for Quarter Total	1960.13
Expenditures for Quarter	2291.53
BALANCE	$ 1858.03

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M.D., Tampa
MRS. MAYME E. WILLIAMS
Teacher, Miami

Dear Fred,

Here 'tis. An ambitious budget but probable with Dade Co. affiliation.

Looks like we made it at U of Fla. Haven't heard a rumor —

Best to you, Guy & others. Didn't get to mts this summer. Did a workshop. Too poor to rest

Hal

P.S. Note inked correction on p. 2. Hope there are no Freudians on your board.

H.

Florida Council on Human Relations

213 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Fred—

These are extras—

the signed copy is on
its way via Hal Lewis—

Salaam—

Bill

Wm. K. Williams
Executive Director

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1959

Oct. 1, 1958 to Sept. 30, 1959

	Regular	NWF Fund
RENT	$ 420.00	
POSTAGE	400.00	$ 600.00
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	350.00	
OFFICE SUPPLIES	500.00	600.00
PUBLICITY	100.00	
TRAVEL	400.00	1,000.00
OUT-OF-STATE CONFERENCES	200.00	
PRINTING	100.00	
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NEWSPAPERS	150.00	
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	100.00	
MISCELLANEOUS	50.00	
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW SOUTH	700.00	
CONTRIBUTIONS TO FICA	180.00	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	3,650.00	2,200.00
SALARIES	9,000.00	1,600.00
TOTAL BUDGET	12,650.00	3,800.00
	3 800.	
	16450 00	

SOURCES OF INCOME

Memberships and Contributions	$ 6,850.00
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	1,200.00
Southern Regional Council	4,000.00
New World Foundation Fund	600.00
	$12,650.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Report to SRC

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1959

Oct. 1, 1958 to Sept. 30, 1959

RENT	$ 420.00
POSTAGE	600.00
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	350.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES	600.00
PUBLICITY	100.00
TRAVEL	400.00
OUT-OF-STATE CONFERENCES	200.00
PRINTING	100.00
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NEWSPAPERS	150.00
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	100.00
MISCELLANEOUS	30.00
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW SOUTH	700.00
CONTRIBUTIONS TO FICA	250.00
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	$4,000.00
SALARIES	9,000.00
TOTAL	$13,000.00

SOURCES OF INCOME

Membership and Contributions	7,800.00
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	1,200.00
Southern Regional Council	4,000.00
Total	$13,000.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROPOSED BUDGET

for the

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION FUND

Consultants for Merit Employment Projects. .	$1600.00
Travel for above.	1000.00
Mail Project: Postage	600.00
Materials	600.00
Administration of projects	600.00
TOTAL.....	$4400.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Report to SRC
October 1, 1958

THE WAY THINGS LOOK IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina is moving slowly, albeit reluctantly, towards compliance with Supreme Court decisions against segregation in public schools and in public accomodations and services. The Attorney General of the state has said in no uncertain terms that the law must be obeyed. The Governor and the Pearsall Committee has said the same thing although they have discouraged public acceptance of the law by saying at the same time that it is a bad law. Most of the newspapers of the state have called for obedience to the law although they too have criticized the Supreme Court rather severely.

The Tumin study in Guilford County indicated that 20 per cent of the white people in that area are strongly opposed to desegregated schools; another 20 per cent are in favor of desegregation, and the remaining 60 per cent are somewhere in between these opposing views. The majority does not favor using drastic measures to delay or to prevent desegregation. Thus the problem would seem to be that of leadership. Dr. Tumin says that strong and determined leadership could bring about orderly and peaceful desegregation in Greensboro and Guilford County.

A more recent study of attitudes in Durham shows a similar climate of opinion. An overwhelming majority rejects the use of force in resisting desegregation. More than three-fourths of the top civic leaders are opposed to the closing of schools as a resistance measure. Twice as many white civic leaders approve, as disapprove, of the Negro leadership of the community.

Leadership needs the reinforcement of moral as well as legal sanctions. A few civic and educational leaders have been willing to say that the law must be obeyed, but too often they preface their remarks by saying that they do not

like the law. More leaders need to say that the law must be obeyed not only because it is the law but also because it is morally right, and in line with the best traditions of American democracy.

The climate of opinion in North Carolina will, of course, be effected by what happens to resistance efforts in Little Rock and in Virginia. North Carolina wants no closed schools, but if temporarily closed schools in Arkansas and in Virginia should result in a continuation of segregated schools, North Carolina might adopt the same technique. On the other hand, if "massive resistance" fails to halt desegregation, North Carolina will be more responsive to sensible and positive leadership.

A new resistance movement, called--of all things--"Founding Father, Inc.", has been formed in Charlotte. It hopes to be a statewide movement, and has announced that it will operate in the political realm, throwing its weight behind candidates who support its views. It is not likely, however, that it will have much weight to through around.

The Klan has made a few feeble efforts to revive itself since the clash with the Indians at Maxton, but these have been unsuccessful. It is a pretty thoroughly discredited organization, and is not expected to have much influence in the future.

Court cases continue their slow movement through judicial processes. The Holt case in Raleigh, a clear case of discrimination on account of race, was dismissed on the grounds that administrative procedures had not been exhausted. The case is being appealed. A suit in Durham against the local school board and the State Department of Education challenges the constitutionality of both the School Assignment Law and the Pearsall Plan. This is probably the most important school segregation case to come before the courts in this state.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1959

Oct. 1, 1958 - Sept. 30, 1959

1). Since the great need in North Carolina is for progressive leadership, our program will attempt to inform and activate this leadership. This will be done through personal conferences, instututes and a systematic educational mail campaign.

Our Human Relations Bulletin, issued every other month, will be mailed to approximately 1500 civic and community leaders in selected communities throughout the state. Timely reprints, reports of studies, and other relevant materials will be mailed in the months between the bulletins.

2). Employment-on-merit projects will be carried on in Charlotte and in Durham. An experienced consultant has already been engaged on a part-time basis to direct these projects. In Charlotte, he will work with the committee on merit employment of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations. In Durham, in the beginning at least, he will work with the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. In each community, some forty to fifty employers will be selected for a program of interviews, conferences and experimentation.

3). A considerable amount of attention will be given again this year to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. More civic and community leaders will be brought into the Council and the program expanded.

The Charlotte Council conducts a monthly public forum in which problems of race relations are discussed by competent observers and students of the current scene. An education committee will study school desegregation, with

particular attention to the development of a junior college program which seems to take for granted the building of two separate institutions. Another committee will study the matter of Negro representation on the governing boards of community organizations. The merit employment committee will work on the project previously mentioned.

4). The executive secretary will keep in touch with local interracial committees in a half dozen other cities in the state, rendering whatever assistance he can and encouraging active programs. In at least one other community, he hopes to be able to find the leadership necessary to organize another interracial council during the year.

5). A systematic campaign to increase membership and financial support will be carried on throughout the year, with special emphasis in February and March. Our membership is now between five and six hundred. It should be near a thousand before the end of the year. Financial support will also be solicited from organizations and foundations.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

2nd Vice-Chairman:
W. W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

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WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
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Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Associate Secretary:
W. C. CHANCE
PARMELE

Executive Committee

MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

HUBERT H. CREFT
MONROE

JOSEPH D. CLARK
RALEIGH

CARL DOCKERY
SHELBY

MRS. CHAS. F. GOLDTHWAIT
RALEIGH

W. L. GREENE
RALEIGH

L. B. HAIZLIP
HIGH POINT

T. C. JERVAY
WILMINGTON

GUY B. JOHNSON
CHAPEL HILL

LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.
CHARLOTTE

JOHN R. LARKINS
RALEIGH

C. P. MORRIS
DURHAM

MRS. T. S. NEWBOLD
ROCKY MOUNT

BOYD PAYTON
CHARLOTTE

WILLA B. PLAYER
GREENSBORO

HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST

SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

September 29, 1958

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I have been a bit under the weather for the past ten days--intestinal flu or something like it. I had planned to get the enclosed report in sooner, but believe it will still make the deadline.

As you will see, we are still asking for an annual grant of $4,000.00. The New World Foundation grant will not help us much on our regular budget, since it is all supposed to go on program. And it is still tough to raise money in North Carolina.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council now has money. Mrs. Marion Cannon, a member of the executive committee, presented the Council with a check for $4,000 last month from the Martin Cannon Family Foundation, Inc. This means that the North Carolina Council will be sure to get its $100 per month from the Charlotte Council--maybe more.

All in all, it has been a pretty good year for the Council, and for me. My wife seems to be pretty well recovered from her illness in the early part of the summer and is on the job again.

Hope things are going well with you, and with SRC.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

Executive Secretary's Monthly Report

It was my privilege to attend the final week of the Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. The institute was held from June 30 to July 10. Staff members from other state Councils on Human Relations were present also, and it was good to exchange ideas and information with them. Some of the institute speakers during the last week were: Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP; Harold Fleming, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council; John Hope II, SRC Consultant and Fisk faculty member; Herman Long, Director of the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, Fisk University; Major General C. E. Ryan, Director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts; Will Campbell, head of the Southern Project of the Department of Race and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches; and Lewis D. Jones, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council met in Asheboro on July 17th with nine members present. The chief topic for discussion was the use of the $5,000 grant from the New World Foundation. A budget for a six-months period was adopted for a two-fold program: (1) an increase in our educational mail project--mailing our bulletins and other materials to school and community leaders in selected communities over the state, and (2) merit employment projects in Charlotte and Durham.

The July issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and mailed to over 2,000 persons, including 500 prospective members. We are adding to our list of community leaders as fast as we can, being careful to get the right people. This list should reach one thousand before the September bulletin is mailed.

Several conferences have been held in Charlotte and in Durham to make plans for merit employment projects in these two cities. On August 21st I met with six members of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. It was agreed that

our Council would provide a consultant to work in Durham for a limited time this fall. We will also include a list of Durham employers on our mailing list to receive materials dealing with merit employment.

Several conferences have been held with Mayes Behrman, former staff member for merit employment with the American Friends Service Committee. He has agreed to serve as a consultant for the Council on a per diem basis. He will put in at least one week per month this fall and winter.

The Charlotte Council has not held meetings during the summer but a number of conferences have been held to plan the fall forum series and the merit employment project. The first public forum will be held on September 16th, and Marion A. Wright, former president of the Southern Regional Council, will be the main speaker.

Our membership recruitment program slowed down during the summer partly because of the season itself and partly because my secretary was on part-time and was away on vacation for two weeks. During the months of July and August we gained eight new members and received 49 renewals. The total income, including $1,000 from SRC, was $1576. Total disbursements, including salary payment of $500 for June, were $2,517.

During the last week in August and the first week in September, I was on vacation, spending most of the time in Massachusetts and Maine.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

It can hardly be said that North Carolina is proceeding in good faith and "with all deliberate speed" toward school desegregation. Last fall eleven Negro students were enrolled in previously all-white schools in Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Charlotte. This fall there are twelve (Charlotte 2, Greensboro 6, and Winston-Salem 4). This is token desegregation only--not a beginning of a desegregation process.

Twenty-three Negro applications for reassignment were turned down in Charlotte, eleven in Greensboro and eight in Winston-Salem. All applications

for the reassignment of Negro children were turned down in Carrboro, Craven County, Mecklenburg County, Raleigh and Durham. Appeals are in process. In Durham, two Negro parents have brought suit against the Durham School Board and the State Board of Education which challenges the constitutionality of the School Assignment Law and the Pearsall Plan. The trial is set for September 26 in the Middle District Federal Court.

In Halifax County a group of people who claim to be Haliwa Indians are protesting the assignment of their children to Negro schools and are asking for a separate school or tuition grants under the Pearsall Plan.

A group of Episcopal laymen, calling themselves "concerned churchmen" have formed an organization for the purpose of "resisting the organized and Church-financed drive of integrationists within the church to promote physical mixing of the races." A leading Episcopal clergyman in Charlotte says he doesn't believe the movement will claim much support in the diocese.

Harry S. Jones

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N. C.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Oct. 1, 1954 to Sept. 30, 1955

Cash on hand.			659.02
Receipts:	Memberships & Contributions. . . .	1,649.50	
	From Southern Regional Council . .	1,000.00	
	From Sale of Literature.	159.00	4,946.70
			$5,605.72
Disbursements:	Total operating Costs	3,902.70	
	Salary Supplement	1,000.00	
	Subscriptions to NEW SOUTH. .	932.00	5,334.70
	Balance.		$ 271.02

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Oct. 1, 1955 to Sept. 30, 1956

Cash on hand.			271.02
Receipts:	Membership dues and Contributions	4,437.00	
	From Southern Regional Council . .	250.00	
	From Sale of Literature.	51.55	4,738.55
			$5,009.57
Disbursements:	Total operating Costs	2,843.48	
	Salary Supplement	550.00	
	Subscriptions to NEW SOUTH . .	824.00	4,217.48
	Balance.		$ 792.09

Oct. 1, 1956 to Sept. 30, 1957

Cash on hand.			792.09
Receipts:	Memberships & Contributions.	4,525.70	
	From Southern Regional Council . . .	350.00	
	Miscellaneous.	91.37	4,967.07
			$5,759.16
Disbursements:	Operating costs.	3,354.45	
	Salary Supplement.	1,450.00	
	Subscriptions to NEW SOUTH. . .	842.00	5,646.45
	Balance		$ 112.71

- -

Oct. 1, 1957 to Aug. 31, 1958

Cash on hand.			112.71
Receipts:	Memberships & Contributions.	5,828.33	
	From Southern Regional Council . . .	4,000.00	
	New World Foundation	5,000.00	11,828.33
			$14,941.04
Disbursements:	Operating costs.	2,978.12	
	Salaries	7,425.00	
	Subscriptions to NEW SOUTH. . .	630.00	11,033.12
			$ 3,907.92

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. J. A. McDANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Louise Young
Executive Director
~~MRS. VIRGINIA GRANTHAM~~
~~OFFICE SECRETARY~~
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

FOR 1959

I. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has placed chief emphasis January - October 1958 on building an organization. A conveniently located office of adequate size has been maintained, lists of prospective members have been compiled and invitations to membership with a descriptive brochure enclosed have been mailed out in considerable number. This effort has brought our membership to approximately two hundred, most of whom live in Middle Tennessee. Mrs. Virginia Grantham, as office secretary, carried this and other responsibilities with devotion and resourcefulness until May when increased family responsibilities made it necessary for her to resign. For the months of June, July, August and September, Mrs. Sue Hardison served as office secretary. In addition to her office work Mrs. Hardison gave considerable time to the cultivation of interest in the Tennessee Council in Memphis, her former home.

Mrs. Grantham worked actively with the Nashville Community Relations Conference and kept in close touch with the many local groups working for the desegregation of the schools and for better intergroup relations in many fields.

Along with the membership drive the Tennessee Council has continued to search for an executive director. Not until October was an executive secured—Miss Louise Young who will give full time to this office beginning November 1. She met with the Board on October 15 and has given some time to planning and consultation with committees and individual board members in Nashville and in Memphis. A committee

is interviewing possible applicants for the position of office secretary, with the hope that this position also may be filled by November 1.

II. Tennessee, like many other states includes areas of wide diversity in population density, rate of population increase or decrease, racial composition, social history, industrial and technological development, economic diversity, educational levels, etc. This diversity is vividly illustrated in differing patterns of race relations. This is not to deny the climate of opposition to desegregation which pervades the state. It ranges, however, from resignation and reluctance to active, even violent opposition with corresponding differences in the number and devotion of persons whose ethical and religious connections compel them to aspire to a more democratic ordering of society. Only in Oak Ridge, Clinton and Nashville has there been a beginning of desegregation in public schools. There has also been desegregation in some of the parochial schools and in some of the colleges and universities, both private and state supported. Transportation also presents a varied picture, as do public golf courses and other public recreational facilities. Health and Welfare Agencies differ from community to community in equality of services and in bi-racial representation on boards and committees. It is difficult to learn to what extent greater economic opportunity is being made available to Negroes because of the understandable reluctance of employers and labor leaders in discussing the matter in the present climate.

Local human relations groups are in existence in the four major cities of the state, and perhaps elsewhere, of varying strength and leadership.

The state political situation may undergo change with the new administration and the new legislature coming into power in January 1959. Ellington's small plurality and Orgill's near victory are variously interpreted and may be used to

our advantage if we work with wisdom and alertness.

III. These facts suggest the program which we propose: (1) Much wider contacts throughout the state through increase in membership, reorganization and enlargement of our Board, field trips by the executive director in company with volunteer leaders wherever possible, newsletters, etc. We look forward to the strengthening of local groups in our major cities through the leadership of resident board members who will assume major responsibility in helping to find thoughtful and just solutions to local problems in the field of human relations. Meanwhile our Board will work in its regularly scheduled meetings toward a common mind on these issues, such consensus to be clearly defined and explained at membership meetings, local and statewide, and in newsletters. In smaller communities we plan to initiate the organization of human relations groups through consultation with leaders of like-minded groups, primarily those with religious motivation. (2) Greater use of college and university faculties, librarians, clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and public officials, and members of other professional groups as key persons in local education and active programs. (3) We hope to begin work with mass media using the resources of the Southern Regional Council. (4) A membership meeting in mid-January to which we would give major attention in the next two months. We plan a three-session meeting--afternoon, evening, and morning, with separate panels on such matters as transportation, health and welfare services, economic opportunity, schools, etc. Each panel would be in charge of one or more professionally competent persons, with several areas of the state represented. There will be advance correspondence to stimulate fact finding in the local community before the January meeting. Some of the panels might become discussion groups if a sufficient number show interest in a particular topic. The meeting will be primarily informational with the evening session of an inspirational nature to which the public will be invited.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1959 - DECEMBER 31, 1959

EXPENSES	
SALARIES	
Executive Director (Ten months service, vacation month to be set with due consideration of office needs.)	$4,000
Office Secretary	2,400
TRAVEL	
Executive	800
Board members	800
OFFICE	
Rent	600
Equipment	350
Supplies	400
Telephone & telegraph	450
Postage	200
Books and Subscriptions	150
MISCELLANEOUS	
Annual Membership Meeting	200
Contingent	150
New South Subscriptions	2,000
TOTAL	$12,500
INCOME	
Membership Dues	5,000
Contributions	2,500
Southern Regional Council	3,500
Balance from 1957	1,500
TOTAL	$12,500

Louise Young
Executive Director

For A. C. Miller
President

Budget for Oct. 1,1957 to Sept. 30, 1958

Income	Proposed			Actual
Membership dues	$1,000			$ 810.00
Contributions	5,800			18.00
SRC	3.000			3000.00
		~~$9,800~~		New South Subscrip 115.00
		$9,800	$9,800	
				Total $ 3943.00

Expenses				
Salaries				
Executive Director	4,500			
Office Secretary	2,500			344.75
		$7,000		
Travel				
Board members	$400			
Staff	600	1,000		50.00
Office				
Rent	600			600.00
Supplies	300			139.38
Telephone & telegraph	200			154.37
Postage	200			30.00
Books & subscriptions	40			0
		~~9,740~~		(Printing) 158.73
		1,340		
New South subscriptions		400		178.00
Miscellaneous		60		25.00 (N.C.R.C.)
Total			$9,800	$1708.99

October 1956 - September 1957

The Council was not active during this year and did not submit a budget. The total income and expenditures were as follows:

Income

Membership	$22.50		
Contributions	12.50		
SRC	860.00		
		$ 895.00	
		119.57	(on hand)
		1014.57	

Expenditures

Rent	~~165.~~ 550.00	
Office Supplies	7.12	
Telephone	14.96	
Subscriptions	12.00	
		584.08

BUDGET FOR OCT. 1, 1955 - Sept 30, 1956

	Proposed		Actual
Income			
Membership dues	$2,125		$268.00
Contfibutions	2,195		711
From S.R.C.	13,000		600
	$17,320		13.25 (lit.sold)
			53.25 (refund)
		$17,320	$1645.50
Expenses			
Salaries			
Office Manager	$4,000		
Stenographer-clerk	2,500		69.25 (sec.)
Consultants fees	5,000	$11,500	
Travel			
Office and Bd. Members	$1,200		54.00
Consultants	2,000		278.48
		$32,00	
Rent		420	470.00
Telephone, Teleg., Newsletter & Postage		750	207.77 (tel.) 58.96 (post.)
Office Supplies		400	237.19 99.21 (mimeo) 75.00 (auditor)
Subscription for New South for 400 members		800	112.50
Social security, Insurance, Bonding fees		250	4.00 (misc.) 42.11 (moving)
		$17,320	$1708.47

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
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DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MRS. VIRGINIA GRANTHAM
OFFICE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

September 30, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thus far the proposed budget for 1959 has not been set up. You will probably hear from the Executive Director in relation to thebudget at a later date.

Now that the ball has started rolling in this organization, I sincerely hope it continues to roll. Even though I have resigned, will be in Memphis, Thursday, this week for a meeting on setting up an integrated local council.

It is hard to understand this organization has been set up in Nashville now for about three years withe very little progress. Not that I have accomplished a great deal in the three months but do feel that my efforts have added a little moisture to the dust.

Please find enclosed the Quarterly financial report,

Sincerely yours,
Sue Hardison
Mrs. Sue Hardison
Council Secretary

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 30, 1958

THE Tennessee COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING September 30, 1958

INCOME

From SRC	$750.00
Memberships	$218.00
New South Subscriptions	$ 34.00
Contributions	$ 5.00
Other (specify)	
TOTAL INCOME	$1,007.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$251.25
Travel	$ 50.00
Rent	$150.00
Utilities	0
Phone & Telegraph	$39.66
Postage	$ 11.00
Office Supplies	$ 25.23
New South subscriptions to SRC	$ 34.00
Other (specify)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$1,857.17
Income for Quarter Total	$1,007.00
Expenditures for Quarter	$561.14
BALANCE	$1445,86

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MRS. VIRGINIA GRANTHAM
OFFICE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

September 29, 1958

THE QUARTERLY REPORT TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

July August September

In the absence of a Council Director, two important visits were made to Memphis by the secretary with the view of encouragement of the formation of an integrated local Council for Shelby County. On the first visit contacts were made with Memphis members of the State Council and other community leaders and the idea of an integrated council was well received. As a result of the first visit, an unsolicited news article appeared in one of the Memphis Newspapers regarding the State Council and it's purpose. You will find attached the press clipping in relation to this visit.

During the follow-up visit to Memphis, an atmosphere of progress toward the aim of establishing an integrated council was found. Discussions were held with several important people in the field of education and industry with the view of assisting the local group in pointingup capable leadership in a proposed integrated council. The State Council representative was given to understand that further work in this direction would be carried out during the following month or six weeks and that additional assistance would then be needed in the final steps toward the local reality.

The Memphis group felt that further publicity regarding the State Council would be helpful in furthering their aims, a letter was sent to the Memphis Press-Scimiatr by the State Council Secretary, and this was published in the Forum under large streaming head-lines. You will find attached the press clipping on letter to Editor Memphis Press-Scimitar.

On September 23, 1958 a meeting of the State Council Board was called and a quorum was present. The following Officers were named for the coming year. President : Mr. Walter Sharp, Vice Pres.Mr. Cheek. Personnel Committee, recommended to the Board that MissLouise Young, be appointed Executive Director,the Board accepted the reccomendation and Miss Louise Young will be the Councils Director, effective October 1,1958. Mrs. Sue Hardison has submitted her resigantion as secretary, effective September 30, 1958. Financial report attached.

Respectfully submitted
Sue Hardison
Mrs. Sue Hardison

P.S.

Please return press clippings

Financial report will be mailed

by October 1st.

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 11, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

My Dear Friend:

Things have not gone well with us here among the local members of the Council. We failed to get Pate by the vote of three members who were old timers and voted together. A few days later the same group came back to urge his employment on the same terms and in the same way that had been proposed. I must confess that I am at a loss to know which way to turn.

I feel very definitely that I am not the one to be president of this Council. My work puts too much demand on me and I am gone too much of the time to keep in touch with things here. I shall appreciate any suggestions you may have.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM: ew

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 26, 1958

Dr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

The Executive Committee of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the members of the Board located in Nashville have voted unanimously to recommend for election as the Executive Director of the Tennessee Council Miss Louise Young of Nashville on a ten month's basis at a salary of $4,000 per annum. It was the first time that we had been able to get this group together, but when they came, their minds were made up to elect Miss Young and they did so unanimously.

After listening to their discussions and observing the enthusiasm with which they received this nomination, I am of the opinion that this is the best step to take at this time. Dr. Walter Sharp has consented to become the president of the Council and several of those who were at the meeting stated they were ready to put their money into it and were willing to go out and get others to do so. It is a funny thing beyond my understanding. It seems the group is literally transformed. Mrs. Hardison, who has been acting as the office secretary, has sent in her resignation from that position to leave the place clear for anyone whom they want to name. Mrs. Hardison has a quarterly report ready to be sent in to the Southern Regional Council and it should reach you by October 1.

Really, I believe this council is going to begin to do good work now and no one rejoices in the prospect more than I, nor more than you and those there in the office. If my prophecy fails, I shall be very disillusioned. But I do not think it will fail.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM:ew

September 24, 1958

Dr. Harold D. Drummond
Director of Personnel
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
4019 Woodmont Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Drummond;

In submitting my resignation effective September 30, 1958. I wish to thank you and all members of the Council Board for your your many kindnesses. When I accepted the position as secretary for the Council you were advised that I would assume the duties for one month. Due to my interest in the work and the realization of the need for someone to carry on, I have continued longer than I had anticipated.

Now that the Board of Directors and Personnel Committee have secured an Executive Director, I feel that my services are no longer essential to the success of the organization, and that the director should have the opportunity of securing a secretary with better stenographic qualifications. I sincerely wish the Council program in the State continued success.

Respectfully yours

Sue Hardison

c.c.
Dr. A. C. Miller
Dr. Hugh Morgan
Mrs. John T. McCall
Mr. Walter Sharp
Mrs. J. Todd
Mrs. B. Fensterwald

Reworked by HCF for Adam Yarmolinsky

Yarmolinsky Cases
for final copy see
Currier - Yarmolinsky file

Draft of proposed letter to accompany request for financial assistance for the state organizations.

****

Dear Mr. Goofoo,

The attached memo is a request for financial assistance to the State Councils on Human Relations in the South. The total amount requested is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000). It is understood that this is a special "one-time" request and no expectation of continuing assistance is implied either by this request or, should it be granted, by its fulfillment.

We earnestly believe that the amount specified in the request for each state organization will make a significant difference in its ability to carry out a meaningful program in 1959. The less time state staff must devote to fund raising, the more time they will spend on program.

For purposes of tax exemption we request that any funds granted be channeled through the Southern Regional Council. Proper acknowledgement of the source of the funds will be made to each state organization; or, should you prefer, this may be kept confidential.

It is our belief that funds wisely spent in the South at this time is an investment in democracy -- a stake in a better tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

The South today is in the midst of great social change; the rest of the nation and the rest of the world demand of the region a new pattern of behavior. Social change comes in differing degrees and at different speeds in various sections of the South. There is no solid South which is "one" in attitude toward the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954.

The Border States and the Upper-South moved toward compliance soon after the implementation decision of 1955. The Middle-South has moved more slowly and more reluctantly toward compliance since 1956. The Deep South is resisting or defying the law of the land.

Any program designed to assist the required social transition must be flexible and diversified; what is appropriate in one state is often impossible in another. Across the South today there are eleven active state Councils on Human Relations; each with their own program but related in loose association through the Southern Regional Council.

They are the only Southern interracial, professionally staffed human relations agencies operating on a state-wide basis and related to a regional effort. They are not, nor do they claim to be, causative factors of social change. In the struggle of the titans of federal and state governments the most they can do is ease the transition, assist communities which have decided to move ahead, and keep open the lines of communication.

In spite of this, knowledgeable leaders have testified to their effectiveness. No more eloquent tribute can be found than that contained in Martin Luther King's Stride Toward Freedom, referring to a local unit of the Alabama Council on Human Relations:

> Although the Montgomery Council never had a large membership, it played an important role. As the only truly interracial group in Montgomery, it served to keep the desperately needed channels of communication open between the races. Men often hate each other because they do not know each other; they do not know each other because they cannot communicate; they cannot communicate because they are separated. In providing an avenue of communication, the Council was fulfilling a necessary condition for better race relations in the South.

From Virginia out to Texas, from Florida up through Kentucky, there is, because of these state organizations, the beginnings of a new chain of communications between Negroes and whites.

Recognizing the diversity of the region, the state Councils have developed unique programs to deal with their special needs. In the Upper-South, this has included planning with public school officials for desegregation and working on problems of merit employment; in the Middle-South, it has meant some work with public officials but more extensive efforts to mobilize constructive community forces; in the Deep South, it often has been limited to keeping open the lines of communication, defending basic civil rights and civil liberties--a holding action. Yet, each in its time and place is essential to any social progress in a resistant region.

Today, four years after the 1954 school decision, as desegregation moves from the Upper-South into the Middle-South, as it approaches the Deep South, things grow more tense. Now, more than ever, there is need for keeping open the vital lines of communication, for a sane voice which says not all Southerners repudiate the law of the land, for a calm, more-than-legal approach to the South's problems.

Here follow, in telescoped form, the proposed programs of the state Councils on Human Relations for 1959:

ALABAMA. The Alabama Council on Human Relations will continue to work with a state-wide, interracial ministerial group which they helped form. Efforts will be made in the TVA counties of the northern section of the state to organize new locals. Crisis situations will occupy a good deal of staff time and energy. Getting the "story" out to national publications will be continued.

ARKANSAS. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations will continue major efforts in the Little Rock situation, serving as a clearing house for community action, a resource center for journalists, and as an instrument of communications

between white and Negro leaders. Other efforts will include the establishment of "locals" in the Western part of the state and increased emphasis on merit employment.

FLORIDA. The Florida Council on Human Relations will concentrate its efforts in the Dade County (Miami) area where desegregation is most likely. A state-wide conference on the prevention of violence is planned (this has been encouraged by the Governor). Work with Latin American farm workers in the state is included in the projected program.

GEORGIA. The Georgia Council on Human Relations is ain the process of contacting key persons (ranging from moderates who believe in law and order to moderate segregationists) to help them face the alternative of some desegregation or no public schools, In Atlanta, special efforts are being made to organize a status Committee for the Preservation of the Public Schools. "Locals" will be strengthened in four other cities.

KENTUCKY. The Kentucky Council on Human Relations, using professional consultants, plans a pilot project on merit employment in the Louisville area in cooperation with the Urban League. The Council will work to further teacher integration throughout the state.

LOUISIANA. The Louisiana Council on Human Relations has become the New Orleans Council. Plans are made to prepare the community for the final court order to desegregate the public schools. Expert opinion places September 1959 as D-Day.

NORTH CAROLINA. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations has established contact with more than 150 public school officials, furnishing them with materials and, when asked, advice. The Council is participating in an interagency merit employment project. A major conference on "The International Implications of American Race Relations" is planned for the spring.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is

working with an increasing number of key people in the state, plans a series of conferences at Penn Community Center, and continues to be the only state-wide interracial group active in South Carolina.

TENNESSEE. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has a new staff and a strengthened Board. Locals will be re-organized in the four main cities: Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Memphis. Special efforts will be made to interpret events to mass media people. An interagency cooperative effort is planned in Nashville.

TEXAS. The Texas Council on Human Relations plans a special inter-agency effort in the Houston area (similar to one done last year in Dallas) to prepare the community for accepting desegregation orders from the federal court next fall. A continuing relationship with the group in Dallas is included in their projected program.

VIRGINIA. The Virginia Council on Human Relations is in the thick of it in Front Royal, Charlottesville, and Norfolk, advising with parents of Negro and white D-P's (displaced pupils). It works through locals in Arlington, and Northern Virginia. Its staff will continue to participate in the inter-agency effort in the state. Work with correspondents constitutes an important part of their efforts. Helping mobilize local opinion to save the public schools will be continued. It's Board members participate in the various Committees to Preserve the Public Schools.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The needs of these state organizations vary; for some, fund raising is an almost insurmountable task; for others, it is only difficult. There is a wide-spread feeling in the South that the only thing worse than an outside agitator is and "inside agitator." Local funds are not easy to come by in this field.

Any division of funds among the state Councils calls for careful con-sideration of a number of factors. In arriving at the following recommendations

several criteria were applied to each state group: the strategic importance of the state, general conditions in the state, past performance of the state Council in fund raising and program, quality of Board and Staff, the financial needs of the Council, SRC's 1959 allocation to each, and the anticipated performance in 1959.

STATE ORGANIZATION	RECOMMENDED AMOUNT
Alabama	$4,000
Arkansas	2,400
Florida	2,500
Georgia	2,600
Kentucky	500
Louisiana	1,000
North Carolina	1,500
South Carolina	2,600
Tennessee	2,000
Texas	900
Virginia	5,000
TOTAL	$25 ,000

To: GSM
From: GTH

Staff meeting

Suggestions for meeting - Sept. 10th 1954 (People expected - GSM,HF,AH,GTH, Parrish,Menafee FR, Brewer,J.Griffin)

What do we know of developments in the Region which has meaning for the program of the SRC - state organizations - central office - during 1954-55 ?

Re ; state organizations - interests, needs, form of organization, services needed, etc.

Re : Central office functions - information and education materials - subject matter areas for New South - "publications" needed -

What priorities of needs seem evident ?

What priorities for services seem evident ?

What other organiz tions are contributing to meeting the needs ? Can the SRC 's effectiveness be increased by cooperation with any of these ?

Considering the Court's decision on public schools, what bearings does its impact have on the SRC's program plans - What is the "state of the States" ?

Virginia	* GSM , AH
N.C.	CHP - Menafee - AH
S.C.	CHP
Fla.	CHP.FR
La.	
Texas	CHP - GSM
Ala	CHP
Ky	CHP - GSM - Menafee
Tenn.	CHP - Menafee
Ark.	CHP - HF
Miss.	CHP

What

MEMORANDUM #5

TO: Chairmen and Staff of State Organizations

FROM: Katherine Stoney, Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

PLAN FOR FINANCING OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS

The total amount of the grant from the Fund for the Republic which is to be used for the twelve state organizations is $158,800.00, or approximately $13,200.00 per state organization. It covers the period from their organization through September 30, 1955. In addition, each organization is to raise not less than $1,800.00 which provides a minimum budget of approximately $15,000.00.

Each state organization will have an executive secretary at a salary of $5,000.00 per year, a clerk-stenographer, and some additional professional staff for which we suggest that funds be reserved until final plans can be made.

All salaries will be paid directly from the Central Office which will be responsibile for withholding and social security records and collections. Sufficient funds will be held in the Central Office to cover salaries and social security payments from the time state operations begin through September 30, 1955. This amount will be approximately $11,200.00. The remaining $2,000.00 plus the amount raised by the state organization (not less than $1,800.00) is to be used for travel, rent, communications, office supplies, etc. It can be paid to you in quarterly amounts, upon request, with the provision that state offices plan so as to have no deficit at the end of the period.

All money which you raise by contributions, memberships, etc. is for local use. It is agreed, however, that you will send to the Central Office $2.00 for each of your members, this to cover the cost of a New South subscription. This should be taken into account as you make your budget.

The Council is required by the Fund for the Republic to make quarterly finance reports for both the Central Office and the state organizations. In order to do this we will need to have from you a report of your income and

expenses for each month. A supply of the attached printed form on which you will file these reports will be sent to you as soon as you need them. We ask that you keep this report in duplicate, recording receipts and disbursements each day, and at the end of each month sending us the original, holding the duplicate for your records. This will probably serve as your bookkeeping system, at least in the beginning.

The Council carries a blanket bond covering all employees of both the Central Office and the affiliated state organizations.

We suggest that the state executive secretary and either his executive committee or a finance committee, work out together a tentative budget for the year based on needs and the prevailing costs for rent, travel, telephone, etc. in your state. We would like to have a copy of this proposed budget for our information and would like also to have some information as to plans for raising funds within your own state.

The Fund for the Republic has promised help to the Council for two additional periods, in sums less than that given this year. But such help is dependent on both our success at raising the money locally to supplement their grant and our carrying on the program outlined in our request to them. Our ultimate goal is self-sustaining organizations in each state and all financial planning needs to keep this in mind.

Suggested budget for state organizations based on 12 months operation:

INCOME

Money allotted from SRC	$ 13,200.00	
To be raised locally	1,800.00	
		$ 15,000.00

EXPENSES

Salary, executive secretary	$ 5,000.00	
Salary, steno-clerk	2,500.00	
Social Security, bond, insurance, etc.	200.00	
Reserved toward additional professional staff	3,500.00	
Travel	1,500.00	
Rent	900.00	
Supplies	400.00	
Furniture	500.00	
Communications	500.00	
		$15,000.00

Approved by George S. Mitchell

September 21, 1954

MEMORANDUM #6

September 23, 1954

TO: Chairmen of State Divisions or Affiliates in Cooperating Communities and Executive Secretaries

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

We have recognized that the "effective human relations service" which state organizations will be establishing in the months ahead requires the assistance of both white and Negro professional staff members. This is necessary in order that the staff of state organizations provide evidence in their make-up of a working relationship of equals in behalf of the common welfare, and for perhaps the even more important reason, that the insights of both Negro and white staff members are needed in the task of extending the areas of communication across racial lines throughout the state -- a basic purpose of our state organizations.

The funds which are available to assist the state organizations are sufficient to provide each state with two full professional staff members and to cover the other costs of the organization. We originally suggested (Memo #1) that associates might be shared by two states. This proposal has been reconsidered in the light of other suggestions which seem to be more acceptable to state groups. It is now recommended that the executive committees of state organizations, in consultation with the SRC staff from the Central Office, consider securing a racially balanced staff through one of the following methods:

1. Assume the responsibility for increasing the state's budget by raising an additional $2,500.00. This will enable the employment of two full-time professional staff members one white and one Negro, on the same salary basis. We believe that this plan has many advantages. It will double the possibility of effectiveness and thus increase the ease with which support for the program can be secured within the state. If this plan is accepted by a state, its budget would be as follows:

Income		Expenditures	
SRC assistance	$13,000.00	Professional salaries (2)	$10,000.00
Raised by state	4,300.00	Clerical	2,500.00
		Social Security, Ins., etc.	500.00
		Rent, office operations, travel, communications, etc.	4,300.00
Total	$17,300.00		$17,300.00

Under this plan, the state committee and the professional staff would assume responsibility for raising a sufficient amount to cover office and operational costs -- and the SRC assistance would cover all salaries. It will of course be possible to arrange for advances from the SRC for small initial amounts needed to begin functioning as an organizational unit.

In some states, (Tennessee may be one) it may be advisable for geographical reasons, to develop sub-committees of the state organization in sections of the state, and to have staff members located in these sections for work in that part of the state. Under these circumstances a state-area committee with its staff member's assistance might be able to assume responsibility for raising half of the state's total, ($2,150.00) and whatever more seems necessary for the operation of the state-area office and program.

In states where this plan seems desirable, the budget might be as follows:

Income			Expenditures (Area I and II)	
Area I			Professional salary	$ 5,000.00
SRC assistance	$6,500.00		Clerical salary	1,200.00
Raised in the area	2,150.00		Travel, office operation, rent, communications, etc.	2,450.00
Total		$ 8,650.00	Total	$ 8,650.00
Area II				
SRC assistance	$6,500.00		Same as above	
Raised in the area	2,150.00			
Total		$ 8,650.00	Total	$ 8,650.00
State total (2 areas)		$17,300.00	Total (2 areas)	$17,300.00

2. Secure the services on a "consultant" basis of one or more persons who are already employed within the state. Such "state consultants" would be regarded as members of the state staff, should be included in all planning meetings of the state organization, and should be available for short time consultative services to groups within the state working upon the organization's purpose and program. Criteria for choosing consultants would include their commitment to the purpose of the SRC, a knowledge of the state and its people, some experience in and knowledge of community organization and the confidence and respect of Negro and white citizens. (These criteria of course are ones which should be considered in making all nominations for staff positions.) Such persons might be members of teaching faculties of colleges, they might be volunteer leaders of organizations with purposes related to those of the SRC, or they might be former staff members of agencies with a concern about human relations.

The funds available make possible ten days of services per month on an honorarium basis of $20.00 per day. Travel costs would be included in the state's budget. Honoraria would be paid by the SRC Central Office on the basis of vouchers presented monthly.

This plan has the advantage of increasing the number of persons who will be carrying responsibility for interpreting the program of the organization, and of adding to the total insights and skills within the staff of the organization. Its limitation, in contrast to the first plan described above, is that there will be only one full-time professional staff member during a period when more are badly needed.

A word on possibilities for securing support for the state's program:

It is necessary to secure only 600 members within a state in order to have $1,800.00 for the state organization's treasury -- and at the same time to increase the reading audience for New South. We believe that expansion of the subscribers to New South will increase the understanding of the state organization's purpose and will thus help in its achievement. (Six hundred members @ $5.00 each = 600 New South subscriptions ($2.00 each) = $1,800.00 state treasury and $1,200.00 to New South.) Five individual or group contributions of $100.00, and forty contributions of $25.00 would complete the obligation of the state organization for its financial support for the first year.

In the weeks ahead SRC staff members for program development will be able to visit with you and other SRC members in your state, and talk with you about the possibilities for staffing, financing and helping to get your state organization ready for the important work ahead.

Reprinted from FREEDOM AND UNION, *700 Ninth St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C. Subscription, $4.00 a year.*

Small Talk With Big Results

By RACHEL DAVIS DUBOIS

How Group Conversation, a new social technique, can ease intercultural tensions, further world accord.

SEEING our international entanglements in the light of atomic explosions has given the world's peoples the jitters to such an extent that fears seem to have constricted creative thinking and acting. This condition has made for an almost complete stoppage of the flow of the positive forces of mutual confidence and trust. I will not attempt here to unravel those entanglements but to offer a simple, human approach which may be of some help in overcoming the constriction, and thus releasing the healing powers of faith and confidence.

This simple approach, called Group Conversation, is a social technique based on sound principles of social psychology. It is a method of taking a group of people—often complete strangers—who have come from different national, racial and religious backgrounds (there are few cities or towns today which do not have such mixed populations) and starting them in a process of sharing their experiences in such a way that they begin to *care* about one another. Universal topics are introduced—such as the changes in the seasons, family customs at meal-time, school days, etc. Then, as each person shares or matches his memorable experiences in these areas with others in the group, feeling and energy are released on a positive level and the participants begin to transcend their fears and suspicions. Out of this grows an ability to work together more cooperatively and creatively to solve common problems of living together.

How Technique Started

First introduced 12 years ago in a course for teachers in Intercultural Education which I was then conducting at New York University, Group Conversation evolved in response to a need (expressed by the teachers) for a group method which might affect the attitude of parents so that home and school could work together more harmoniously. From this beginning, the method has been developed further and used in many kinds of social situations under the auspices of various organizations in large cities, suburbs, and rural areas both in the United States and abroad. Dr. Margaret Mead has called it a "most important social invention," and it has been evaluated by participating observers from the fields of social psychology, public and religious education, psychiatry and cultural anthropology.*

Now it seems wise to make use of the Group Conversation technique as a way to help overcome our global fears in this critical period. This seems like a brash statement in view of the magnitude of global needs but it is made in all seriousness with a sense of humility and yet confidence which comes from the faith that, within all of us and thus within the human race, are spiritual powers which, if released, can pull us away from the precipice of mutual destruction and start us on the road to recovery.

Here are some examples of the use of the Group Conversation method.

In the United States

After a community supper of griddlecakes and sausage in one of the village churches in a New Jersey rural area, 90 people—farm families and 15 week-end foreign student guests—assembled in the town's Fire House social room. The project was sponsored by the local Community Council, which had asked New York City's Friends Committee for Foreign Students to make arrangements for inviting the guests. These were billeted with various local families for the week-end. The leader of the group started off the "get-acquainted game" by saying, "Since there is a storm outside, let us tell one another what we did as children with our families during the long winter

*For statements from these specialists and a detailed account of the development and application of this method see Dr. Dubois' *Neighbors in Action*, Harper & Bros., N.Y., 1950.

—*Photos, Courtesy of Dr. DuBois*

Exchange of childhood memories gives sense of kinship to people of different cultures.

evenings in whatever part of this country or of the world we grew up." Descriptions of stoves came tumbling out—of pot-bellied American stoves, clean-tiled German stoves, and the fireplaces of the more southern countries.

"What was the food we ate around those stoves?"

"Pop-corn," "roasted apples," "hot chocolate."

"And what songs did we sing?"

Spontaneously the answers came in several languages—"The songs our families sang together"; some were lullabies.

Memories of bringing in the wood and coal, taking out the ashes, even the humorous memory of the Saturday-night bath behind the stove, both in this country and abroad, brought forth the feeling of identity which comes from knowing, in a feeling way, that our experiences are similar and that differences of creed, color, or place of birth need not be the barriers they so often are.

Finally, but very spontaneously, came the memories of family worship around the stoves. Protestant fathers reading the Bible to the family and hired help, the Catholic family saying the Rosary together, and the Jewish family around the table on Sabbath Eve blessing the bread and the wine. Their song about Sabbath, the Day of Peace, was sung by one of the guests.

At the end of the hour of memories the group settled down to a frank sharing of views about the American race problem. The foreign students, from 13 countries, all reported that they had heard about our lynchings and other kinds of harsh treatment of our minority groups, and of how all this seemed to make a mockery of our protestations of democracy. Such negative criticism coming at this time did not break the feeling of unity which had previously been produced by the sharing of memorable experiences. But we Americans wanted our guests to know also what we are doing about the race problem. A Negro American—a member of a nearby city Board of Education and a national leader in intergroup relations—told the group in stirring language about the Fair Employment Practices Commission, the number of states and cities which now have anti-discriminatory laws, and the great advance in the last few years in more equality for the Negro, especially in the South. He did not end on any note of complacency, however, for he pointed out that there is still much to be done.

Dr. DuBois is Director of the Workshop for Cultural Democracy (N. Y.), a non-profit educational organization which specializes in techniques for integrating diversified groups. Co-chairmen are Dr. H. E. Carman and Dr. Kenneth Gould. New York's New School for Social Research also has training classes for leaders in Group Conversation.

We then asked ourselves—we and our guests—what we could learn from one another. After some spontaneous sharing of ideas along this line came such statements as: "We North Americans can learn from South Americans and Orientals to take life in a more relaxed way. We give ourselves heart-trouble the way we rush around."

"In my country [Germany] there is so little social intercourse among peoples of different religious and economic backgrounds. Even people of different political parties don't mingle socially very much. The freedom of social intercourse as you have it here is to me very important." Here in this group a valuable process of relating our cultural differences was taking place.

The man from Syria pointed to the need for more unified family life. "We have acted so much like one big family tonight that I feel I am in Syria right now." On that note, and with an invitation from the president of the Community Council to meet again for planning further activity, the group formed the final circle of clasped hands as they sang the Scottish *Auld Lang Syne* and the Hawaiian *Aloha*.

In another community, this time in Virginia, where a similar week-end took place under the auspices of the local Council of Churches and of Washington's International House, the follow-up activity centered in working together to have the community's library facilities opened to the local Negroes.

In West Germany

When the U.S. State Department sent the book *Neighbors in Action* to its Information Centers abroad in 1951, German teachers and group leaders wrote asking for training in the use of Group Conversation. As a result, I worked for four months in Germany in 1951-52 as HICOG consultant in the State Department's Youth and Activities Branch and later in the Information Centers. I demonstrated the group method in various cities of West Germany and trained two groups of leaders, one at Haus Schwalbach in Hesse, one at the Riut School in Bavaria. Reports show that the method is still being used and adapted to German needs. The following accounts show some of the results of this work.

Herr Lours, the adult education director in Salzgitter, a steel manufacturing town in West Germany, was discouraged that evening in the schoolhouse in early December. He had hoped for a larger group of parents to meet the visitor from America [the author]. But the Salzgitter people in the postwar Germany of 1951 were, for various reasons, themselves discouraged, not to say bitter. Most of them were expellees, forced out of their homes by the Potsdam Agreement. These 12 million refugees now had to live in the extra rooms or attics of the homes of strangers in West Germany, sharing kitchens and toilets. Many came to Salzgitter, but they could not forget the homes they had left, and what's more, they did not want to forget.

Unsocial & Embittered

Instead, therefore, of attending the adult education classes and other community building activities offered by Herr Lours and his assistants, the majority of these expellees, with their children, gathered in the evenings in little national groups. There they sang their native songs and unrealistically dreamed of some international miracle which would make it possible for them to go back and claim the homes of their ancestors.

Herr Lours himself was for the first time to lead the group in a spontaneous Group Conversation. He had been one of the 40 German leaders who had, in two groups of 20, recently received a week's training in the use of that method at the two leadership training schools we conducted.

Because this particular evening in the schoolhouse was the beginning of the German Advent season, Herr Lours asked the circle of adults to share their memories of what was done in their childhood homes at this pre-Christmas season. They had come from eight dif-

ferent countries and from all parts of Germany. The tired, gaunt faces of these suffering men and women began to relax, and the stars of remembrance came out in their eyes. Frau Lours pulled out of her shopping-bag her family's Advent wreath with the one candle (each week till Christmas another is added until there are four). Her 14-year-old son Hans lit the candle. The top lights were turned off, and the sharing of memories went on in the flickering half-light.

The visiting American shared her memories, too, and then tried to tell them as best she could of the many similar circles in both Germany and America, explaining that these groups of people keep forming not only at Christmastime but all during the year. She pointed out that it is by forming together such bridges of feeling that we can overcome the awful feeling of aloneness. In the semi-darkness the group sang *Silent Night.*

After that, with the top lights on, they asked how they could help others. The news of the Italian flood sufferers was then current. These Germans knew also, by close contact with family and friends, of the suffering and want in the East Zone. A little committee for collecting things and money began to take shape. The evening, which began in a mood of discouragement and mutual suspicion, ended with members of the group clasping hands in a circle and humming while the American sang the words of *Auld Lang Syne.*

One evening devoted to 30 people isn't enough to solve the problem of Salzgitter, but a few people of different backgrounds had begun to find each other, and Herr Lours had lost his sense of discouragement.

Other Situations

There were other and different situations in Germany where this method was used with telling effect. There was the staff of men teachers at Poganhagan, a large camp for youth who had escaped from the East Zone. The director of the Hanover-America Haus cooperated with officials in this camp, supplying films, educational materials, and leaders. The German teachers were bowed down with so much work and responsibility that at first their only response to suggestions for using various group methods was to say, "It won't work here." But after a quick sharing of their own memories of childhood experiences they became more relaxed and could then more easily think together.

With barriers down, the group can proceed to serious discussions of common problems.

There was the woman who, after taking training in Group Conversation, used the method in her city with 35 women—leaders in the different political parties, confessional groups and social work activities—who had never before met socially. At the end of the evening the following comments were heard: "I never thought it would be possible to have such a warm, friendly atmosphere in such a short time." "We had come together as strangers, critical and skeptical, but now I feel as if we had known each other for 20 years." "The one who sat next to me I have only known as a severe woman. She said to me, 'I never thought this was possible.' I seem to see her for the first time." "For 20 years or so we have been through the kind of experiences *which made us suspicious of one another.* This was especially true in Nazi times and since the Occupation we are to some extent suspicious of the Americans. We Germans need unifying experiences which will open us up to see human needs." The director of Haus Schwalbach, one of the training centers for group activities which we set up, recently wrote: "We have continued to use and to teach others to use Group Conversation in many different ways with different groups and for different purposes."*

It can be observed from these examples what Group Conversation is *not.* First it is not group discussion, a technique which is used when there is a problem to be understood and perhaps group decision and action is to be taken. When there is suspicion or distrust, discouragement or even strangeness, then Group Conversation should be used *before* discussion for it helps people to overcome the fears, prejudices and feelings of isolation which mount up in our fragmented modern society. Second, Group Conversation should be distinguished from the kind of beginning session in many conferences when people introduce themselves around the table, giving their names and other information asked for by the leader—such as their work or profession or some problem connected with it or even some humorous statement which helps to break the ice.

All this has its value, but, in our experience, asking the group to share early memories around a universal theme not only gets the introductions out and the ice broken but more quickly releases a mood of mutual acceptance, so that the participants can more harmoniously enter into discussion, group decision, and group action. We find that even sophisticated people will enter into a sharing of such childhood memories, though a certain amount of leadership skill is required, as in any group.

Sound Psychology

We will leave it to the psychologists to give more scientific reasons why mutual acceptance is so quickly produced in Group Conversation. We know from experience that early impressions, unlike later ones, are undimmed as we grow older. That is why the leaders' first "pump-priming" questions center around the senses—"the smell of freshly baked bread," or "the color of trees in the spring."

Then, too, adults can talk about their childhood experiences freely, for we do not feel responsible for what happened then. As Professor Baring of Harvard said: "You can be proud of your childhood or sorry for yourself as a child; in either case you are free to say what you think without ego-involvement, because childhood is separated off from manhood. But when you get to your twenties, then the responsibility for the mature, continuous individual comes in to keep you constrained." And with constraint, coupled with the excess amount of competition in most of our social worlds, there too often comes loneliness and doubt. Erich Fromm, in *Escape from Freedom,* says that "spontaneous activity is the one way in which man can

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*This use of Group Conversation in Germany has been described by Dr. Magda Kelber in the *Health Education Journal* for July 1953, Tavistock Institute, London, England.

overcome the terror of aloneness without sacrificing the integrity of the self, for in the spontaneous realization of the self, man unites himself anew with the world."

It is not only for the sake of individuals that we need to create more spontaneous activity so that they can relate to one another and thus overcome the "terror of aloneness." We need also to find ways to relate the cultures of the world to one another so that we can overcome the provincial nationalistic feelings which today can only lead to the terror of atomic annihilation. The peace and progress of the world depend on producing not cultural uniformity but unity within diversity, and this depends on our ability to find more ways to relate our socially valuable cultural differences. International exchange through our many conferences, student travel fellowships, etc. helps indirectly.

But do we not need more carefully thought-out approaches to the problem of relatedness? We must ask ourselves what proportion of time in our many conferences on international problems, both here and abroad, is spent on learning how to relate ourselves interculturally as compared with that spent on analyses of economic and political problems. Yet the problem of intercultural relatedness certainly underlies the political and economic. This is what the French journalist Raymond Aron was clearly telling us when he wrote in *The Saturday Review:* "The chief reason why we in Europe do not cooperate as we should with the United States is because we see in the Atlantic Pact the opening wedge which will allow European cultures to be flooded by an inferior mass-produced American culture—gimcrack articles, comics, movies, crime stories, tin cans and Coca-Cola."

Except for our bigoted super-nationalists, most Americans would be the first to admit these and other cultural weaknesses. We decry our tendency toward too much materialism, for example, but we also have our strengths: our democratic ideal of equality and our great respect for science, to mention only two. It is these strengths which should not only be looked at intellectually by the peoples of other countries but experienced in some way. And we Americans are just as much in need of being related to the cultural strengths of other countries as they are in need of being related to ours. Northrop of Yale has written a scholarly treatise on this problem in his *Meeting of East and West*, and so have others, but little has been done to translate such principles into group methods for involving the individual on the community level.

Here, then, is the challenge of our age to the ordinary person in any and every country, whether that person be housewife, church or community leader, teacher or college professor, or workers' educator—to provide innumerable primary-group face-to-face situations in which cultural exchange based on friendliness can take place. For in that exchange it is discovered that, basically, humanity is everywhere the same, and with that realization comes recognition that differences, whether those of the individual or of the culture, can be valuable; that those who differ from us are wiser in some things, while we are wiser in others. From this realization can develop not only personal regard and mutual confidence and trust but the kind of willingness which will allow us to relate our cultural weaknesses and strengths—a willingness to allow our own values to be modified and enriched by such contact.

It is this spirit of intercultural give and take, coupled with simple methods of social intercourse, which is needed on a wide enough basis, and in strategic enough places, to turn us from the by-paths of dissention and set us on the road to recovery.

Workshop For Cultural Democracy
204 EAST 18th STREET
New York City 3, N.Y.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
STAFF MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: MONTHLY REPORTING

FROM: GRACE T. HAMILTON, ASSOC. DIRECTOR FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
KATHERINE STONEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER

INTRODUCTORY

We need to have from you each month two reports -- one on your finances and one on the program activities of your state organization.

In addition to these monthly reports we need to have as soon as possible a complete list of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the officers and members of the executive board of your state organization. In the event any changes occur in these positions please notify the SRC immediately. As the staff personnel of state organizations is completed and as soon as a finance committee is established, these names, addresses and telephone numbers should also be sent to the SRC.

FINANCIAL REPORT

As soon as a budget is adopted by state organizations, we would like to have a copy for our information.

Attached to this memo is a copy of the monthly finance report form which you will use. This form has space for reporting on all income and expenses of your organization. On it you will record each day's receipts and expenditures. We suggest that you keep the form in duplicate, one copy for your files and one to be sent to the SRC central office.

On the last two lines of the right side you will find space in which to record your budgeted amount for office supplies, travel, rent, etc. and below this the amount spent to date. This will be an aid to you as you try to keep within your budget. There is also space to record your accumulated income - a reminder as to how well you are doing in fund raising.

For each member of your state organization you will send to SRC $2.00 for a New South subscription. Lists of members to get New South, with their full and correct addresses should be sent in each month so that their subscriptions may be started with the next issue. A form for submitting these lists (copy attached) will be furnished you. Along with this form should be sent a check from your organization covering the subscriptions listed.

In some cases you have people or organizations who wish to subscribe to New South without being members of the state organization.

(This would particularly apply to libraries, schools, etc.) They will pay you the $2.00 which you send on to SRC and list them on the form, checking the column marked, "New South Subscriptions."

PROGRAM REPORTS

We would like for you to include information on the following subjects in your monthly program report:

Organization meetings held.

Local units established.

Press notices with clippings attached. (We would appreciate any press notices mentioning either your state organization or the SRC.)

Your appraisal of the situation in your state as it relates to the areas of the Council's concerns, i.e., integration in public education, action to open membership by professional organizations, developments in regard to use of public libraries and recreational facilities, the appointment of official advisory committees by governmental bodies, the development of efforts to extend or limit the franchise, etc. You should attach whenever possible newspaper clippings which relate to these developments.

Progress toward program objectives, i.e., community self-surveys initiated or started, consultation with community groups, etc.

November 3, 1954

NEW SOUTH SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF _____
(State organization)

Date: Amount enclosed: $_____

NAME	ADDRESS	MEMBER	NEW SOUTH

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

REPORT FORM FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT FROM _____ FOR _____ 195

RECEIPTS

DATE	CONTRI-BUTIONS	MEMBER-SHIPS	NEW SOUTH SUB.	SALE OF LITERATURE	REFUNDS	MISC.	FROM CENTRAL OFFICE	TOTAL FOR DAY	
TOTAL FOR MONTH									
CUMULA-TIVE FOR YEAR									

DISBURSEMENTS

DATE	RENT	POSTAGE	TEL. & TELEGRAPH	OFFICE SUPPLIES	TRAVEL	PRINTING	BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES	MISC.		TOTAL FOR DAY
TOTAL FOR MONTH										
BUDGET										
CUMULA-TIVE										
BAL. IN BUDGET										

November 8, 1954

OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF AFTERNOON SESSIONS OF STAFF

1. Reporting Procedure

   Program - FBR and HCF

   Finance - KS

2. Tax Exemption Procedure - KS and HCF

3. Press Relations and Publicity - HCF

4. State Organizations - Membership and Program Development

   New South Circulation - KS and HCF

   Resources available and/or needed - AH, FBR and HCF

5. Relations with other Organizations

   Church Groups - Mrs. MET

Copy: OSH
HSF
GTH
MET
FHB
AH
KS

Should this be sent to state staff meetings of "understanding"?

Staff meeting 1:30 p.m.
November 12, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAFF

RE: Price of SRC publications to state organizations.

1. Issues of New South through the year 1954 at 10¢ each to all comers. Issues of New South after January 1, 1955, at a new rate to be figured then.

2. All other publications of SRC to go to state divisions in bulk orders at cost. Orders of one, two, or three copies of pamphlets to be at published price for the public. The distinction here is the addition of clerical cost in this office.

- - - - - -

NOTE: 1. It has been undertaken to send each month 10 extra copies of New South to each state director for whatever use he wishes to make of them.

2. When it is appropriate, send material on consignment to state organizations for sale of literature.

GSM

Copies/C.H.P.
F.R.
G.T.H.
H.C.F.
A.H.
K.S.

November 12, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: George S. Mitchell
FROM: Grace T. Hamilton

You will note from the date of the attached memo that it was prepared for our meetings with state staff members and the SRC. As a result of these meetings, I am more confirmed in my belief that it is of the utmost importance that early consideration be given to provision for coordination of planning and administration in functions of the central office of the SRC and its relations with state organizations.

The attached sheet is an outline of the jobs of the central office. I would urge that a first step be the appointment of an administrative and program planning committee (as described in the November 5th memo). Its first assignment should be to make suggestions for improvement in our present operation on the basis of a review and evaluation of the way in which these functions are presently fulfilled.

Nine months of our operation under the grant from the Fund for the Republic have passed. If we hope to fulfill our commitments coordination of planning and administration would seem to be essential.

I hope that you will feel that it is advisable to share the suggestion with the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the SRC. I would hope that the following members of the Council would be included in the Committee's membership: Miss Josephine Wilkins, Mr. Philip Hammer and Mr. Morris Abram. I would hope that Miss Wilkins would agree to serve as the Committee's chairman.

JOBS OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE
SRC

Overall program development, evaluation, and organizational administration -- including "women's and church" related work.

Liaison with Board and Executive Committee -- planning and follow-up of action on policy and program matters determined by the Executive Committee.

Coordination of professional staff functions.

Professional direction and supervision of professional staff.

Fund raising.

Budgeting.

Reporting of financial status and program.

Public information and education; includes preparation of pamphlets and promotion leaflets, editing and promotion of New South, press relations, information services to public media, organizations, special visitors, and in answer to mail queries, maintenance of clippings and materials file, coordination of fact finding and research interpretation with services listed.

Organization and supervision of state units -- includes developing proposals for programs; criteria for staff employment; basis for financial support, coordination of effort between other organizations with related interests and purposes.

Consultative services, speech making, representation at conferences, workshops, etc. Liaison with other organizations and agencies.

Supporting services:

a. Office management, including provisions for space, equipment and working materials, coordination of clerical assistants, maintenance of central files, purchasing of equipment and supplies, distribution and mailing of New South.

b. Accounting and bookkeeping.

State organizations and central office.

November 17, 1954

MEMORANDUM

MATERIAL TO BE PREPARED AND SENT TO STAFF MEMBERS OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS CONFIRMING AND/OR CLARIFYING AGREEMENTS REACHED AT THE STAFF MEETING

1. Procedure re tax exemption -- HF

2. Agreement re sale of SRC published material -- HF

3. Agreement re New South and "membership" -- HF

4. Suggested procedures for handling state funds -- KS

5. Packets of SRC materials on the attached list are to be assembled and sent to staff members. (Hold until letter advising is drawn.) -- GTH

As a result of the Council's action a memorandum designed to assist state groups in developing their program is to be prepared. GTH and HF working on outline for discussion by entire staff at work with states.

GTH/rnf
cc: KS
HF

SAMPLE SEGREGATION LAWS
Affecting Public Meetings, Eating Establishments and Rest Rooms

State and municipal statutes affecting the separation of races at meetings and in eating establishments generally apply to public gatherings and to public restaurants. Statutes governing public gatherings and eating establishments do not affect private gatherings or meals served outside public restaurants.

I. Public Meetings

VIRGINIA. §18-327 Duty to separate races at public assemblage. Every person, firm, institution, or corporation operating, maintaining, keeping, conducting, sponsoring or permitting, any public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or any place of public entertainment or public assemblage which is attended by both white and colored persons, shall separate the white race and the colored race and shall set apart and designate . . .certain seats therein to be occupied by white persons and a portion thereof, or certain seats therein, to be occupied by colored persons, and any such person, firm, institution or corporation that shall fail, refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100.00 nor more than $500.00 for each offense.

§18-328 Failure to take space assigned in pursuance of preceding section. Any person who fails, while in any public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or any place of public entertainment or public assemblage, to take and occupy the seat or other space assigned to them in pursuance of the provisions of the preceding section by the manager, usher, or other person in charge, . . . or who shall fail to obey the request of such manager, usher or other person, as aforesaid, to change his seat from time to time as occasion requires, in order that the preceding section may be complied with, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $10.00

nor more than $25.00 for each offense. Furthermore such person may be ejected from such public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or other place of public entertainment or assemblage, by any manager, usher or ticket taker or other person in charge . . . or by a police officer or any other conservator of the peace, and if such person ejected shall have paid admission ... he shall not be entitled to a return of any part of the same.

Note: According to Murray, States' Laws on Race and Color , there are no state laws related to separation of the races at public meetings in the following southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

ATLANTA, GA. §66-207 Proprietors of places of public assembly to allot separate seats to be occupied by white and colored persons. It shall be the duty of the proprietor or person in charge of any place of public assembly, where attendance of both races is permitted, to allot different sections or portions to be occupied by colored people. The proprietor or person in charge of such place of public assembly shall be charged with the duty and responsibility of seating white people in portions allotted to white people and colored people in portions allotted to colored people only.

§ 66-208 Patrons of theaters and other places of public assembly required to sit in spaces allotted to the separate races. It shall be unlawful for any patron of a theater or other place of public assembly, whether admission is for a consideration or is free, to sit in any seats allotted to the opposite race . . .

§ 66-209 Penalties. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 66-207 or 66-208 shall come upon conviction in the Recorders Court, be fined not more than $25.00 or imprisoned not more than 30 days, either or both penalties to be inflicted in the discretion of the Recorder.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. §859 Separation of Races. Generally. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person in charge or control of any room, hall, theatre, picture house, auditorium, yard, court, ball park, public park, or other indoor or

outdoor place, to which both white persons and negroes are admitted, to cause, permit or allow therein or thereon any theatrical performance, picture exhibition, speech, or educational or entertainment program of any kind whatsoever, unless such room, hall, theatre, picture house, auditorium, yard, court, ball park, or other place, has entrances, exits and seating or standing sections set aside for and assigned to the use of white persons, and other entrances, exits and seating or standing sections set aside for and assigned to the use of negroes, and unless the entrances, exits and seating or standing sections set aside for and assigned to the use of white persons are distinctly separated from those set aside for and assigned to the use of negroes, by well defined physical barriers, and unless the members of each race are effectively restricted and confined to the sections set aside for the use of each race.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any member of one race to use or occupy any entrance, exit or seating or standing section set aside for and assigned to the use of members of the other race.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to conduct, participate in or engage in any theatrical performance, picture exhibition, speech, or educational or entertainment program of any kind whatsoever, in any room, hall, theatre, picture house, auditorium, yard, court, ball park, public park, or other indoor or outdoor place, knowing that any provision of the two preceding sub-divisions has not been complied with.

(d) The chief of police and members of the police department shall have the right, andit shall be their duty, to disperse any gathering or assemblage in violation of this section, and to arrest any person guilty of violating the same.

Note: According to Murray, op. cit., there are no laws related to the separation of the races in public meetings in the following Southern cities: Mobile, Ala.; Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Dallas and Houston, Tex.

II. Public Eating Establishments

ATLANTA, GA. § 603 Separate restaurants for white and colored people. All persons licensed to conduct a restaurant, shall serve either white people exclusively or colored people exclusively and shall not sell to the two races within the same room or serve the two races anywhere under the same license: the purpose of this section being that each licensee shall serve either one race or the other and that no license shall authorize sale to the two races at or near the same place. § 606 Penalties. Maximum $100.00 fine or 30 days on public works for violation of preceding sections.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. § 369 Separation of races, food establishments. It shall be unlawful to conduct a restaurant or other place for the serving of food in the city, at which white and colored people are served in the same room, unless such white and colored persons are effectually separated by a solid partition extending from the floor upward a distance of seven feet or higher, and unless a separate entrance from the street is provided for each compartment.

Note: According to Murray, op. cit., there are no state laws in the thirteen Southern states affecting the separation of the races in public eating establishments.

There are no municipal statutes related to the separation of the races in public eating establishments in the following Southern cities: Mobile, Ala.; Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Dallas and Houston, Tex., according to Murray.

III. Public Rest Rooms

State and municipal statutes related to the separation of races in rest rooms generally apply to facilities in manufacturing plants or businesses with a certain number of employees.

NORTH CAROLINA. § 95.48 When separate toilets required; penalty. All persons and corporations employing males and females in any manufacturing industry, or other business employing more than two males and females in towns and

and cities having a population of 1,000 persons or more, and where such employees are required to do indoor work chiefly, shall provide and keep in a cleanly condition separate and distinct toilet rooms for such employees, said toilets to be lettered and marked in a distinct manner, so as to furnish separate facilities for white males, white females, colored males and colored females: Provided that the provisionsof this section shall not apply to cases where toilet arrangements or facilities are furnished by said employer off the premises occupied by him.

§ 95.50 If any person, firm or corporation refuse to comply with the provisions of this article, he or it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisioned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SOUTH CAROLINA. § 1272 Separation of employees of different races in cotton textile factories. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of cotton textile manufacturing in this state to allow or permit operatives, help and labor of different races to labor and work together within the same room . . . or to use at any time the same lavatories, toilets, drinking water buckets, pails, cups, dippers or glasses: provided, equal accommodations shall be supplied and furnished to all persons employed by said person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of cotton textile manufacturing as aforesaid, without distinction (as) to race, color or previous conditions. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in cotton textile manufacturing violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not over $100.00 for each and every offense, to be recovered in suit by any citizen of the county in which the offense is committed and to be paid to the school district in which offending textile manufacturing establishment is located. Any person, firm or corporation . . . violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $100.00 for each offense or imprisonment at hard labor for a period not to exceed 30 days or both . . .

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. § 1110 Toilet facilities, male. Every employer of white and negro males shall provide for such white or negro males reasonably accessible and separate toilet facilities in such number that there shall be available a separate water closet for each 25 or lesser number of white or negro males having access thereto during a single day. Such separate white and negro toilet facilities shall be clearly marked to distinguish each from the other and it shall be unlawful for any person to use any facility not designated for such person's comfort.

§ 1111 Toilet facilities, female. Provides for separate toilets for white and Negro females; same provisions as for males in § 1110.

Note: According to Murray, op. cit., there are no state laws affecting separation of the races in rest rooms in the following Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. Murray lists no municipal laws affecting separation of the races in rest rooms in the following Southern cities: Mobile, Ala.; Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Dallas and Houston, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.

c
o
p
y

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

This ltr sent to each state staff person and to:
Dr. William Brown
Dr. James E. Pierce

CHP
GTH
GSM
HCF ✓
DT
KS

March 15, 1955

Dear _____:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodations for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

/s/

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 11, 1955

MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

TO: HCF
AH
FBR
CHP
MET
GTH
KS

FROM: George S. Mitchell

On the basis of the attached letter, I have this morning been in touch with Messrs. Will Alexander and Harry Jones. The dates of June 2nd and 3rd will be reserved for us on Alexander's calendar. Our group will be welcome on their front porch.

New Hope Camp is the other side of Chapel Hill from the Alexander's farm, total distance seven or eight miles. But a negotiable distance, and one they are accustomed to.

Harry Jones thinks the Camp staff would like to have us out before Friday night in order that they may have the weekend free for an incoming group. So, in conversations with Jones, I asked him to reserve the Camp for us for two nights, the night of June 1st and the night of June 2nd; we to stay on on Friday, June 3rd as long as the camp would permit, but in any case until after 12:00 noon. This shapes up then as the group gathering in the late afternoon of June 1st, having supper together June 1st at the Camp, and being there the night of June 2nd and the morning of June 3rd.

Jones said he was satisfied that we could have the Camp and we might proceed to plan on that basis.

I told Jones that I thought the total in attendance would be between 25 and 30.

Confirming our understanding this morning: Mrs. Hamilton is in charge of planning the program, and Fred Routh, with dependence on Stoney and Harry Jones, is in charge of physical arrangements.

I would like from time to time to be advised of how the program and the arrangements are proceeding, but I expect to be able to get to North Carolina from California June 1st and find a sweetly organized conference in session.

GSM/eab
Encl.

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

March 4, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 7 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Neither the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill nor Duke University can make provisions to house interracial groups. I have found in talking with Claude Shotts, the YMCA Secretary at Chapel Hill, that there is a camp about half way between Chapel Hill and Durham which will accommodate interracial groups. This is Camp New Hope, operated by Orange Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church. The YMCA at Chapel Hill uses this camp for student conferences.

We got in touch with John Ensign, the director of this camp, and he could accommodate our group any time from May 31 through June 3. The camp staff is in training during that week and they could easily accommodate our small group at a minimum cost.

Please let me know as soon as possible what you think of this suggestion. If you like the idea, let me know the exact date you propose for our conference, and the approximate number of people expected to attend.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

May 5, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: GSM

FROM: GTH

RE: New Hope Meeting

FR and I make the following suggestions about "Program" for the New Hope Meeting.

(1) The state staff will be asked to complete and bring with them for presentation and discussion answers to the following questions:

a. What is the purpose of the organization for which you work (define in your own words)?

b. How is this concept of purpose manifest in your work in the state?

c. In terms of this purpose what are the functions as you see them of
the Board of Directors,
the Executive and/or Program Committees,
the Executive Staff?

The criteria for evaluation of state programs and the SRC statement of purpose will be sent again to the staff for use as a guide in developing their answers. (See attached)

On ~~Thursday~~ Wed evening these reports will be given verbally. On the following ~~Friday~~ Thurs morning, GSM, CHP and FBR will serve as a panel to develop a "critique" on the basis of materials presented verbally and the reports which will be filed upon arrival. ~~Friday~~ Thurs afternoon visit with Dr. Alexander. ~~Saturday~~ Friday morning before departure there will be time for further discussion of how to improve the agencies in the light of the situation which will be described in the earlier sessions.

All other time will be available for conversation and consultation between those in attendance.

List of those who may attend:

States:	Alabama	Hughes	Central Staff:	GSM
	Georgia	Wells		FBR
	North Carolina	Jones		CHP
	Mississippi	Mrs. Lyells		KS
	South Carolina	Mrs. Spearman		Mrs. Tilly
	Louisiana	Vigo		HCF
	Arkansas	Griswold		GTH (?)
		Mercer		
	Texas	Sutherland		
	Kentucky	Mrs. Dagen		

We agree that Fred should send a memo to the staff list above indicating the "homework" and suggesting that staff members may wish to consult with some members of their boards in the completion of the "report." He will also ask for definite information regarding attendance.

May 5, 1955

Memorandum

TO: CHP
FROM: GTH

RE: New Hope Meeting

Fred will be writing you in greater detail about the plan for the discussion period evaluating states program.

RE: Tennessee

I talked with Elsie Lewis yesterday having been unable all during the week to reach Beckman. She has had the same experience but promised to try again Wednesday night. She was going to suggest that he call a meeting and arrange to have at least two members of the board from each area present (one Negro, one white) and that Miss McCulloch be invited to attend. She, Elsie, felt that it was of the utmost importance that whatever parts of the state were able to go forward should be encouraged and provided with the resources to do so. She confirmed Bonita's judgment that the office for the state should not be located in Nashville although it might be possible for the Nashville group to determine some things that they could do. She promised to let us know as soon as any final date of the meeting was arranged -- probably Saturday, the 21st of May.

May 16, 1955

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.
Moore Building -- Room 206
South Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Bob:

This is your formal invitation to the New Hope Camp meeting for SRC State Professional Staff people. Your attendance will not only benefit you but will add to the value of the conference.

We are looking forward to seeing you there. If you have any questions better write at once or call.

We believe the exchange of experiences and the pooling of knowledge which will be possible will help you in the coming year's work.

Please let us know advance on the enclosed air mail card if you are coming.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

Same letter this date to

Robert Hughes
Dr. Pierce

Nat Griswold
Christopher Mercer

Guy Wells
Lucius Pitts

Milton Vigo

Ruby Lyells

Harry Jones

Alice Spearman

Tom Sutherland

Special letter to Mrs. Dagen

Southern Re[illegible] C[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 16, 1955

TO: All State Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State Organization

RE: Semi-annual State Professional Staff Meeting

The semi-annual state professional staff meeting will be held at Camp New Hope, located six miles north of Chapel Hill and ten miles southwest of Durham, N.C., from before supper Wednesday, June 1st till after lunch Friday, June 3rd.

The state Executive Director and the Associate Director (or chief consultant in states using this method) are expected to attend. Travel funds from state budgets may be used for this purpose. No funds are available from the Central Office for state staff for this travel expense.

Professional staff should, with consultation with state executive committees or officers, complete in writing and bring with them for presentation and discussion answers to the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of the organization for which you work? (Define in own terms.)

2. How is this purpose manifested in your work in the state?

3. In terms of this purpose what are the functions as you see them of:

   (a) the Board of Directors,
   (b) the Executive and/or Program Planning Committee,
   (c) the professional staff?

Enclosed for your consideration in answering these questions is the Criteria for Evaluation of State Programs and the SRC Statement of Purpose.

Tentative schedule for meeting:

Wednesday - June 1

Afternoon -- Arrival and registration.

6:00 p.m. -- Supper.

7:30-9:30 p.m. -- General session with answers to above questions given orally by state staff people.

Thursday - June 2

8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. -- Mitchell, Parrish and Routh will serve as a panel to give "critique" on reports presented previous evening.

11:00 a.m. -- Mrs. Tilly on work with church women.

12:00 a.m. -- Luncheon.

2:00 p.m. -- Meeting with W.W. Alexander.

6:00 p.m. -- Supper at camp.

Evening -- Free for informal exchange of information, etc.

Friday - June 3

8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. -- Harold Fleming and John Constable. Practicum on information and public relations, questions and answers.

11:00 a.m. -- Katherine Stoney on financial reporting, budgetary matters, etc., questions and answers.

12:00 a.m. -- Luncheon.

End of Conference.

Remember it's a country camp. Dress is casual. Weather is mild, 65'-85'. Bedding, towels, etc., will be provided by camp at small cost. Swimming and fishing is possible.

Let me know by May 25 if you need transportation from air port or train station in to camp. We'll meet you and carry you out. Same when you leave.

rnf

May 16, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen, Ex. Dir.
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Building
Fourth and Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

This is your formal invitation to the New Hope Camp meeting for SRC state professional staff people. Your attendance will not only benefit you in your work but will add to the value of the conference.

We would like to have as many of the consultants from Kentucky attend as is possible but at least two of them in addition to yourself. I am enclosing in this letter three complete sets of information about the meeting so that you may have one for yourself and two for the consultants. Which two (or more), of course, would be the decision of the Kentucky Executive Committee and the availibility of the individuals involved.

We are looking forward to seeing you there. If you have any questions better write or call. We believe the exchange of experiences and the pooling of knowledge which will be possible will help state staff personnel in the coming year's work.

Please let us know at once on the enclosed air mail card if you and the consultants are comi

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh

May 17, 1955

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, N.C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thought you would be interested in the material we're sending out to our state staff people for the meeting at Camp New Hope for state professional staff.

We would be very pleased to have you there if you could spare the time. I think it would be good for the state staff people to meet the president of the organization with which their organizations are affiliated.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rmf

May 17, 1955

Mr. Frank S. Loescher
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
One East Fifty-Fourth Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Loescher:

George Mitchell has told us that you will be with us at Camp New Hope, North Carolina, on June 1, 2 and 3 for our semi-annual state professional staff meeting.

I am enclosing a copy of all the material which we sent to the state staff people so that you will be oriented in advance as to what we are trying to do at this meeting.

Looking forward to seeing you then, June 1 at Camp New Hope.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rmf

Southern Re[illegible]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVEN[illegible]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

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   (b) the Executive and/or Program Planning Committee,
   (c) the professional staff?

Enclosed for your consideration in answering these questions is the Criteria for Evaluation of State Programs and the SRC Statement of Purpose.

Tentative schedule for meeting:

Wednesday - June 1

Afternoon -- Arrival and registration.

6:00 p.m. -- Supper.

7:30-9:30 p.m. -- General session with answers to above questions given orally by state staff people.

Thursday - June 2

8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. -- Mitchell, Parrish and Routh will serve as a panel to give "critique" on reports presented previous evening.

11:00 a.m. -- Mrs. Tilly on work with church women.

12:00 a.m. -- Luncheon.

2:00 p.m. -- Meeting with W.W. Alexander.

6:00 p.m. -- Supper at camp.

Evening -- Free for informal exchange of information, etc.

Friday - June 3

8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. -- Harold Fleming and John Constable. Practicum on information and public relations, questions and answers.

11:00 a.m. -- Katherine Stoney on financial reporting, budgetary matters, etc., questions and answers.

12:00 a.m. -- Luncheon.

End of Conference.

Remember it's a country camp. Dress is casual. Weather is mild, 65'-85'. Bedding, towels, etc., will be provided by camp at small cost. Swimming and fishing is possible.

Let me know by May 25 if you need transportation from air port or train station in to camp. We'll meet you and carry you out. Same when you leave.

rnf

The following are the general functions of the Southern Regional Council and a list of specific criteria for state programs, each briefly discussed:

PROGRAM FUNCTIONS AS DEFINED IN THE STATEMENT OF POLICY AND AIMS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. To create in each state a representative body of white and Negro citizens to consider in full democracy the necessary steps toward genuine integration.

2. To serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race.

3. To strive to create an atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discrimination based upon race will no longer persist.

4. To stimulate local interest to work for local solutions in full democracy, in order that legislative and judicial rulings may be translated into justice in everyday life.

5. To seek practical solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements.

6. To encourage effective functioning of enlightened citizens through the civic life of their communities, rather than becoming a mass pressure organization.

7. To further its objectives through fact-finding, conference and persuasion, and through consultation with public agencies and officials.

8. To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots and hate organizations.

9. To present the facts about the region and their implications.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM PROPOSALS
OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH SRC

I. Is the program proposed compatible with SRC's policy and aims?

See the preceding list of SRC functions as defined in the statement of policy and aims, December 1951. A leaflet reprinting the entire policy statement is enclosed.

II. Who made the plan?

See Item 1 in the list of functions. Your proposed program should reflect the combined thinking and approval of representative members of the state Board, including both races and the various religious and organizational interests represented.

III. Is the program oriented to the main challenge facing the state at this time - i.e., adjustment to the Supreme Court decision?

While it is expected that the state organizations will be broadly interested in the human relations problems and opportunities of their states, the challenge of the decision should be recognized as the focal point of action in this field. Obviously this will mean different things in different states. In some of the more advanced states, it may mean working with educational authorities, parent-teacher groups, and others on the mechanics and details of school integration as an accepted goal. In other more uncertain states, it will be necessary to aim program activities at building more acceptance for the idea of integration. In the deep South states, the work of persuasion must start on an even more elementary level and interest may have to be sought for such intermediate objectives as preserving the public school system, combatting intimidation and economic pressure on Negro and liberal white spokesmen, emphasizing church pronouncements and the importance of abiding by the law despite personal preference. However, these varying approaches all have in common the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court's decision must be an ultimate goal of our operation.

IV. How practical is the program in terms of the organization's staff and resources?

There are clearly strict limits on what one professional staff person -- or even two -- can do by way of personal contact and the influencing of opinion. The central office's concept of staff function, in the light of these limitations, should be applicable to the state organizations as well. Generally, it recognizes that we are not aiming to influence directly people in the mass. Rather, we are trying to stimulate and assist key local people. Every community has its present or potential "spark plugs" whose racial views are enlightened. They may be ministers, church women, public officials, businessmen, civic and labor leaders, newspapermen -- in short, anyone who plays an influential role in the life of the community. These are the people with whom we work. Staff time should be spent mainly in planning with and activating such key people, through personal contact, SRC materials, and correspondence. (See Item 4 in the list of functions.)

The importance of bi-racial professional staff is evident in this definition of the job to be done. We can hardly hope to persuade perceptive lo-

cal people of our good faith unless we exemplify in our own organization the principles we are advocating. Nor, in this divided society, can we bring people of the two races together unless the insights of both races are reflected both at the policy and at the staff levels. Contrary to some assumptions about human relations activity, a Negro staff member may often approach white leadership more effectively than a white staff member; and a bi-racial professional staff will increase, rather than lessen, respect for our organizations and belief in our sincerity.

The ways in which bi-racial staff can be attained -- through additional fund-raising for salaries, through employment of consultants, etc. -- have been and will be dealt with elsewhere. But this should be an ever-present consideration in program planning.

V. To what extent does the program involve lay community leadership?

In view of our limited staff, much of the program load must be shared by Board members and other individuals related to the state organizations. Every such person should be an active influence in his or her community, working closely with state staff, and involving other local people in the program of the state organization.

Members of the state organization's policy group should also participate in statewide program. The most effective way to accomplish this is for the Board to establish its own subgroups which will be concerned with particular phases of the organization's activity, including fund-raising. Without such lay participation, at both the community and the state level, the staff will find it virtually impossible to implement an effective program.

VI. Does the program aim at developing processes which in themselves lead to the elimination of racial distinctions?

Every state and every community has its own particular character and circumstances to which program must be adapted; it is for that reason that we have put emphasis on the large degree of self-determination that must be exercised by each state organization in shaping its structure and program. Given that fact, however, it can probably be said that every effective community-action program will have as its effect a process in which white and Negro citizens of comparable achievements and interests are communicating and planning together as equals. The success, then, of a state program can be evaluated in terms of its effectiveness in encouraging and assisting this process in the public and institutional life of a state. Such local planning and discussion today clearly should center on the overriding question of adjustment to the Supreme Court's decision -- gathering the facts about the local school system and reaching agreement on practical steps to be taken.

The formation of new local interracial groups is sometimes an appropriate way to achieve this, but it is by no means the only way or the best way. It is often more fruitful to explore the opportunities for sound process within existing bodies and community activities. Examples.

A. Bonafide Negro representation on school boards and other official bodies.

B. Negro participation at the policy level in such agencies as community chests and councils, YMCA's and YWCA's, hospital boards, professional

associations, and other quasi-public agencies.

C. Bi-racial participation -- preferably through integrated membership, but when necessary through liaison committees -- in such private organizations as PTA's, teachers associations, councils of church women, ministerial associations, and the like.

D. The self-survey method, in which community leaders join together across the lines of race, religion, and interest groups to gather the facts about common problems and plan remedies. This technique is amply discussed in SRC literature and should be familiar to all state personnel.

Where full participation is not thought to be immediately possible, interim steps, such as Negro advisory committees or advisory interracial groups, may be temporarily useful but great care should be taken to insure that they do not become permanent "escape hatches" for those in authority. There is no substitute for full and unqualified participation by all segments of the community.

There are many ways in which the state organization can promote the growth of democratic process. Obvious examples are: conference with community leadership or persons with access to community leadership; informing individuals and the public generally of good precedents in other communities in the state or in the South; offering technical assistance in the form of materials and consultation (for example, the self-survey).

VII. Does the program tend to strengthen the representativeness of the state organization?

This refers to the fact that careful attention should be given to involving persons who are representative of as many religious, professional, and civic interests as possible.

VIII. Does the program seek to make maximum use of SRC materials?

There is a variety of ways in which the materials of SRC and related agencies can be useful in increasing the outreach and effectiveness of the state program.

A. To disseminate through the press and other public media information that will stimulate constructive action.

B. To promote understanding of the services and methods of the organization itself.

C. To assist local people in adapting to their community techniques that have worked elsewhere.

Thus the use of materials should be regarded not as incidental, but as integral to, the program.

IX. Does the program create a basis for self support?

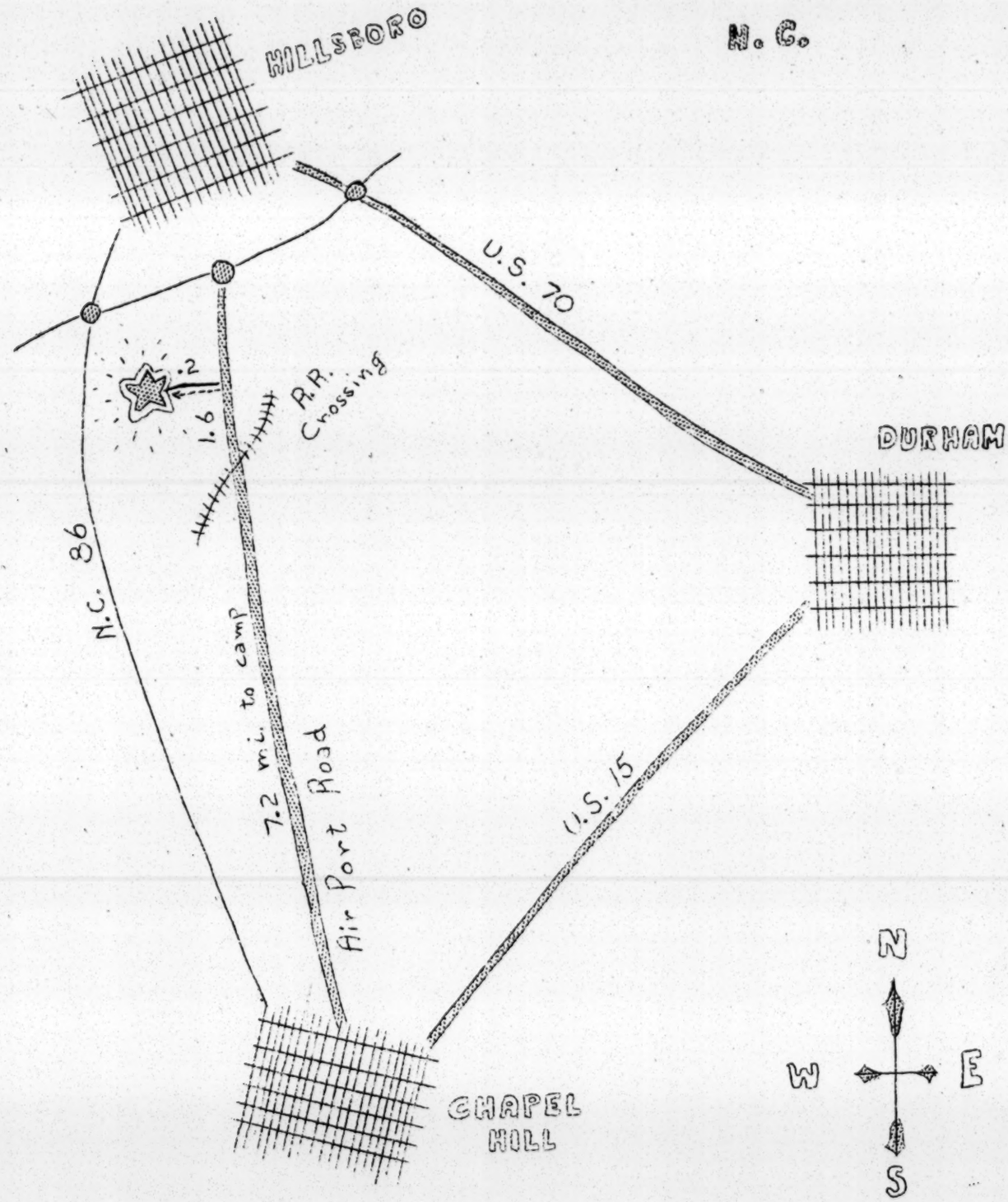
The broad objective of SRC's work with affiliated state groups is the formation, within a comparatively short time, of effective, independent, self-

supporting human relations services in each Southern state. The period of subsidy is short. If the goal is to be achieved, the state organization must not only raise the required supplementing funds for today, but quickly establish itself as an indispensible service to forward-looking individuals and agencies throughout the state. And this can only be accomplished by good programming that gets results. In this sense fund-raising cannot be viewed as a thing apart from program; they must be planned together.

GSM/as/rnf
12/14/54

CAMP NEW HOPE

N. C.



● - Signs
"Camp New Hope"

rnf

Southern R[illegible] C[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

A I R M A I L M E M O

May 15, 1957

TO: All State Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

The time draws nigh and almost is for the SRC State Staff Conference May 21-22.

Reservations have been made for:

_____

_____

from the _____ Council on Human Relations, at the Atlanta University dormitory, 50 Chestnut Street, S.W.

See you at lunch, Tuesday, May 21st.

Regards.

FBR:mm

FILE COPY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

20 May 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Professional Staff

From: Fred Routh

Subject : FUND RAISING

:

On May 7th Paul Anthony, SRC Administrative Assistant sent a memo to all State Organizations asking each of them to send in to the Central Office, for compiling into a memo to distribute to all professional staff at this meeting, those techniques of fund-raising they had found most effective.

Only Alabama, Florida, Georgia and North Carolina complied with this request. Fortunately, we also checked with ADL and several other sources. Statements which follow are taken from the sources listed above:

1. "Lets not kid ourselves -- we can't operate without funds. Over-politeness doesn't pay off -- timidity in fund raising wont succeed."

2. "Prospective donors need to be "softened-up." Get their names from your Board members, your general members, and from mailing lists of like-minded groups (ACLU, ADL, AFSC, Etc.). Send them special mailings about the Council; later visit with them. After this have some peer-person visit or write them asking for funds. Revisit the most likely and the most wealthy."

3. "Lay Boards of Directors should have Finance Committees with fund-raising subcommittees. Status business men will make best chairmen of sub-committees. Donors give big money to 'people' and little money to causes and organizations. Staff members should cooperate in setting up fund-raising structure. They should never speak without mentioning the need for funds."

4. "Go after big donors, if possible. It is often as easy to get $500 as $5. Think big -- Ask big -- Get big. Concentrate in big cities more than rural areas."

5. "Hold 'parlor' meetings with small group of friends of Board member or good donor. Professional staff to talk about situation in state and community and Council program. Host to make pitch for donations."

6. "Hold annual fund-raising dinners in big cities, where possible - 'raised $500 at fund-raising dinner' - in some cities public facilities open - in others churches."

7. "Set up a select list of people to contribute 100-500 annually."

8. "Divide state into communities or districts and assign realistic allotment to be raised in each. Appoint local fund-raising sub-committee chairmen - they collectively to form State Sub-committee."

9. "Approach people and groups in areas of their own self interest. Show why this work is important to them; what they get out of it."

10. "Ignoring the Negro community in fund-raising is a form of paternalism. Many Negroes and Negro organizations want to share in the financial responsibility of this movement. Negroes who are not dependent upon the white community are most free to do so. Among these are undertakers, barbers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, and other professionals. Negro teachers are more vulnerable to white pressure but the state Negro teachers associations are not.

11. "Prepare special promotional material to be used in fund-raising efforts - a 'shocker' from the opposition is often good. Could you use "A Manual for Southerners" put out by WCC with a descriptive piece about the Council 'combating prejudice'"?

12. "Only a systematic, well-organized, well led fund-raising campaign can succeed. Agonized cries to bail you out will never underwrite your program."

13. "Get every member to get five new members. Only sure foundation for state organization is grass roots membership and a number of large donors. Increase program and membership of locals."

14. "Some churches, particularly Negro churches, will be willing to take up special offerings -- say on Race Relations Sunday — for the Council. Don't be afraid to ask them to do this."

15. "Successful fund-raising depends upon the right person, reaching the right donor, with the right message at the right time."

In conclusion: professional staff members must take the responsibility for fund-raising. This is unfortunate and should not be the case, but it is. Few, if any, organizations receive substantial support except through the direct efforts of the salaried staff. Fund drives, appeals, contacts, etc., take much attention and responsibility. In achieving these factors the most that can be hoped for is cooperation and help from boards and committees.

FILE COPY

Proposed Agenda
State Staff Conference
May 21-22, 1957

Tuesday, May 21st

12:00 Lunch, Atlanta University Dining Hall

1:00 General Session - Board Room - Atlanta University Administration Building

Relationship Between SRC and State Organizations
1. Central Staff Organization
2. New Program Orientation
3. Finances and Financial Reporting
4. Future Relationship Between SRC and State Organizations

Coffee-Coke Break

Fund Raising - Discussion

6:00 Dinner

"Face of the South" - The George Mitchell Film

Evening: Individual Conferences and Informal Sessions

Wednesday, May 22nd

9:00 A.M. General Session
1. The Expanded Consultant Program
   a. To states and locals
   b. To community and lay groups
   c. To official bodies
   d. Workshops for leaders
   Discussion
2. The Information Services
   a. Reaching the mass media
   b. Research and information
   c. New South
   Discussion
3. Working With Women's Groups

12:00 Lunch - Informal

1:15 General Session
1. Working With Labor
2. State Staff Round Table Discussion

State Staff Conference

State Staff Conference
May 21 - 22, 1957

Those in attendance at the Conference of SRC State Affiliates, May 21-22, 1957, at Atlanta University, included:

Mr. Robert E. Hughes, Alabama Council on Human Relations

Mr. James E. Pierce, Alabama Council on Human Relations

Mr. Nat Griswold, Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Christopher Mercer, Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. William K. Williams, Florida Council on Human Relations

Mr. Guy H. Wells, Georgia Council on Human Relations

Mr. Mozell C. Hill, Georgia Council on Human Relations

Miss Verbenna Scott, Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Mr. Harry S. Jones, North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. James T. McCain, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe, Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mr. John H. Marion, Virginia Council on Human Relations

Members of the SRC Staff present were Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director; Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director; Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant; John Constable, Director of Information; C. H. Parrish, Director of Field Services; John Hope II, Chief Consultant; ~~Ruth~~ Mrs. Ruth Alexander, Secretary-Treasurer. Emory Via, SRC Labor Consultant, attended the Wednesday, May 22, session of the conference.

Participants were welcomed by Harold Fleming, who led the initial discussions. It was recalled that the last meeting of state staff representatives was in the Spring of 1955 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The lack of wherewithal has prevented more frequent meetings. However, the ~~pr~~ current meeting ~~will~~ can deal with specifics

of what has been accomplished and what ~~can~~ directions should be taken in the future, whereas the former meeting was an approach to a beginning. It was hoped that the present meeting would take the form of a continuing seminar, with discussion from all, and the group was reminded that the proposed agenda placed before them was open to change.

Mr. Fleming stated that the ~~ma~~ fundamental questions ~~to be~~ to be discussed were those having to do with group ~~survai~~ survival. Can the ~~o~~ state organizations continue under their present set-up? What will be necessary for continuation? Summarily, ~~the point of our present situation resulted from our~~ the present situation is a result of the depletion of a grant of one-half ~~a~~ million dollars from the Fund for the Republic, made available to SRC April 1, 1954. A major portion of ~~the~~ The grant from the Fund was programed in a centrifical way, by disbursement to professionally staffed state organizations. The end of the current fiscal year will mark the spending of $345,000, disbursed in subsidies to state Councils on Human Relations by the Southern Regional Council. SRC ~~We~~ feelsthat this was money well spent. There have been specific program achievements within the state groups, as well as the psychological value of "keeping the ~~our~~ banner flying" at a time when the South was hardening in its pro-segregationist ~~dogma~~ dogma.

At the time of the decision to decentralize the services of SRC by subsidizing individual state groups, the expectation was that the state organiaations would be automonous and self-sustaining. This has proved to be too hopeful a program. SRC has been called on to render all special services, but is not financially set up to do this. Reorientation ideas are necessary, recognizing the fact that there is a need for a specific organization with specialties within it. At the Williamsburg, Va., meeting of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, ~~date~~ Nov. 14-15, 1956, a policy statement was made concerning the proposed future relationship between SRC and the state organizations. This statement read, in part, "...a cooperative and helpful relationship...state organizations to become automonous." In connection with financial assistance, the Board decided against "outright subsidy assistance like grants-in-aid." This policy statement has been subject to many interpretations. It was thought by some to be a

complete severence of the state groups from SRC. In actuality, affiliation or disaffiliation is a detail. SRC and the state councils will continue working together. However, the thinking behind the SRC Board move toward disaffiliation was based on: (1) the fact that SRC is not financially or structurally able to maintain close contact and liason with the states; (2) the lack of independence and initiative in state leadership resulting from affiliation; and (3) the question of the extent to which SRC can continue to maintain its own tax exempt status while affiliated with non-tax exempt groups.

SRC ~~has~~ recently applied to the Fund for the Republic for a New grant of $250,000, to be applied over a 39 month period. Official word has been received that the Fund for the Republic approved ~~a~~ financial aid to SRC in the amount of $200,000, for program use as ~~was originally~~ outlined in the request. Of this amount, ~~20%~~ ($40,000) has been ~~programed for use by~~ allocated for use by the state organizations during the coming fiscal year, October 1, 1957 through September 30, 1957. ~~The~~ $40,000 represents 20% of the ~~entire~~ total grant from the Fund and 47% of the first year's allocation. Beyond this first fiscal year it is impossible for the state organizations to count on financial aid from SRC; whether such aid will be possible depends on the central office's success in raising additional funds.

The $40,000 will be disbursed to the state affiliates according to the following procedure. Each state group will submit an application to SRC stating:

1) The situation in the state.
2) What has been accomplished by the state group.
3) What role is foreseen for the future.
4) What is going to be done programwise.
5) A projected budget for accomplishing this program.
6) How much can be raised by the state group.
7) The additional amount which would be needed in the form of aid from SRC.

These written requests will be acted on by a committee of SRC Board members; however, recommendations will ~~probably~~ be made by the staff. It is ~~also~~ probable that financial aid will be distributed to the states quarterly, in order to allow interest to accumulate on the total amount and to ~~s~~ prevent spending of the entire allocation in the first quarter.

In further connection with finances, it was stated ~~by Mr. Fleming~~ that as of October of 1957 the past subscription arrangement with New South can be completely renegotiated or completely discarded. It will be up to the state organizations to decide whether they will (1) ~~disconnect/receipt~~ discontinue the procedure of including a subscription to New South as a part of membership dues; (2) follow the present policy of alloting a portion of membership dues to a New South subscription; or (3) allow the New South subscription to be optional ~~to/ - the/member/+/$2.00 more~~ in this case the member would pay an additional $2.00 for ~~a~~ New South if a subscription is desired. ~~In/In~~ If options 1 or 3 are chosen, SRC would handle arrangements with possible subscribers.

Group discussion followed these statements, and the following points received some comment: (1) Influencing the procedure to be ~~has~~ followed in the handling of New South subscriptions is the fact that mass mailing (from one central office) is easier and less expensive than twelve separate mailings. (2) New South is one of the most important services received from the central office. (3) There will be no automatic, pro rata division of the projected $40,000 aid into shares for each state - the amounts to be received will ~~be/dependent/on~~ center around the question of what is necessary for each organization to survive. (4) There will be a working set of criteria to determine ~~division/of/the/total/sum~~ proportioning of ~~the/s~~ the total sum, which will be concerned with the matter of realistically estimating the chances of comfortable survival. (5) There is a possibility of rethinking the purposes and functions of the groups--perhaps services could be rendered which would be possible without affiliation. (6) Fund raising, supposedly the responsibility of the individual Boards, is in actuality the responsibility of the state staffs. (7) The groups are not advised to ~~make~~

cover a three year period in their applications, since SRC is in no position to act on anything beyond the first year. Allocations in subsequent years are dependent on how much is raised, and perhaps SRC will have to reappraise. The Fund for the Republic has ear-marked no money for state use. (8) A clear-cut, over-all program pattern is thought desirable by some state representatives; however, there are profound differences from state to state, which make the workability of any one pattern questionable. The programing of the central SRC staff was discussed in connection with this point. An organizational structure description was read; mention was made of some national level activities such as the coordination-clearing house function of SRC with other social action groups, the role SRC is playing in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, the contacts with such governmental divisions as the Department of Justice, and occasional contacts with the mass media. Regular continuing functions, such as the Information Service, the Consultant Service Program, the contact maintained with church and labor groups, were itemized and it was stated that these functions would be the subject of more detailed reports during the course of the conference.

In connection with fund raising, the next item on the agenda for discussion, it was proposed that a oral report be made by each of the state representatives, containing frank comments on their present financial situation and on where $4,000 aid during the next fiscal year would put each group in terms of meeting budget.

Dr. Wells of the Georgia Council reported that his organization is solvent this year. $4,000 would not enable the Georgia Council to continue its present program next year, although operations would be on a larger scale than they were during the fiscal year 1955-56. The program for the current year, 1956-57, calls for a budget of $15,000. He is not optimistic about fund raising in Georgia. He anticipates the possibility of raising $6,000, which with $4,000 aid from SRC, would necessitate reduced operations during 1957-58.

Bill Williams, Florida Council on Human Relations, stated that if $5,000 outside aid could be found, his organization could survive. Budgetary needs for 1957-58 call for a total of $15,000 to continue the present scale of operations. It is hoped that $10,000 can be raised locally. Survival is assured through the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Nat Griswold reported that there is some question about the survival of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations even during the current year, and that new donors will have to be found if the amount of SRC aid is to be decreased to $4,000. He emphasized the difficulty in raising sizable sums from individual contributors. In answer to a question about whether plans for desegregation in Little Rock make solicitation of funds easier, he stated that the situation has, in fact, tightened due to fear of incidents.

Chris Mercer of Arkansas added to Mr. Griswold's report a commendation of the Board of the Arkansas Council for their decision to continue, for the present, on a full-time basis and to consider a watered-down program only if necessary.

Miss Verbenna Scott of the Kentucky Council stated that the Kentucky Council is hoping to continue, and that Miss Dorcus Ruthenburg is at present working on a fund-raising campaign.

The Board of the Louisiana Council is currently considering whether to limit their program to a budget of $6,000 utilizing no professional staff, according to Milton Vigo of that organization. Mr. Vigo stated that great difficulties have been encountered in raising funds during the current year, and that the La. Council has found itself in the position of raising funds to finance further fund raising, rather than program activity.

Jim McCain stated that this year's program in the South Carolina Council will be financed, but that it is difficult to forecast the possibility of future survival. He emphasized the need for a human relations council in South Carolina. The organization North Carolina will survive this year and could survive during the coming

year with $4,000 or $5,000 additional help, ~~reported~~ Harry Jones reported.

Ed Kloppe felt that survival of the Texas Council was assured for the remainder ~~t~~ of the current year, and that $4,000 would enable that organization to continue on its present basis during 1957-58.

Bob Hughes stated that $4,000 would enable ~~the Alabama Council~~ his organization to keep body and soul together next year; however, only $345.00 has been solicited during the Alabama Council's current ~~drive~~ campaign to raise $8,000.

Jim Pierce ~~clarified~~ observed that the fact that the Alabama State Legislature ~~will be~~ is currently in session has made fund raising near-impossible. He understands that an additional $500.00 has been made available, not included in Mr. Hughes report.

Jack Marion reported that on the assumption that no further financial aid was coming from SRC, the Board of the Virginia Council on Human Relations had voted to conclude professionally staffed operations as of September 30th, but to continue in existence on a voluntary basis. Mr. Marion ~~would~~ will be unable to continue his affiliation with the Council on ~~a~~ such a basis, and has made this clear to the Board.

Subsequent discussion was primarily concerned with fund raising, and ~~although there was some consideration of the possibility of realigning the existing staff organizational structure of the group into several professionally staffed sub-regional offices which would service and back voluntary state organizations. Comment on fund raising~~ included several ~~the following~~ points ~~(1) and~~, and differences of opinion questions (1) How can programs be geared to appeal to large numbers of people, in order to facilitate solicitation of funds? (2) A mass appeal cannot be made; the problem is to first find the minority and then ~~persuade~~ appeal to them for support. (3) ~~There has been no reinterpretation of the SRC program since pre-1954. An appeal should be made to the power structure Perhaps~~ Perhaps we need to ~~reappraise~~ restate our present program, which was set up prior to ~~1954~~ 1954, ~~and~~ to enlist aid from the power structure. (4) ~~P~~ It is possible that some selling should be done to the Board members themselves, with emphasis on the importance of continuation of the state organizations at the present time. (5) Can

non-Southern fund sources, such as national foundations, and organizations, be approached with success by the state groups? In answer to this question it was stated that national foundations which have a particular interest in a particular state may be approached; however, it is not advisable to approach the larger foundations with no such particularized concern. Such attempts have been made by state groups with no success. (6) Some organizations have committees of expatriates doing spade work among foundations in New York. If such committees can be organized, this technique may prove successful and is quite permissable in dealing with foundations which have an interest in the state.

There was some consideration of the possibility of realigning the existing staff structure of the groups into several professionally staffed regional offices which would service and back voluntary state organizations. One point in favor of such a plan was that it would release some capable people from the narrow area within one state and make them available on a broader scale. However, organizational functions in the state groups would have to be carried on even in the event of the adoption of a pooled staff. The opinion was voiced that the regional plan was very much a second best to the pattern which now exists. The group was reminded that this is the time for basic reappraisals and for suggestions of alternatives to the present organizational structure.

Further discussion of fund raising was inserted into the agenda for the next morning's session, May 22, and the conference adjourned for dinner, a showing of the movie "The Face of the South," and individual conferences regarding the expenditure of funds.

The Wednesday morning session of the State Staff Conference opened with further concentration on fund raising techniques in a discussion led by Fred Routh. A memorandum concerning techniques of fund raising which had proved effective was distributed and discussed. (Attached). Bill Williams of Florida suggested that each state might contact organizations (Mental Health Fund, etc.) which had been particularly successful in soliciting funds, and that copies of their fund raising plans might be available. The North Carolina Council reported that they have been relatively successful in fund raising efforts - most requests are by mail. All members are asked to give names of prospective donors, which are compiled into a mailing list. Any free time that their state office secretary has is used to send both fund requests and letters soliciting new memberships. In one instance, 130-140 replies were received to 400 letters mailed. Very few personal calls have been made in the North Carolina Council; fortunately a number of organizations such as the TWUA, the Teacher's Association, contribute regularly.

The Arkansas representatives were asked if reduction of membership dues from $5.00 to $3.00 had been necessary and had increased membership? Such a reduction was made in that state). The feeling was expressed that the reduction may have been a mistake; however, it was based on a psychological set against further contributions which was thought to be present in members who had paid $5.00 dues. ~~and Arkansas does solicit funds from their members~~. It was also thought that the lower fee made membership possible to all people. Total membership has neither increased nor decreased as a result of this action; furthermore, membership dues are not an important source of funds - the extra $2.00 wouldn't help the budget to any great extent. Further discussion emphasized the fact that lowering prices is no aid to increasing membership; in some cases, such as in a series of fund raising dinners sponsored by the Florida Council, lower entrance fees reduced the number of attendants. Mr. Griswold stated that in his opinion a vigerous campaign of publicity is the only method of increasing membership.

Some discussion of the "parlor meetings" technique - item 5 of the Fund Raising Memo - revealed that no state organizations have attempted this means of fund solicitation; however, the program of the State Councils is more difficult to sell than that of the ADL or Highlander, groups who have successfully employed such a technique. Perhaps "parlor meetings" would work more successfully away from the South; also, their success depends on personality and selling power of an individual.

The group, in discussing the question of motivations behind lack of monetary support, agreed that fatalism - a feeling of what's the use - is one of the primary factors; there is also some fear, a great deal of lethargy. It was suggested that to combat fear in potential donors, an arrangement with a more neutral groups such as church organizations could be worked out. The donor would contribute to the human relations councils through contributions made to the church group for this puppose. Also, Anonomous donorship is more nearly possible when an individual personal contact is made, for example, each Board member might contact one friend, and the contribution becomes a matter of giving to a friend rather than ~~what is, in the eyes of some, a suspect organization~~ ~~This technique helps to eliminate fear of~~ supporting a controversial ~~and even suspect~~ organization. Emphasis was placed on the fact that a personal approach is always a good technique - many people give to other people rather than to an organization.

A question was raised regarding successful techniques in activating Board members to take the responsibility of fund raising, and the reply was that persistent nagging was necessary. Most state organizations have employed the technique of asking Board members to do the "softening up" before the prospective contributor is approached by professional staff members.

It was suggested that the ability to give a total and concise picture of the activities, prospects, budget, needs of the organization is ~~sometimes~~ frequently helpful. Talking in terms of a three-year program aids in approaching those potential donors who are thoughtful and practical-minded about what use will be made of their contribution. A specific

budget should be worked out, available to be shown at any given moment. Those exhibits which ~~you think~~ it is thought would most interest the individual prospect should be presented with fund requests.

Another close to that mentioned in connection with church collections, technique ~~which is valuable~~ is that of "borrowing respectability" from well known valuable organizations. The Georgia Council has contacted two well-know Rotarians who have agreed to write a letter describing the work and needs of that Council. The letter will be widely distributed, and copies will also be sent to the other state organizations.

Point 10 of the Fund Raising Memo, which states that many Negroes and Negro organizations want to share in the financial responsibility and should not be ignored, was mentioned. It was suggested that a well respected person, known to the Negro organizations, is desirable as an entree to such groups.

Consideration of approaches to churches revealed that the pastor is the person to contact, but that it is important to submit a request before the yearly budget for the individual church is formulated. Bishops have a small discretionary fund at their disposal; they should be approached for a personal contribution and also for an organizational contribution from this fund. Invitations from groups for a professional staff member to speak sometimes give a liberal expense account and honorarium, another source of revenue. In Alabama, Negro churches have been contacted and have agreed to set aside one Sunday as an offering day for the Alabama Council.

It was stated that under-asking, in fund raising, is as dangerous as over-asking, and that this is a strategic moment for approaching some individuals who have guilt feelings, disturbances, and yet fear - they want to be in on the movement, but not mixed up in it, and as a result may be vulnerable, although they may wish their donations to remain anonomous.

Labor groups are logical financial sources; particularly the Southern labor person who wants to make a showing in his national - he ~~will~~ may provide profitable leads.

In connection with the discussion of labor groups, it was mentioned that the sharpest criticism made by labor is that no help is given to the labor movement — the human relations organizations only approach them to solicit money. It was stated that it is not the function or purpose of the state groups to fight labor's battles, or to become involved in the labor vs. management problem; the best approach to unions is to emphasize that both labor and human relations groups are working toward the same end. Some direct help can be given by the building of bridges between labor and other groups, such as the clergy; the prevention of isolation of the labor groups is a legitimate function of human relations organizations. The Jewish groups are sometimes victims of this same isolation, and in further connection with the latter groups it was mentioned that the American Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith are a good source of income.

Other points which were mentioned as the Fund Raising portion of the agenda was brought to a close were: (1) It is particularly necessary that the Board members of the state organizations have a clear understanding of the future financial relationship between SRC and their own groups. (2) Some border states are beginning to think in terms of municipally supported human relations organizations, such as Dade County, in Fla., Louisville, Ky. (3) Professional fund-raisers cannot be utilized in this movement, since more discreet and less expensive techniques are needed. (4) A need for coordination in fund raising is apparent, in order to avoid competition; however, SRC can do little coordination at this time. It would probably be helpful to clear requests to national organizations through the Central Office, though no veto can be exercised by SRC. (5) National magazines might be written, describing the state organization and suggesting that contributions would be welcome.

The next portion of the agenda was devoted to a discussion of the Consultant Service Program. A report was made by John Hope II, Chief Consultant, a copy of

which is attached.

As an addenda to his report on the Purpose, Requisites for Effectiveness, and Scope of the Consultant Service Program, Mr. Hope pointed out that use of consultants working as a team has proved most effective in dealing with community groups, that the CSP is not a speaker's bureau, that its success of service depends on lack of publicity, that its purpose is to motivate leadership and the community groups receiving consultative services are under no obligation to accept the views of the consultants.

Discussion following Mr. Hope's report revealed that it would be helpful if a mimeographed listing of consultants were to be distributed to state organizations but not, however, widely circulated outside of these organizations. All requests for consultants should be directed to the Central Office with a duplicate to John Hope II, or vice versa, with an evaluation of the situation by the state organization. It will prove more practicable for Mr. Hope and the Central Office to decide which consultants will be assigned to fill requests, since the range of their competencies is better known to those directing the CSP. There are now 10 consultants; the program, however, is flexible and there are some resource persons who are not new consultants but who are available for services. It is hoped that additional people will be added to the consultant panel, and invitations have been extended to several qualified people to attend the Consultant Conference, scheduled for May 24-25. State organizations are in a position to determine when outside help, such as the Consultants offer, will bring about a forward step, and the initial communication between the state organization and SRC evaluating the community situation is of particular importance.

Adjournment for lunch.

The final, afternoon session of the State Staff Conference included reports from the Information Service of SRC, the Labor Consultant, and a general discussion period. John Constable, Director of Information Service, reported to the group that the bulk handled by his division grows, but the ~~type of service~~ scope remains the same; that is, service in the following areas:

1. ~~Mass media requests~~ Handling of mass media requests
2. Research services
3. New South publication.

Mr. Constable re-emphasized that the Information ~~Strive~~ Service is always interested in receiving materials from the states for publication in New South. There was some discussion of delinquent subscriptions to New South; the SRC Central Office is currently checking its files and notifying subscribers that they are being dropped from the mailing list after three months have elapsed without payment of the subscription price. ~~Many several~~ Many state organizations stated that they were at present following such procedure - three notices are sent to the subscriber and if the subscription is not renewed within three months, the name is dropped from the mailing list. This regular procedure should be followed by all state groups. South Carolina also has a local person to make a personal contact with the subscriber who is about to be cancelled. It was pointed out that some people confuse the $2.00 New South subscription with membership in the organization; that subscriptions should not be solicited but accepted; that new subscribers can be added to the New South mailing list at any time during the month and ~~they will~~ their subscription will begin with the current issue of the magazine. A question regarding handling of a 5 year subscription -(In this case, should the subscription price for the entire 5 years be sent to the Central Office or should it be held and remitted over the years?) was left to the discretion of the state office. In ~~the ca~~ regard to student ~~member~~ subscriptions, SRC ~~charges~~ must receive $1.00 for a nine month student subscription; the state office can charge anything it likes. ~~as long as the $1.00 for nine months~~

Discussion of Newsletters of the state organizations revealed that some send this informational sheet to non-members as well as members, usually depending upon the subject matter covered. It was suggested that sending Newsletters to public opinion makers is a good idea, and that copies of Newsletters from individual state organizations should be sent to all the other states, as well as 10 copies to the Central Office. A request that the Central Office send its Newsletter more frequently - perhaps every two weeks - was made by one of the state representatives, and a general interest was expressed in the circulation of any materials (such as board memos, narrative reports) that the state affiliates feel they are free to share with other states. It was reported that the state groups will now receive materials from the information service of the National ~~Cooperating~~ Coordinating Group, and that SRC is presently considering pooling of their film with the film service of the ADL; a memo will ~~not~~ inform the states when this step is taken, ~~and~~ accompanied by an annotated list of the films which will be available.

A memo from the Central Office is planned, clarifying new arrangements and allowing the states to vote on what arrangements they will prefer regarding such things as continuation of New South subscriptions. By-laws for each state organization will have to be amended.

At this point, Emory F. Via, SRC's Labor Consultant, was introduced (Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Activities, was ~~unavailable~~ unable to attend the conference, ~~so~~ and the scheduled report on SRC's work with church groups was omitted from the agenda.). Mr. Via emphasized the difficulties faced by organized labor in the South during the present period, difficulties caused by the AFL-CIO merger which has caused internal problems, problems precipitated by anti-labor political and legislative moves such as the right-to-work laws, and the extreme ~~problem~~ difficulties in organizing in the South. The result is a well-agitated labor movement in this region, marked by diversity in opinion, policy, and problems, and further characterized by extremes in attitudes toward integration.

~~The role [illegible] that [illegible] in relations~~ activities of the SRC Labor Consultant includes.

Some of the areas in which the State organizations and the SRC Labor Consultant can be of mutual benefit include: (1) State organizations can keep posted on what's happening in the locals in regard to racial incidents, discriminatory or non-discriminatory work patterns, etc., and can pass this information along to the labor consultant. (2) More contact is desirable between the state organizations and laborites. Mr. Via plans visits to each state in an attempt to promote such contacts. (3) The Labor Consultant will be available to speak at institutes, schools, etc. Tips as to when these meetings are planned would be helpful, and he, in turn, will let the state organizations know of ~~such~~ any such meetings in their state.

The union staff level (anyone on payroll of a national union) was pin-pointed as the group which most needs concentration, restimulation. Many such men would welcome contacts with groups such as the human relations councils, ~~and the state organizations~~ A conference was ~~held~~ sponsored by SRC recently in which 22 union staff men participated, and as a follow-up, a Southern Union Staff Training Seminar is planned in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. Plans are being made for other sub-regional conferences, labor discussion groups, ~~both of~~ which will concentrate on race relations problems, ~~are planned~~. SRC ~~will~~ will welcome state aid in promoting the Fisk Institute Staff Training Seminar to prospective participants.

In further connection with the Fisk Institute, it was stated that again this year staff members of SRC and state organizations will be allowed to attend on a scholarship basis - one-half of the tuition-room and board fee will be provided by Fisk University. Mention was made of the Encampment for Citizenship scholarship program, and state organizations were urged to help find qualified candidates for the Encampment.

A Round Table discussion period, which followed the SRC Labor Consultant's report, included the following points:

1. Any confusion as to what role the states should play, at what level they should operate, needs to be resolved by a realistic appraisal of what functions can

6. Points which should receive emphasis on the propoganda front are: (a) The inevitability of compliance with the Supreme Court Decision;(b) the fact that desegregation is workable - ~~a fact which~~ has much to back it up now; (c) the misinformation that desegregation isn't inevitable or workable should be corrected.

7. ~~If~~ Instances of governors or ~~management~~ state officials appealing to the North ~~Northern industry~~ for Southern expansion or re-location of industry, ~~SRC~~ should be reported to SRC; it's possible that embarassing questions can be raised.

~~8~~ In conclusion it was stated that a summary memorandum of the State Staff Conference would be forwarded to all participants, and the Conference was adjourned.

~~With organized labor can include~~: (1) Keeping up with what's happening in unions in regard to race relations - incidents, work patterns, etc. State organizations can help to a great extent in this sphere. (2) Promoting more contact ~~with~~ between

REPLIES TO STATE STAFF CONFERENCE - May 21 - 22 (1957)

State	Name	Will Attend	follow up memo sent
1. Va.	Dr. Marion	✓	✓
2. Ala.	Bob Hughes	✓	✓
3. Ala	J. E. Pierce	✓	✓
4. La.	Milton Vigo	✓	✓
5. Fla.	Bill Williams	✓	✓
6. Ark.	Nat R. Griswold	✓	✓
7. Ark	Christopher C. Mercer	✓	✓
8. ~~Metropolis~~	Harry Jones	✓	✓
9. Ky	Verbenna Scott	✓	✓
10. S.C.	Alice Spearman	✓	✓
11. SC	Jim McCain	✓	✓
12. Texas	Ed Klappe	✓	✓
13. Ga	Guy Wells	✓	✓
14. Ga	Mozell Hill	✓	✓

File

State Staff Conference
May 21 - 22, 1957

Those in attendance at the Conference of SRC State Affiliates, May 21-22, 1957, at Atlanta University, included:

Mr. Robert E. Hughes, Alabama Council on Human Relations

Mr. James E. Pierce, Alabama Council on Human Relations

Mr. Nat Griswold, Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Christopher Mercer, Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. William K. Williams, Florida Council on Human Relations

Mr. Guy H. Wells, Georgia Council on Human Relations

Mr. Mozell C. Hill, Georgia Council on Human Relations

Miss Verbenna Scott, Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Mr. Harry S. Jones, North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. James T. McCain, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe, Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mr. John H. Marion, Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Members of the SRC Staff present were Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director; Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director; Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant; John Constable, Director of Information; C. H. Parrish, Associate for Program Development; John Hope II, Chief Consultant; Mrs. Ruth Alexander, Secretary-Treasurer. Emory Via, SRC Labor Consultant, attended the Wednesday, May 22, session of the conference.

Participants were welcomed by Harold Fleming, who led the initial discussions. ~~It was recalled that~~ The last meeting of state staff representatives was in the Spring of 1955 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. ~~The lack of wherewithal has prevented more frequent meetings. However,~~ The ~~current~~ meeting ~~can~~ have reported dealt with specifics of what has been accomplished and what directions should be taken in the future, whereas

the former meeting was an approach to a beginning. ~~It was hoped that the present~~ this meeting ~~would take~~ took the form of a continuing seminar, with discussion from all. ~~and the group was reminded that the proposed agenda placed before them was open to change~~.

~~Mr. Fleming stated that~~ The fundamental questions to be discussed were those having to do with group survival. Can the state organizations continue under their present set-up? What will be necessary for continuation? Summarily, the present situation is a result of the depletion of a grant of one-half million dollars from the Fund for the Republic, made available to SRC April 1, 1954. A major portion of the grant from the Fund was programmed in a ~~centrifical~~ centrifugal way, by disbursement to professionally staffed state organizations. The end of the current fiscal year will mark the spending of $345,000, disbursed in subsidies to state Councils on Human Relations by the Southern Regional Council. SRC feels that this was money well spent. There have been specific program achievements within the state groups, as well as the psychological value of "keeping the banner flying" at a time when the South was hardening in its segregationist dogma.

At the time of the decision to decentralize the services of SRC by subsidizing individual state groups, the expectation was that the state Councils would become autonomous and self-sustaining. This has proved to be too hopeful a program. SRC has been called upon to render all sorts of special services, but ~~is~~ has not been financially set up to do this. Reorientation ideas are necessary, recognizing the fact that there is a need for a specific organization with specialties within it.

At the Williamsburg, Va., meeting of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, November 14-15, 1956, a policy statement was made concerning the proposed future relationship between SRC and the state organizations. This statement read, in part, "...a cooperative and helpful relationship...state organizations to become automonous." In connection with financial assistance, the Board decided against "outright subsidy assistance." This policy statement has been subject to many interpretations. It was thought by some to be a complete severence of the state groups from SRC.

In actuality, affiliation or disaffiliation is a technical detail. SRC and the state councils will continue working together. However, the thinking behind the SRC Board move toward disaffiliation was based on: (1) the fact that SRC is not financially or structurally able to maintain ~~close~~ the contact and liason with the states required by affiliation; (2) the lack of independence and initiative in state leadership resulting from affiliation; and (3) the question of the extent to which SRC can continue to maintain its own tax exempt status while affiliated with non-tax exempt groups.

SRC recently applied to the Fund for the Republic for a new grant of $250,000, to be applied over a 39 month period. Official word has been received that the Fund for the Republic approved financial aid to SRC in the amount of $200,000, for program use as outlined in the request. Of this amount $40,000 has been allocated for use by the state organizations during the coming fiscal year, October 1, 1957 through September 30, 1958. $40,000 represents 20% of the total grant from the Fund and 47% of the first year's allocation. ~~Beyond this first fiscal year it is impossible for the state organizations to count on financial aid from SRC; whether such~~ Aid to state organizations beyond this first fiscal year will ~~be possible~~ depend~~s~~ up on the central office's success in raising additional funds.

The $40,000 will be disbursed to the state affiliates according to the following procedure. Each state group will submit an application to SRC stating:

1) The situation in the state.

2) What has been accomplished by the state group.

3) What role is foreseen for the future.

4) What is going to be done programwise.

5) A projected budget for accomplishing this program.

6) How much can be raised by the state group.

7) The additional amount which would be needed in the form of aid from SRC.

These written requests will be acted on by a committee of SRC Board members; however, recommendations will be made by the staff. It is probable that financial aid will be distributed to the states quarterly, in order to allow interest to

accumulate on the total amount and to prevent spending of the entire allocation in the first quarter.

In further connection with finances, it was stated that as of October of 1957 the past subscription arrangement with New South can be ~~completely~~ renegotiated or completely discarded. It will be up to the state organizations to decided whether they will: (1) discontinue the procedure of including a subscription to New South as a part of membership dues; (2) follow the present policy of allotting a portion of membership dues to a New South subscription; or (3) allow the New South subscription to be optional - in this case the member would pay an additional $2.00 for New South if a subscription is desired. If options 1 or 3 are chosen, SRC would handle arrangements with possible subscribers.

Group discussion followed ~~these statements,~~ and ~~the following~~ these points received some comment: (1) Influencing the procedure to be followed in the handling of New South subscriptions is the fact that mass mailing ~~form~~ from one central office is easier and less expensive than twelve separate mailings. (2) New South is one of the most important services received from the central office. (3) There will be no automatic ~~pro rata~~ division of the projected $40,000 aid into equal shares for each state - the amounts to be received will be determined by the merits of each group's proposal. ~~center around the question of what is necessary for each organization to survive.~~ (4) There will be a working set of criteria to determine proportioning of the total sum, which will be concerned with the matter of realistically estimating the chances of ~~comfortable~~ meaningful survival. (5) There is a possibility of re-thinking the purposes and functions of the groups - perhaps services could be rendered which would be more possible without affiliation. (6) Fund raising, supposedly the responsibility of the individual Boards, is in actuality the responsibility of the state staffs. (7) The groups are not advised to cover a three year period in their applications, since SRC is in no position to act on anything beyond the first year. Allocations in subsequent years are dependent on how much is raised, and perhaps SRC will have to ~~re~~ reappraise. The Fund for the Republic has ear-marked no money for state use. (8) A clear-cut, over-all program pattern ~~is~~ was thought desirable

by some state representatives; however, there are profound differances from state-to-state, which make the workability of any one pattern questionable. ¶ The programming of the central SRC staff was discussed. ~~in connection with this point.~~ An organizational ~~structure description was read~~ chart was explained; mention was made of some specific national level program activities, such as the coordination-clearing house function of SRC with other social action groups, the role SRC is playing in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, the contacts with such governmental divisions as the Department of Justice, and occasional contacts with the mass media. Regular continuing functions, such as the Information Service, the Consultant Service Program, the contact maintained with church and labor groups, were itemized. ~~and it was stated that these functions would be the subject of more detailed reports during the course of the conference.~~

~~In connection with fund raising, the next item on the agenda for discussion, it was proposed that a~~ Brief oral report~~s~~ ~~be~~ were made by each of the state representatives ~~containing frank comments~~ on their present financial situation and on whether the state budget for the next fiscal year could be met with ~~$4,000 aid~~ see aid available.

Dr. Wells of the Georgia Council reported that his organization is solvent this year. $4,000 would not enable the Georgia Council to continue its present program next year, although operations would be on a larger scale than they were during the fiscal year 1955-56. The program for the current year, 1956-57 calls for a budget of $15,000. He ~~is~~ was not optimistic about fund raising in Georgia. He anticipates the possibility of raising $6,000, which with $4,000 aid from SRC, would necessitate reduced operations during 1957-58.

Bill Williams, Florida Council on Human Relations, stated that if $5,000 outside aid could be found, his organization could survive. Budgetary needs for 1957-58 call for a total of $15,000 to continue the present scale of operations. It is hoped that $10,000 can be raised locally. Survival is assured through the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Nat Griswold reported that there is some question about the survival of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations even during the current year, and that new donors

will have to be found if the amount of SRC aid is to be decreased to $4,000. He emphasized the difficulty in raising sizable sums from individual contributors. In answer to a question about whether plans for desegregation in Little Rock make solicitation of funds easier, he stated that the situation has, in fact, tightened due to fear of incidents.

~~Chris Mercer of Arkansas added to Mr. Griswold's report a commendation of the Board of the Arkansas Council for their decision to continue, for the present, on a full-time basis and to consider a watered-down program only if necessary.~~

Miss Verbenna Scott of the Kentucky Council stated that the Kentucky Council is hoping to continue, and that Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg is at present working on a fund-raising campaign.

The Board of the Louisiana Council is currently considering whether to limit their program to a budget of $6,000 utilizing no professional staff, ~~according to~~ Milton Vigo ~~of that organization.~~ ~~Mr. Vigo~~ He stated that great difficulties have been encountered in raising funds during the current year, and that the Louisiana Council has found itself in the position of raising funds to finance further fund raising, rather than program activity.

Jim McCain stated that this year's program in the South Carolina Council will be financed, but that it is difficult to forecast the possibility of future survival. He emphasized the need for a human relations council in South Carolina.

The North Carolina organization will survive this year and could survive during the coming year with $4,000 or $5,000 additional help, Harry Jones reported.

Ed Kloppe felt that survival of the Texas Council was assured for the remainder of the current year, and that $4,000 would enable that organization to continue on its present basis during 1957-58.

Bob Hughes stated that $4,000 would enable his organization to keep body and soul together next year; however, only $345.00 has been ~~solicited~~ raised during the Alabama Council's current campaign to raise $8,000.

Jim Pierce observed that the fact that the Alabama State Legislature is currently in session has made fund raising near-impossible. He understands that an additional $500.00 has been made available, not included in Mr. Hughes report.

Jack Marion reported that on the assumption that no further financial aid was coming from SRC, the Board of the Virginia Council on Human Relations had voted to conclude professionally staffed operations as of September 30th, but to continue in existence on a voluntary basis. Mr. Marion will be unable to continue his affiliation with the Council on such a basis. (The Va. Council has since rescinded their action)

Subsequent discussion was primarily concerned with fund raising and included several points, questions, and differences of opinion. (1) How can programs be geared to appeal to large numbers of people, in order to facilitate solicitation of funds? (2) A mass appeal cannot be made; the problem is to first find the minority and then appeal to them for support. (3) Perhaps we need to restate our present program, which was set up prior to 1954, to enlist aid from the power structure. (4) It is possible that some selling should be done to the Board members themselves, with emphasis on the importance of continuation of the state organizations at the present time. (5) Can non-Southern fund sources, such as national foundations and organizations, be approached with success by the state groups? In answer to this question it was stated that national foundations which have a particular interest in a particular state may be approached; however, it is not advisable to approach the larger foundations with no such particularized concern. Such attempts have been made by state groups with no success. (6) Some organizations have "committees of expatriates" doing spade work among foundations in New York. If such committees can be organized, this technique may prove successful and is quite permissable in dealing with foundations which have an interest in the state.

There was some consideration of the possibility of realigning the existing staff structure of the groups into several professionally staffed regional offices which would service and back voluntary state organizations. One point in favor of

such a plan was that it would release some capable people from the narrow area within one state and make them available on a broader scale. However, organizational functions in the state groups would have to be carried on even in the event of the adoption of a pooled staff. The opinion was voiced that the regional plan was very much a second best to the pattern which now exists. The group was reminded that this is the time for basic reappraisals and for suggestions of alternatives to the present organizational structure.

~~Further discussion of fund raising was inserted into the agenda for the next morning's session, May 22, and the conference adjourned for dinner, a showing of the movie "The Face of the South," and individual conferences regarding the expenditure of funds.~~

* * * * * *

The Wednesday morning session of the State Staff Conference opened with further concentration on fund raising techniques in a discussion led by Fred Routh. A memorandum concerning techniques of fund raising which had proved effective was distributed and discussed. (Attached.) Bill Williams of Florida suggested that each state might contact organizations (Mental Health Fund, etc.) which had been particularly successful in soliciting funds, and that copies of their fund raising plans might be available. The North Carolina Council reported that they have been relatively successful in fund raising efforts - most requests are made by mail. All members are asked to give names of prospective donors, which are compiled into a mailing list. Any free time that their state office secretary has is used to send both fund requests and letters soliciting new memberships. In one instance, 130-140 replies were received to 400 letters mailed. Very few personal calls have been made in the North Carolina Council; fortunately a number of organizations such as the TWUA, the Teacher's Association, contribute regularly.

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Some discussion of the "parlor meetings" technique ~~- item 5 of the Fund Raising Memo -~~ revealed that no state organizations ~~have~~ have attempted this means of fund solicitation; however, the program of the State Councils is more difficult to sell than that of the ADL or ~~Highlander,~~ other groups who have successfully employed such a technique. Perhaps "parlor meetings" would work more successfully away from the South; also, their success depends on personality and selling power of an individual.

The group, in discussing the question of motivations behind lack of monetary support, agreed that fatalism - a feeling of what's the use - is one of the primary factors; there is also some fear, a great deal of lethargy. It was suggested that to combat fear in potential donors, arrangements with more neutral groups such as church organizations could be worked out. The donor ~~would~~ might contribute to the human relations councils through ~~contributions made to~~ the church group for this purpose. Also, anonomous donorship is more nearly possible when an individual personal contact is made; for example, each Board member might contact one friend, and the contribution becomes a matter of giving to a friend rather than supporting a controversial organization. Emphasis was placed on the fact that a personal approach is always a good technique - many people give to other people rather than to an organization.

A question was raised regarding successful techniques in activating Board members to take the responsibility of fund raising, and the reply was that persistent nagging was necessary. Most state organizations have employed the technique of asking Board members to do the "softening up" before the prospective contributor is approached by professional staff members.

It was suggested that the ability to give a total and concise picture of the activities, prospects, budget, and needs of the organization is frequently helpful. Talking in terms of a three-year program aids in approaching those potential donors who are thoughtful and practical-minded about what use will be made of their contribution. A specific budget should be worked out, available to be shown at any given moment. Those exhibits which it is thought would most interest the individual prospect should be presented with fund requests.

Another valuable technique, close to that mentioned in connection with church collections, is that of "borrowing respectability" from well-known organizations. The Georgia Council has contacted two well-known Rotarians who have agreed to write a letter describing the work and needs of that Council. The letter will be widely distributed, and copies will also be sent to the other state organizations.

~~Point 10 of the Fund Raising Memo, which states that~~ Many Negroes and Negro organizations want to share in the financial responsibility and should not be ignored, ~~was mentioned.~~ It was suggested that a well respected person, known to the Negro organizations, is desirable as an entree to such groups.

Consideration of approaches to churches revealed that the pastor is the person to contact, but that it is important to submit a request before the yearly budget ~~for~~ of the individual church is formulated. Bishops have a small discretionary fund at their disposal; they should be approached for a personal contribution and also for an organizational contribution from this fund. In Alabama, Negro churches have been contacted and some have agreed to set aside one Sunday as an offering day for the Alabama Council.

Invitations from groups for a professional staff member to speak sometimes give a liberal expense account and hornorarium, another source of revenue. It was stated that under-asking, in fund raising, is as dangerous as over-asking, and that this is a strategic moment for approaching some individuals who have guilt feelings, disturbances, and yet fear - they want to be in on the movement, but not mixed up in it, and as a result may be vulnerable, ~~although~~ thus they may wish their donations to remain anonomous.

Labor groups are logical financial sources; particularly/the Southern labor person who wants to make a showing in his national - he may provide profitable leads. In connection with this discussion of labor groups, it was mentioned that the sharpest criticism made by labor is that no help is given to the labor movement - the human relations councils only approach them to solicit money. It was stated that it is not the function or purpose of the state groups to fight labor's battles, or to become involved in the labor vs. management problem; the best approach to unions is to emphasize that both labor and human relations groups are working toward the same end. Some direct help can be given by coordinating functions - the building of bridges between labor and other groups, such as the clergy; the prevention of isolation of the labor groups is a legitimate function of the state councils. The Jewish groups are sometimes victims of this same isolation, and in further connection with the latter groups it was mentioned that the American Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith ~~are a good~~ may be a potential source of income.

Other points which were mentioned ~~as the Fund Raising portion of the agenda was brought to a close~~ were: (1) It is particularly necessary that the Board members of the state organizations have a clear understanding of the future financial relationship between SRC and their own groups. (2) Some border states are beginning to think in terms of municipally supported human relations organizations, such as Dade County in Florida, Louisville, Kentucky. (3) Professional fund-raisers cannot be utilized in this movement, since more discreet and less expensive techniques are needed. (4) A need for coordination in fund raising is apparent, in order to avoid

competition; however, SRC can do little coordination at this time. It would probably be helpful to clear requests to national organizations through the Central Office, though no veto can be exercised by SRC. (5) National magazines might be written a letter to be published, describing the state organization and suggesting that contributions would be welcome.

~~The~~ Next ~~portion of~~ the agenda was d~~evoted to a discussion of~~ the Consultant Service Program. A report was made by John Hope II, Chief Consultant, on the Purpose, Requisites for Effectiveness, and Scope of the Consultant Service Program (copy of report attached). As an addenda to his report, Mr. Hope pointed out that use of consultants working as a team has proved most effective in dealing with community groups, that the CSP is not a speaker's bureau, that its success of service depends on lack of publicity, that its purpose is to motivate leadership and the community groups receiving consultative services are under no obligation to accept the views of the consultants.

Discussion following Mr. Hope's report revealed that it would be helpful if a mimeographed listing of consultants were to be distributed to state organizations but not, however, widely circulated outside of these organizations. All requests for consultants should be directed to the Central Office with a duplicate to John Hope II, or vice versa, with an evaluation of the situation by the state organization. It will prove more practicable for Mr. Hope and the Central Office staff to decide which consultants will be assigned to fill requests, since the range of their competencies is better known to those directing the CSP. There are now 10 consultants; the program, however, is flexible and there are some resource persons who are not now consultants but who are available for services. It is hoped that additional people will be added to the consultant panel, and invitations have been extended to several qualified people to attend the Consultant Conference, scheduled for May 24-25. State organizations are in a position to determine when outside help, such as the Consultants offer, will bring about a forward step, and the initial communication between the state organization and SRC evaluating the community situation is of particular importance.

~~At this point the conference was adjourned for lunch.~~

The final, ~~afternoon~~ session of the State Staff Conference included reports from the Information Service of SRC, the Labor Consultant, and a general discussion period. John Constable, Director of Information Service, reported to the group that the bulk handled by his division grows, but the scope remains the same; that is, service in the following areas:

1. Handling of mass media requests
2. Research services
3. New South publication.

Mr. Constable re-emphasized that the Information Service is always interested in receiving materials from the states for publication in New South. There was some discussion of delinquent subscriptions to New South; the SRC Central Office is currently checking its files and notifying subscribers that they are being dropped from the mailing list after three months have elapsed without payment of the subscription price. Many state organizations stated that they were at present following such procedure - three notices are sent to the subscriber and if the subscription is not renewed within three months, the name is dropped from the mailing list. This regular procedure should be followed by all state groups. South Carolina also has a local person to make a personal contact with the subscriber who is about to be cancelled. It was pointed out that some people confuse the $2.00 New South subscription with membership in the organization, ~~that~~ Subscriptions should not be solicited but accepted, ~~that~~ New subscribers can be added to the New South mailing list at any time during the month and their subscription will begin with the current issue of the magazine. A question regarding handling of a 5 year subscription (In this case, should the subscription price for the entire 5 years be sent to the Central Office or should it be held and remitted over the years?) was left to the discretion of the state office. In regard to student subscriptions, SRC must receive $1.00 for a nine

month student subscription; the state office can charge anything it likes.

Discussion of Newsletters of the state organizations revealed that some send this informational sheet to non-members as well as members, usually depending upon the subject matter covered. It was suggested that sending Newsletters to public opinion makers is a good idea, and that copies of Newsletters from individual state organizations should be sent to all the other states, as well as 10 copies to the Central Office. A request that the Central Office send its Newsletter more frequently - perhaps every two weeks - was made by one of the state representatives, and a general interest was expressed in the circulation of any materials (such as board memos, narrative reports) that the state affiliates feel they are free to share with other states. It was reported that the state groups will now receive materials from the information service of the C.C.D. ~~National Coordinating Group, and that~~ SRC is presently considering pooling of their films with the film service of the ADL; a memo will inform the states when this step is taken, accompanied by an annotated list of the films which will be available.

A memo from the Central Office is planned, clarifying new arrangements and allowing the states to vote on what arrangements they will prefer regarding such things as continuation of New South subscriptions. By-laws for each state organization will have to be amended.

~~At this point,~~ Emory F. Via, SRC's Labor Consultant, ~~was introduced (Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Activities, was unable to attend the conference, and the scheduled report on SRC's work with church groups was omitted from the agenda.)~~. ~~Mr. Via~~ emphasized the difficulties faced by organized labor in the South during the present period; difficulties caused by the AFL-CIO merger which has caused internal problems, problems precipitated by anti-labor political and legislative moves such as the right-to-work laws, and the extreme difficulties in organizing in the South. The result is a well-agitated labor movement in this region, marked by diversity in opinion, policy, and problems, and further characterized by extremes in attitudes toward integration.

Some of the areas in which the state Councils and the SRC Labor Consultant can be of mutual benefit include: (1) State organizations can keep posted on what's happening in the locals in their state - racial incidents, work patterns, etc. - and can pass this information along to the labor consultant. (2) More contact is desirable between the state organizations and "laborites." Mr. Via plans visits to each state in an attempt to promote such contacts. (3) The Labor Consultant will be available to speak at institutes, schools, etc. Tips as to when these meetings are planned would be helpful, and he, in turn, will let the state organizations know of any such meetings in their state.

The union staff level (anyone ~~of~~ on the payroll of a national union) was pin-pointed as the group which most needs ~~concentration,~~ restimulation. Many such men would welcome contacts with groups such as the human relations councils. A conference was sponsored by SRC recently in which 22 union staff men participated, and as a follow-up, a Southern Union Staff Training Seminar is planned in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. Plans are being made for other sub-regional conferences, labor discussion groups, which will concentrate on race relations problems.. SRC will welcome state aid in promoting the Fisk Institute Staff Training Seminar to prospective participants.

In further connection with the Fisk Institute, it was stated that again this year staff members of SRC and state organizations will be allowed to attend on a scholarship basis - one-half of the tuition-room-and-board fee will be provided by Fisk University. Mention was made of the Encampment for Citizenship scholarship program, and state organizations were urged to help find qualified candidates for the Encampment.

A round table discussion period, which followed the SRC Labor Consultant's report, included the following points:

1. Any confusion as to what role the states should play, at what level they should operate, needs to be resolved by a realistic appraisal of what functions can

assist the process of social change, and focus on such calculated techniques.

2. The ~~total~~ picture of the South as a whole should be kept in mind. Pressure exerted in particular key localities, break-through points, results in pressures which affect the entire region. Part of the functioning of the state councils might be to ferret out such points of potential break-through, and concentrate particular emphasis on them.

3. Resistance groups also will concentrate on break-through points; the state organizations need to keep informed about the plans of resistance groups. Although membership is decreasing in the WCC, it is expected that they will be active in Lousiville next fall and demonstrations are expected in Charlottesville during the summer. Such activity will breed increased membership. These communities need assistance in organizing to quietly meet the resistance activity.

4. An aim of the pro-segregationists groups on the national level is to sway national opinion to a belief that the only solution to the Southern problem is a Southern solution - maintenance of the separate-but-equal practice. One method of combatting this belief is to interpret, on a national level, how this hardening attitude came about through the determination of its leaders to create a grass-roots revolution. This impeaches the position of segregationists and counteracts the tremendous effort on the part of resistance groups to make themselves respectable. (An example of this attempt at respectability among pro-segregationist propaganda is the insistance on a Trial-by-Jury clause in the currently pending Civil Rights legislation. On the surface, trial-by-jury seems an indespensible and inviolable functioning of democratic processes; however, cases of this nature have never before received jury trials.)

5. The power structure will advocate desegregation when it suits their interests. The fact that new industries are avoiding areas in which there is racial tension is an example of one of the forms of leverage which can be applied to this end. When government contracts are violated, as in the cigarette industry, governmental pressure can be brought against management permitting discriminatory practices. One of the functions of the state organizations can be to alert people to the machinery

of ~~such action; information can be obtained from~~ The President's Committee on Government Contracts. ~~John Addison Howard, Executive Vice Chairman.~~

6. Points which should receive emphasis on the propaganda front are: (a) the inevitability of compliance with the Supreme Court Decision, (b) the fact that desegregation is workable and has proved itself so, (c) correction of misinformation that the preceeding points are not true.

7. Instances of governors or state officials appealing to the North for Southern expansion or re-location of industry should be reported to SRC; it's possible that embarassing questions can be raised.

In conclusion it was stated that a summary memorandum of the State Staff Conference would be forwarded to all participants, and the Conference was adjourned.

May 23, 1957

Dear Bob:

During the State Staff Conference, Harold Fleming and I held individual meetings with each of you on Tuesday evening. At that time we discussed the financial situation of your state organization and gave you a resume of its status.

The dates on the paper read "As of April 1st, 1957." They should read "As of May 1st, 1957." Please make this correction.

This in no way changes the figures involved.

See attached corrected version.

Attached note forwarded to:

Alabama	Bob Hughes
Arkansas	Nat Griswold
Florida	Bill Williams
Kentucky	Verbenna Scott
Louisiana	Milton Vigo
North Carolina	Harry Jones
South Carolina	Alice Spearman
Texas	Ed Kleppe

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

May 27, 1957

SRC Staff
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

It was indeed a rich experience and pleasure to meet with you and other State staff at the State Staff Conference last week.

I found each session interesting and informative, and will surely pass these findings on to Dr. Brimm and the Kentucky Council Directors.

Many thanks to SRC staff for everything.

Sincerely,

Verbenna

Verbenna Scott

VIA AIR MAIL

June 3, 1958

Mr. Herman Long
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Herm:

John Hope told us of your generous offer for half-scholarships for State Staff. Accordingly, we have written them the enclosed memorandum. We will advise you of the specific number the minute we know.

Thanks for this most helpful cooperation. Both Harold and I will be glad to participate in the Institute as you requested. I, on the 8th on, "Community Preparation for School Desegregation"; and Harold on the 9th on, "Voting and Registration."

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors, Cooperating State Organizations

FROM: Fred Routh, Assistant Director, SRC

SUBJ.: Annual Staff Meeting

It has been our hope to hold again this year, the annual meeting of the professional staffs of the state councils on human relations. We note that several of you have expressed a similar desire.

I am glad to be able to inform you that we have been able to arrange for the funds necessary for this purpose and our Executive Committee has authorized us to proceed.

We propose to hold this year's meeting in conjunction with the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, the week of July 7-11. Dr. Herman Long, the Director of the Institute, has generously agreed to make available half-scholarships, and SRC will bear all other costs including travel, for the one week session.

Harold Fleming and I will be there one or two days each. This will give us a chance to talk with you and share ideas. We feel that you could profitably attend the Institute's morning sessions and meet together in the afternoons and/or evenings to share with each other experiences, problems, ideas, and techniques.

Will you please let me know post-haste whether or not you will attend. We sincerely hope that all of you can be present.

Sent to: Nat Groswold, Rbt. Hughes, Harry Jones, A. Spearman, Wm. K. Wms., and Herman Long (Nashville)

Arkansas
Council On Human Relations

1220 W. CAPITOL TELEPHONE FR 4-4521

LITTLE ROCK. ARKANSAS

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Arkansas.

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June 6, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

We were excited about the proposed Staff Meeting. This fat bank account really helps, doesnt it?

I probably will plan to come to Fisk. Of course, I would enjoy it immensely. I will have to assess the jobs for the summer a little bit before I make a final committment.

Our Personnel Committee meets next Thursday to consider applications for Associate Director. Participation in the Staff Meeting and Institute would be excellent orientation for a new man. We presume your offer would apply to a new person coming on our Staff. Is this correct?

I enjoyed the interacial agency round-up and will write more to Harold about it. Missed you.

Sincerely,

Nat R Griswold

NAT R. GRISWOLD
Executive Director

NRG/khk

Nat

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1745 Sumter Street ~~1609 Lady Street~~ Room 100
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 5, 1958

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred Routh:

You may count upon my attending the annual state staff conference at Fisk University. Meantime, if you have any information which might make it possible for any of us to double up on travel expense, please let me hear.

Appreciatively yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/mw

Florida Council on Human Relations

213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

June 4

Dear Fred-

You guys are just jewelike! The staff meeting sounds most exciting- wonderful combination and timing.

How can anyone resist? Please count me in- I've been sweating over a state board meeting that was set for July 10, but surely can get it delayed a week. Will get a note right off to Hal, & Dave.

And do I feel the need of just such a stimulating session! Glory be and hallelu-

Please share my enthusiasm with the other powersthatbe there in the capitol of the South. (New South, that is!)

Whoopee-

Bill

WM. K. WILLIAMS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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PINEHURST

SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

June 4, 1958

Dear Fred:

Such good news we have had lately! First, the New World Foundation tells us they will toss five thousand dollars our way; then comes your memo about the institute at Fisk. Wonderful! Wonderful! You bet you can count on my being there with bells on!

Wish you and Harold were going to be there for more than two days each. Can't you manage it?

Sincerely,

6/9/58 -
this is so urgent that I
am sending you a copy of
my original letter -
Winslow Carlton

April 7, 1958

Dear Friends:

"Today's children have precisely the same problems that children have always had: -- only more so!"

That's the answer one leading sociologist gave when he was asked to explain the present upsurge in juvenile delinquency. The pace of today's living, he amplified, the increase in pressures in our modern urban society, the uncertainties of military service, the desires heightened by the development of modern communication techniques, the observation of self-centered drives of various organized groups within our society: - - all of these differ in degree, not in kind, from juvenile experience in the past. And the greater the tensions, the more violent the reactions.

The more necessary, too, are remedial activities - - activities such as the programs Henry Street Settlement runs for the children of its neighborhood. We at Henry Street do not claim to offer a complete solution to the delinquency problem, but we do believe, through helping as many children as we can, that we can do much to alleviate this problem. We can and do help restore a healthier social attitude and a more balanced concept of communal existence.

Our problem: these activities cost money - - more money each year - - and our efforts depend on your contribution. Won't you please help us in this endeavor?

Sincerely,

Winslow Carlton
President

P.S. If you have already sent in your contribution, please forgive us for troubling you.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

June 10, 1958

Mr. Nat Griswold, Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
211 Isard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Thank you for the prompt reply to the invitation to the staff conference at Fisk. All the staffers have accepted the invitation. This should turn out to be a significant and meaningful session.

If you need a travel advance, please write and let me know. We will make arrangements here.

I will be sending you prior to the meeting some materials which I believe will be helpful to you and which I trust you can find time to study before coming to Nashville.

If you secure a full-time Associate Director before the staff meeting, we of course would want him to attend also. I believe it is important for you both to come even though it means leaving the shop untended for a week. I would suppose that Bert Cartwright might fill in at the shop for you.

Herman Long has generously offered a one-half scholarship for the first week of the Institute. We at SRC are not in a position to pay this extra amount even though it is relatively small - as I recall, $20.00-30.00. If you are interested in attending the whole Institute, please contact Dr. Long directly, indicating your position in the state organization.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Copies sent to:
Harry Jones
Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Bob Hughes

June 10, 1958

Mr. William K. Williams, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N. E. 2nd Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Bill:

Thank you for the prompt reply to the invitation to the staff conference at Fisk. All of the staffers have accepted the invitation. This should turn out to be a significant and meaningful session.

If you need a travel advance, please write and let me know. We will make arrangements here.

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All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

June 10, 1958

Tamiment Institute and Library
7 East 15th Street
New York 3, New York

Gentlemen:

I have just received a copy of your pamphlet by Sidney Hook, "Democracy and Desegregation". Please send us ten copies and bill the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

This is an excellent piece of work, and we will distribute it to the state councils on Human Relations in the South which cooperate with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

June 10, 1958

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

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Herman Long has generously offered a one-half scholarship for the first week of the Institute. We at SRC are not in a position to pay this extra amount even though it is relatively small - as I recall, $20.00-30.00. If you are interested in attending the whole Institute, please contact Dr. Long directly, indicating your position in the state organization.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

June 10, 1958

National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Gentlemen:

Please send us ten copies of your inter-group education pamphlet, "The Resolution of Inter-group Tensions," by Gordon W. Allport, and ten copies of Jean Grambs' "Education In a Transition Community."

Please bill the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

June 10, 1958

Mr. Herman H. Long
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Herman:

I have drawn up an outline for the morning session of July 8, as you requested. As I see it, it now looks like this:

Introduction, Frederick B. Routh
Preparing a School System, Dr. C. H. Parrish
The Role of the Clergymen and Religious Groups, Will Campbell
The Role of Community Organizations, Mrs. Bonita Valien
The Role of Law Enforcement Agencies, Frederick B. Routh
The Role of Outside Consultant Services, John Hope, 2

I have written each of the suggested persons asking them to participate. I felt that this would be more meaningful than if I did it alone. I trust this meets with your approval.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

June 10, 1958

Mr. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches
Race Relations Division
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Daddy Will:

Haven't heard from you in a dog's age, so thought I'd drop you a note to ask you to do me and the participants at the Fisk Race Relations Institute a favor.

Herman Long has been fool-hearty enough to ask me to prepare a morning session on, "Community Preparation For School Desegregation." He wants some stress on preventing violence and intimidation, though this should not be the major focus of the session.

Rather than handle this rather all-inclusive topic myself, I propose to ask some friends who have limited knowledge in this area to speak on various aspects of the problem. As I see it at this time, the outline of the morning session will go something like this:

Introduction, Frederick B. Routh
Preparing a School System, Dr. C. H. Parrish
The Role of Clergymen and Religious Groups, Will Campbell
The Role of Community Organizations, Mrs. Bonita Valien
The Role of Law Enforcement Agencies, Frederick B. Routh
The Role of Outside Consultant Services, John Hope, 2

You, old Buddy, have been unanimously nominated to spend fifteen minutes explaining the role of clergymen and religious groups. The meeting is planned for the morning of Tuesday, July 8, at the Fisk Human Relations Institute. Please let me know if you will accept this fine offer.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Copies sent to:
Harry Jones
Mrs. E. D. Spearman
Bob Hughes

June 10, 1958

Mr. William K. Williams, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N. E. 2nd Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Bill:

Thank you for the prompt reply to the invitation to the staff conference at Fisk. All of the staffers have accepted the invitation. This should turn out to be a significant and meaningful session.

If you need a travel advance, please write and let me know. We will make arrangements here.

I will be sending you prior to the meeting some materials which I believe will be helpful to you and which I trust you can find time to study before coming to Nashville.

Herman Long has generously offered a one-half scholarship for the first week of the Institute. We at SRC are not in a position to pay this extra amount even though it is relatively small - as I recall, $20.00-30.00. If you are interested in attending the whole Institute, please contact Dr. Long directly, indicating your position in the state organization.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

June 10, 1958

Mrs. Bonita Valien
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Bonita:

Herman Long has asked me to organize the morning session at the Institute for July 8. The topic is to be, "Community Preparation For School Desggregation".

As I see it now, the program will run something like this:

Introduction, Frederick B. Routh
Preparing a School System, Dr. C. H. Parrish
The Role of Clergymen and Religious Groups, Will Campbell
The Role of Community Organizations, Mrs. Bonita Valien
The Role of Law Enforcement Agencies, Frederick B. Routh
The Role of Outside Consultant Services, John Hope, 2

Because of your experience in many desegregation situations, I would like very much to have you spend fifteen minutes outlining the role of community organizations. Please let me know if you can do this for us.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR: ls

June 10, 1958

Mr. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches
Race Relations Division
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Daddy Will:

Haven't heard from you in a dog's age, so thought I'd drop you a note to ask you to do me and the participants at the Fisk Race Relations Institute a favor.

Herman Long has been fool-hearty enough to ask me to prepare a morning session on, "Community Preparation For School Desegregation." He wants some stress on preventing violence and intimidation, though this should not be the major focus of the session.

Rather than handle this rather all-inclusive topic myself, I propose to ask some friends who have limited knowledge in this area to speak on various aspects of the problem. As I see it at this time, the outline of the morning session will go something like this:

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The Role of Law Enforcement Agencies, Frederick B. Routh
The Role of Outside Consultant Services, John Hope, 2

You, old Buddy, have been unanimously nominated to spend fifteen minutes explaining the role of clergymen and religious groups. The meeting is planned for the morning of Tuesday, July 8, at the Fisk Human Relations Institute. Please let me know if you will accept this fine offer.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Copies to
Herman Long
Bonita Valien

June 10, 1958

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

You will recall that I asked you about the possibility of serving on a panel at the Fisk Institute on the morning of July 8. As I see it now, this session's program will look something like this:

Introduction, Frederick B. Routh
Preparing a School System, Dr. C. H. Parrish
The Role of Clergymen and Religious Groups, Will Campbell
The Role of Community Organizations, Mrs. Bonita Valien
The Role of Law Enforcement Agencies, Frederick B. Routh
The Role of Outside Consultant Services, John Hope, 2

I would like for you to handle the section on preparing the school system. As soon as summer school starts and your schedule is firmed up, please let me know.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

June 10, 1958

Mr. John Hope, II.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

I have pulled together an outline for the morning session of July 8 as requested by Herman. Roughly, it looks like this:

Introduction, Frederick B. Routh
Preparing a School System, Dr. C. H. Parrish
The Role of the Clergymen and Religious Groups, Will Campbell
The Role of Community Organizations, Mrs. Bonita Valien
The Role of Law Enforcement Agencies, Frederick B. Routh
The Role of Outside Consultant Services, John Hope, 2

Will you please take the section on outside consultant help. Please let me know if you can do this suggested part.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBRils

June 10, 1958

Dr. A. C. Miller
The Christian Life Committee of the Southern Baptist Conventich
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear A. C.:

Rev. Glenn Canfield of the Unitarian Church in Miami informs me that he has not heard from the Tennessee Council. While I am not pushing the candidacy of any individual for the position of Executive Directorship of the Tennessee Council, I would hope that your personnel committee would contact all likely prosspets.

Mr. Canfield recently wrote me:

> I am still very much interested in the job as Executive Director of the Tennessee Council. I would enjoy organizing local Councils in many cities and towns in the state, with all of its functioning committees. I believe the job can be done best through the work of co-ordinated committees. I believe this method of operation is far more effective than having mass meetings, dinners, speakers, etc. The latter have some value, of course, but the former will get far more effective work done.
>
> When you were here we talked at length about salary. I hope they will offer an adequate salary, so that I would be enabled to do an effective job, as well as take care of my family needs. It would seem to me that if local Councils could be organized throughout the state, we should not have many financial worries.

I would suggest that you pass this along to your personnel committee to consider what action they want to take.

In spite of the difficulties in working with the Board of the Tennessee Council, it is our sincere hope that you will continue as President of the organization.

That particular board needs a firm but friendly hand at the helm, and the right paw of A. C. Miller is just the ticket.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

June 11, 1958

Mr. John Lassoe
c/o NAIRO Internship Seminar
International House
University of Chicago
1414 East 59th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear John:

I will be in Chicago over the weekend as promised. I arrive Friday afternoon by Delta airlines flight 486. It arrives at 4:45 P. M. I will take a limousine downtown and a taxi to the International House - no need to meet me. I leave Sunday evening at 11:15 P. M.

Would you please reserve a room at the International House for me Friday and Saturday nights. I had hoped to hear from you about what you expected of me before this. I know you are busy.

I am off first thing in the morning on another trip which will not conflict with the Chicago weekend.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

P. S.
You'd better show this to Bob Johnson - regards to him, too.

P. P. S.
Regards to Machion.

FRB:ls

July 1, 1958

Dr. Herman Long
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Long:

I am not certain of what final information you have received from Fred Routh concerning attendance of state staffers during the second week of the Institute. However, since Fred's departure, two additional persons have indicated that they plan to attend. They are:

Walter C. Cowart
(Newly appointed Director)
Georgia Council on Human Relations

and

Mrs. Luesta Knox
Administrative Secretary
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Earlier, as no doubt you know, the directors of the North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Arkansas Councils indicated that they would attend.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

Memorandum

23 July 58

To: Mrs. Ruth H. Alexander

From: Fred Routh

Subj: Costs of Fisk - State Staff meeting - July 7-11, '58

We were authorized by SRC's Executive Committee to pay up to $1,000 for this meeting. I have discussed this with Harold Fleming & we agreed to pay all the expenses of those participating since the total amount came within budget-provision.

Attached hereto are requests for reimbursement from Nat Griswold, Arkansas; Alice Spearman, S.C.; Bill Williams, Florida; Mr. Dabbs, S.C. and a bill from the Fisk Institute. Please pay them now.

We have yet to receive requests for reimbursement from Harry Jones, NC; Mr. Cowart & Mrs Knox, Ga; and Bob Hughes, Alabama. I'll send them along when they come.

Funds are to be taken from un-spent State funds.

FRR.

Fisk Expenses

		Sent	running total
Fisk Institute	$154.50	NO	
Nat Griswold	51.03	✓	205.53
Alice Spearman	4.25	✓	209.78
Mr. Dabbs	84.40	✓	294.18
Bill Williams	120.18	✓	414.36
Bob Hughes	32.00	✓	446.36
Harry Jones	60.18	✓	506.54
Mr. Cowart	47.98	✓	554.52

July 24, 1958

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Alice Spearman turned in to us the mileage you rolled-up in toting her to the State Staff Conference at Fisk. Enclosed is our check for $84.40; it is at the rate of eight cents (8¢) per mile.

It was worth far more than this to us to have you and Mrs. Dabbs with us at the conference.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure: check for $84.40

July 24, 1958

Mr. Nat Griswold, Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 W. Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Enclosed is our check for $51.03. This is in payment for travel expenses incurred by you in attending the State Staff Conference at Fisk.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure: check for $51.03

July 24, 1958

Mr. William K. Williams
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N. E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is our check for $120.18. This is in payment for travel expenses incurred by you in attending the State Staff Conference at Fisk.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure: check for $120.18

July 24, 1958

Mrs. Alice Spearman
745 Sumter Street
Room 100
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Enclosed herewith is our check for $4.25. This is in payment for expenses incurred by you in attending the State Staff Conference at Fisk.

We are mailing Mr. Dabbs a check for the mileage he rolled-up in driving there.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure: check for $4.25

July 24, 1958

Mrs. H. M. Perry
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Perry:

We are in receipt of your accounting of expenses incurred by the participants of the State Staff at the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. The total amount listed is $154.50.

Miss Marge Manderson attended the first week of the conference and inadvertently paid the regular cost of $40.00 rather than the $20.00 she was supposed to pay.

We would like to send you a check for $134.50 to settle up this account. This would reduce her payment for participation in the first week to $20.00. If this is agreeable with you, please let me know and a check will be forthcoming.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

P.S. Miss Manderson is Research Assistant at SRC.

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

July 14, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. — Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I am sending a statement of the fees for the staff members in attendance during the second week of the Institute of Race Relations. If there are any errors, please let me know and a corrected statement can be sent you.

Sincerely yours ,

H. M. Perry
(Mrs.) H. M. Perry
Administrative Secretary

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

American Missionary Association

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

July 12 19 58

TO Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Att. Mr. Fred Routh

ORDER NO. DATE

	Price	Extension	Total
Institute of Race Relations -- 2nd week. One-half of regular cost of $40.00. (Department of Race Relations Department grants covered other half			
Spearman, Mrs. Alice			$20.00
Hughes, Robert Epperson			20.00
Garrison, Wm.K. *machine*			20.00
Williams, Wm. K.			20.00
Griswold, Nat R.			20.00
Cowart, W. C.			20.00
Knox, Mrs. Luesta			20.00
Jones, Harry S.			14.50
			$154.50

PLEASE RETURN ONE COPY
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

July 25, 1958

Dr. Herman Long
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Herm:

Many thanks for your letter of July 24 with the kinds words about my participation at the Fisk Institute.

Thanks for offering to take care of my expenses. This is a little hard to figure, for another organization paid my way from Atlanta, to New York, to Washington. So I guess the fairest thing to do is to charge the Institute with Washington, to Nashville, to Atlanta. I called Eastern and they quoted the price at $57.50. Enclosed is a voucher for my expenses.

Thanks for including a modest honorarium.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

JOHN HOPE, II
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

July 24, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. — Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Your contributions to the Institute this summer were characteristically thoughtful, provocative and helpful, and I want you to know that we are deeply thankful. If you will let me know what your expenses were for coming, I will see that a check is drawn to reimburse you, including a modest honorarium as a token of our appreciation.

Heartiest and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Herman

Herman H. Long

July 28, 1958

Mrs. H. M. Perry
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Perry:

Many thanks for the adjusted statement on expenses incurred by State Staff personnel at the Fisk Institute of Race Relations.

Enclosed is our check #4448 in the amount of one hundred thirty-four dollars and fifty cents ($134.50) in payment of the statement.

Thank you for all your cooperation both during and after the Institute.

All good regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure: check #44448 in the amt. of $134.50.

DRAFT PROPOSAL

FISK AGENDA
State Staff Conference - 1958

MONDAY

A.M.	General Session
P.M.	State organization bull session Adopt agenda - spell out topics to be covered
Eve.	Further informal exchanges of ideas, techniques, methods, etc.

TUESDAY

A.M.	General Session - FBR, et.al. on preparing the community for desegregation
P.M.	FBR to meet with State organization personnel
Eve	FBR & HCF to meet with State organization personnel

WEDNESDAY

A.M.	General Session - HCF - Voting
P.M.	HCF to meet with State staff
Eve	HCF & FBR to meet with State staff

THURSDAY

A.M.	FBR to meet with State staff
P.M.	State staff bull session and meeting
Eve	State staff bull session and meeting

FRIDAY

A.M.	General Session
P.M.	State staff bull session and meeting
Eve	Fisk Affair

NOTE: As to content, the suggestion you made on the phone, plus something on fund-raising efforts fits the bill.

F.B.R.

Ala 32.00
Ga 47.98
N.C. 60.18

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6 0.1 8

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File

MEMO

TO: HCF

FROM: PA

RE: ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED STATE STAFF CONFERENCE

The last conference for state people cost a total of $726.50. This included Kloppe from Texas and two people each from Arkansas and South Carolina.

If all came to the proposed meeting, except Kloppe, and made use where possible of air coach and auto the ~~xxxx~~ ~~x~~ total costs would be approximately $550. If C. H. Parrish participated this would cost the Council an additional $100.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
October 1, 1959

For the past forty years the work of interracial cooperation in Georgia has been promoted by concerned and dedicated citizens who were interested in building a better Georgia for all her citizens.

The Southern Interracial Commission, organized in 1919, was the first organized group. Out of this group have come the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Council on Human Relations. Ours is the only group that includes all religious faiths and minority groups and all races: truly interracial and ecumenical.

During this period substantial progress in race relations has been made. Lynching has been abolished; greater justice has been meted out to Negroes in our courts, Negro schools have been improved, both in buildings and in salaries of teachers; higher standards for teachers have been introduced and transportation facilities provided. Discrimination in public carriers has been all but eliminated. While we rejoice in the progress in human relations that has been registered, we are far from satisfied with our present status in this field of human endeavor. We shall not be satisfied until all our citizens are recognized as human beings, worthy of proper respect and dignity, and so treated under the laws of our Federal Constitution.

Since the historic decision of the Supreme Court in May 1954, ruling against segregation in public schools, the issues of human rights on all fronts have come alive with new meaning and significance. Our Georgia Council on Human Relations proudly stands for full rights for all our citizens without discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin. To this end we carry on the work of fruitful communication between all our people with the hope of a better understanding and fellowship between all Georgia citizens.

. . . . . .

During the past year your director has been busy in various parts of the state having interviews with key citizens in five of the larger urban communities as well as in smaller cities. He has sought from these persons expressions of opinion relative to the most effective strategy to be followed in promoting better relations among all people. He has met with genuine interest among many fellow citizens. A majority of people, it would appear, wants better relations among all groups. Many are deeply concerned that our public schools be kept open.

Last October we set up goals for the year. One of these goals was to double our membership. Our records indicate that we have added 158 new members, but it is difficult to keep an accurate count of the total membership since, unfortunately, we lose members also. We now have 371 paid-up members. If we include all persons dues at least once since May 1954 our total membership is 666.

We have added two interracial groups during the year to the state Council: Columbus and Cobb County Human Relations Councils. In addition to these are the much older ones in Atlanta, Macon and Augusta.

At our last annual meeting we adopted a budget of $17,000. We have received from the Southern Regional Council $6350.00 From membership dues we have raised $1,652.50. From contributions, both from individuals and groups like churches and the GTEA, we have obtained $2,372.25. Certain small miscellaneous amounts added to these made a grand total of $11,785.70 for the year. We fell short of the amount in the budget. One of the pressing needs before this body is to find a way to underwrite an adequate amount to promote this interracial fellowship in our state.

We have strengthened our local groups by newsletters at regular intervals, keeping the members informed about events occurring in other areas of the state and the south. From our office much material has been forwarded, not only to the local councils, but also to a selected list of business men, many of whom are not members of this group, but who welcome such information.

Our state council has also sought to work with other agencies in our field of activities; such as, HOPE, Atlanta Christian Council, Georgia Council of Churches, United Church Women, Catholic Women, Council of Jewish Women and the Anti-Defamation League. These organizations, and others similarly motivated, merit your interest and support.

We joined the Atlanta Council on Human Relations in a city-wide workshop in April of this year in which more than 200 persons enrolled. It was one of the most fruitful ever held in the state.

Our Executive Committee, Dr. J. McDowell Richards, chairman, and Dr. Richard Hocking, vice-chairman, has met in regular monthly sessions which has greatly aided our work on the whole. A small but faithful membership of this committee has done magnificently in their efforts to promote the aims of the state Council.

Perhaps the most constructive work during the year has been our TELECAST program. Mrs. Philip Hammer has done excellent work in arranging for these broadcasts, securing the guest speakers and carrying out the details of these programs. So far, three notable educators have been brought to our city and state over WAGA-TV. They were Dr. John Fischer, Superintendent of Baltimore Public Schools; Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Supterintendent of Washington, D. C., Public Schools; and Dr. Omar Carmichael, Superintendent of the city schools of Louisville, Kentucky. Each of them told the story of the desegregation of the schools under his administration. Many people have listened to their stories and we trust great good has been accomplished for the cause of public education.

Need we point out, as a state Council on Human Relations, we are in the center today of dramatic events that may well determine the course we shall take as a society for a generation to come? In view of the continued suspicion among our people and a sustained tension over the outcome for public schools in our state, let us plan wisely our strategy for the new year. Let each Board member, indeed each member, feel himself responsible for this, our common enterprise of communicating across all barriers in our midst more effectively than we have ever done before.

Respectfully submitted
Walter C. Cowart

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1745 Sumter Street
Columbia, South Carolina
October 20, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

We very much liked your October Newsletter and shall certainly keep you posted on our program.

We are attending the S.C. Conference of the NAACP Annual Meeting in Greenville this coming week-end and the Workshop on Merit Employment at the Penn Center the following week-end, October 31--November 1.

Courtney Siceloff and I will be driving to Philadelphia and New York the first week in November to attend the annual fall meeting of the Penn Board. At that time, we shall hope to sharpen our thinking further relative to a proposal for financial aid, in line with our discussion with you in Atlanta.

Already I am seeking the help of resource persons in our state and am holding conferences with groups and individuals in an effort to crystalize our thinking further.

I am in touch with the staff of the Civil Rights Commission relative to recent statements in the STATE, Columbia, South Carolina that an announcement concerning the South Carolina Advisory Committee will be forthcoming shortly. We will certainly welcome a group competent in doing and/or promoting fact findings which can (hopefully) be interpreted through the mass media.

In your Newsletter you request a statement concerning the tax-exempt status of SCCHR. We made an application early in 1957. Our tax-exempt status was granted by the U.S. Treasury Department about December of that year, as I recall. If there are further questions concerning this, I shall attempt to answer them.

I read with interest about Herbert Wey's book, ACTION PATTERNS OF DESEGREGATION. I have not seen this book but judge that it would be a good one to add to our little library.

Some time ago I wrote Harold Fleming and asked if he thought books of this kind might be bought through SRC for state councils and for organizations which compose the Southern Inter-Agency Conference, thus making it possible to save forty to fifty percent of the retail price.

Shortly after that, we were given an opportunity to buy the SOUTHERN TEMPER by William Peters through the Council. If a policy has been or can be worked out on this, I should like to hear about it.

Another book which I would like to call to your attention is THIS IS THE SOUTH, edited by Robert West Howard and published by Rand McNally & Co., which retails for $6.00.

I am delighted to know that a meeting of state staff persons is being projected for early in 1960 in Atlanta. At a later date, I shall send you a few ideas concerning items which I should like to see placed on the agenda.

In the last paragraph of your Newsletter, you solicit ideas and recommendations. Perhaps what I shall say may be related to suggestions for the program of the state staff conference projected for 1960 in Atlanta.

I feel that as state staff persons, we could do a much better job if there were some way in which we could participate in coordinated planning of strategy and action against a back drop of both the region and the nation. This would not necessarily involve attendance at the Southern Interagency Conference's Quarterly Meetings as they are now set up. I think of a rather more creative type of both group thinking and planning.

As I have observed two meetings of the Southern Inter-agency Conference, the chief value of that group is helping a person to be kept abreast of developments. At the state level, we are not geared as closely to this type of up-to-dateness as would be helpful. Perhaps minutes of these meetings could be shared with us; what say you?

On this matter of being kept up-to-date, it would be helpful if SRC could develop a more systematic and regular service in line with the above, but in addition, keep us briefed concerning magazine articles, books, speakers, emerging trends, both positive and negative, etc.

Enough for today.

When are you coming to see us? It would be good to have you attend the Conference on Merit Employment at Penn Center. If you cannot do that, we shall like to have you at our fall Board Meeting, date of which will be set shortly.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS:1

The pen in sight!

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
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Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

November 4, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have starred January 20-21 for the State Staff meeting in Atlanta. This makes possible a safe connection for the meeting of our own Tennessee Council January 22-23.

For discussion at the meeting I would suggest the following; What may we reasonably expect from state officers in terms of time given? What are the most appropriate and most fruitful task, for them to perform?

Ditto for Board members. Ditto for members.

I am back on the job after a three weeks vacation. I hope you managed to have one too.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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CHARLOTTE

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LAURINBURG

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

November 6, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You can count on my being on hand for the staff meetings on January 20 and 21. Will look forward to these meetings.

Our executive committee agreed in October that the Council would pay half the net cost of my present retirement policy with the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund. This amounts to $18 per month from the Council. The policy carries $10,000 live insurance and will pay $100 per month on retirement at age 65.

Our application for tax exemption is still pending. We received word from the U. S. Treasury Department in Washington on September 29th that the application would receive consideration at the earliest practicable date. (They received the application from the Greensboro office on May 28th!).

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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~~MXBMXMXXXXXX~~
Executive Director

NOVEMBER 13, 1959

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

RE YOUR MEMO NOVEMBER 2, STATE STAFF MEETING. AS YOU KNOW, TALK IS CHEAP BUT SINCE MONEY IS SO SCARCE HERE IN VIRGINIA, I THOUGHT I WOULD SUPPLEMENT IT WITH SOME TALK.

I WANT TO SHARE WITH YOU SOME OF WHAT I FEEL ABOUT OUR PRESENT NEEDS, OR SHOULD I SAY MY OWN PRESENT NEEDS. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE SOME SHARING IN THE MATTER OF PROGRAM BUILDING AND COUNCIL ORGANIZATION. I STILL FEEL THAT THERE MUST BE SOME DEFINITE WAY TO RAISE MONEY FOR STATE COUNCILS. YOU REMEMBER THE OLD CLICHE OF PLANNING YOUR WORK AND WORKING YOUR PLAN. IF WE JUST HAD A SURE-FIRE PLAN I THINK IT WOULD BE HELPFUL FINANCIALLY.

I HAVE TALKED WITH SEVERAL PEOPLE ABOUT A MINISTER'S WORKSHOP AND HAVE MET WITH A GREAT DEAL OF ENTHUSIASM. IT SEEMS THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO HAVE LOCAL WORKSHOPS IN SEVERAL AREAS OF THE STATE, USING MOSTLY THE MINISTERS THEMSELVES AS PARTICIPANTS, AFTER GIVING THEM SELECTED TOPICS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND INFORMATION. ODDLY ENOUGH THIS IS ABOUT AS CLOSE AS WE ARE GOING TO COME TO REACHING THE POWER STRUCTURE UNLESS WE HAVE ANOTHER CRISIS IN JANUARY. I SHALL KEEP ACCURATE RECORDS ON THESE WORKSHOPS AND SHARE WITH YOU ANY SUCCESSES AND FAILURES.

AM LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING YOU DECEMBER 1 AT PETERSBURG.

SINCERELY,

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DAB/JDG

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAM 1958 - 1959

The year 1958-1959 was more effective program-wise than any year since the Council was set up in 1954. It was not that any significant steps were taken to implement the Supreme Court Decision of May 17, 1954. Rather, it was because progress has been made in creating further readinesses, through seeking answers-in-action to three questions, which are:

(1) Will the group of articulate Negroes explore with more conservative and less articulate Negroes areas of mutual concern in which they can work together, gaining unity and strength?

(2) Will a larger number of whites work with Negroes, if and when programs are developed in areas recognized as being of common interest to the total community?

(3) What are the concerns upon which Negroes, and Negroes and an increasing number of whites will work together?

Fortunately, the Council was able to plan and carry out four weekend conferences at Penn Center, Frogmore, South Carolina, which helped to pose these questions and with intensive follow-up to find some answers.

The first conference was made up of Negro leaders who explored interests and needs in the areas of education, community life, and economics. Subsequently, the Council set up bi-racial standing committees in these fields, which held several fruitful meetings during the year.

Specialized services in merit employment program building were given by Mr. M. T. Puryear, director of the southern office of the National Urban League, and Mr. Clyde Barrington of the American Friends Service Committee office in High Point, North Carolina.

The second conference attended by a bi-racial group of ministers hopefully were to have explored what might be done through the churches to implement such programs as were suggested in the first conference. This proved to be too ambitious an objective for evangelistically oriented ministers. A follow-up committee held several enthusiastic meetings during the year, and a "going" ministers fellowship in the Columbia area has resulted.

The third conference served as the annual meeting of the Council, the program of which was enriched by numerous speakers and resource persons. Workshops were held by the three standing committees set up after the ministers conference. Specific program suggestions were developed and progress has been made in each of these areas during the rest of the year.

The fourth conference focused upon citizenship, and was the best one of all. Negro leaders took a serious and mature look at the political climate and situation in South Carolina and their responsibilities as citizens. Specific local situations were factually presented and analyzed. An informal co-ordinating council has been set up which will focus upon the 1960 political campaigns, emphasizing a non-partisan program of registration and voting. It will hopefully continue also the arduous task of correlating and improving the programs of the opinion-forming organizations. Foundation support is being sought to implement this work.

In August and September, the Council assisted in strengthening the united efforts of Negroes in bringing to South Carolina Dr. Martin Luther King, in whose honor a banquet was held at the Columbia Township Auditorium, followed by a mass meeting at which he spoke.

In November, Dr. Ross Clinchy, accompanied by the SCCHR executive director, presented to the students at the Negro colleges in South Carolina, the program of the President's Committee on Employment Policy.

A bi-racial inter-collegiate group has been organized in Columbia.

In spite of the fact that three local councils "folded" the previous year, state employees and others dropped out of the Council because of the state committee on communist activity, several large contributors yielded to pressures to conform, retrenchment continued on many fronts, the Council was instrumental in seeing that a toe-hold of Negro participation was held in several local and state-wide organizations and begun in others. It has been a good year in which the sense of unity, direction and confidence have grown.

A thumb-nail sketch of program activities

Florida Council on Human Relations
1959

DADE COUNTY COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS- Concentration on Dade County bore fruit in several ways during 1959. One of these was the appointment by the County Commission of top flight persons as their representatives on the DCCCR's Exec. Comm. This is the only quasi-official body in the South, and would have disappeared two years ago had the FCHR not taken it under its wing.

FINAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN DADE COUNTY- Through our program, which used the resources of the other human relations agencies, several thousand parents met in neighborhood discussion groups to face up to the opening of schools on a desegregated basis. Teachers, through cooperation of Classroom Teacher Associations and the County Superintendent, were brought together for similar discussion groups, all with resource persons.

Youth serving agency staff people were brought together to assess their role in this process.

An "Alert" committee of carefully chosen persons was formed in cooperation with the City of Miami Police Dept. to provide citizen assistance should there have developed need for it. (The Executive Director, Bill Williams, was given the office next to the Chief on the day schools opened so that immediate consultation could be had.)

STATE LEVEL CONFERENCE- Aimed at pulling together top civic and religious leadership to stabilize the atmosphere as a session of the state legislature approached. The resultant actions by many groups played a noticeable part in slowing down the legislature, and none of the rabid legislation proposed was passed.

NAIRO INTERN PROGRAM- The FCHR was one of thirteen agencies participating in this program. We have since been asked by the University of Miami to participate in a similar program to be conducted by its Dept. of Human Relations on a semester basis.

WORKSHOPS- Three in Gainesville: one for the general community
two in cooperation with the Univ. of Florida, one of them primarily for teachers and jointly sponsored with the College of Education.
one at the University of Miami, emphasizing inter-religious understanding- a much needed emphasis in Dade County.

MAYOR'S COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE- After an effort to mobilize community support for the idea our West Palm Beach Council proposed the creation of such a body to the city council. This committee is receiving real support with secretarial assistance, letterhead, and some funds provided by the city.

RELIGION AND THE SCHOOLS In two counties this has become a live issue, with court cases contesting religious practices. The FCHR is the only agency working to maintain communication between the opposing groups, distributing helpful printed materials, etc.

SPANISH SPEAKING PERSONS IN DADE COUNTY - Following a study of what was happening to this group, largely composed of persons from Cuba and Puerto Rico and numbering over 100,000, steps were taken to implement a recommendation for an exchange program with Puerto Rico. It seems likely that teachers, law enforcement personell, and possibly visiting nurses will participate in such an exchange.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS- The FCHR has obtained approval to proceed with organization of a conference for Florida to follow up the conference held in Washington D C last May.

STUDY OF THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN THE SEGREGATION ISSUE- This study, being done under guidance of a University of Florida sociologist, is sponsored by our Gainesville Council, and should turn up interesting and helpful information about the part played by the church in Florida in this vital issue. The study will be completed during 1960.

January 1960 Vol. 2, Number 1

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING - JANUARY 22-23

THIS ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN BRINGS YOU A FIRST HAND REPORT

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville, was elected president of the Council for 1960-61. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville, vice-president; Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis, vice-president; James Stokley, Newport, vice-president; Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville, secretary and John Cheek, Nashville, treasurer.

New Board members elected are: Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge; Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville; Miss Ellen Correll, Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Rev. R. P. Richardson and Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., Memphis; Rev. Sam Dodson, Jr., Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris and Rev. Robert W. Palmer, Nashville; Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin; Neal Spahr and Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville; Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro.

At the general session Friday afternoon there were reports from the five discussion groups, several of which brought recommendations for action. The following resolutions were adopted: 1. That a Standing Committee on Economic Opportunity be set up to investigate employment policies and practises across the state as regards minority groups. 2. That State Chairmen of both major parties and campaign managers for the primary be urged to follow the Fair Election principles supported by the National Party chairmen and that all candidates and all their workers avoid all appeals based on race, creed or color. It is further recommended that Party Chairmen consider the appointment of a committee of outstanding Tennesseans of both parties to encourage acceptance of these principles in forthcoming elections. 3. That a committee be appointed by the president of the Tennessee Council to find out the legal responsibility of the State Government in respect to the functioning of the County Election Commissions.

Reports of the discussion groups are included in this Newsletter.

President Walter Sharp gave a brief report of the year's activities. He spoke of our work for overcoming racial restrictions in voter-registration in Haywood County and of other information furnished the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Civil Rights; our monthly Newsletter; our sponsorship of The Bishop's Company in performances of "Cry the Beloved Country" for integrated audiences in six communities across the state; our sponsorship in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council and leaders of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish women's organizations of a meeting of The Fellowship of the Concerned. His analysis of our strengths and weakness and his challenge for the year ahead will be reported in our next Newsletter, along with the budget adopted for 1960 and recommendations concerning the time and place of the 1961 Annual Meeting.

Mr. Sharp was given a standing vote of thanks for his outstanding service to the Council with expressions of special appreciation for the freedom and fellowship which have characterized our meetings under his chairmanship.

ROLE OF TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The opening session of the Annual Meeting featured a discussion of the function of the Tennessee Advisory Committee, led by a panel of its members,-Miss Ellen Correll, Mrs. Ben Russell, Mr. Maclin Davis and Dr. John Hope who served as moderator.

Dr. Hope opened the discussion by defining for the group the function of the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. He described it as a transmission belt of information to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to the people and to Congress. The information it uses is in large part gathered and submitted to it in writing by other organizations. It must investigate reports that voting rights were denied. The primary areas in which it has dealt so far have been housing, education and voting. However, it has no funds, not even for postage and must depend on groups such as the Tennessee Council On Human Relations for efficient functioning.

It was pointed out that the first year of the Advisory Committee's existence in Tennessee was largely spent in attempting to get and hold members, since unfavorable publicity made most people reluctant to serve. We now have four members and hope to establish a full quota soon. However, although few complaints have as yet been received, the situation in Haywood County was uncovered as a result of a discussion group in last year's Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Council.

The Advisory Committee may hold hearings on a voluntary basis. It has the authority to take action to gather facts and information and it is on the basis of this policy that it is now planning to establish sub-committees for special areas of concern.

Finally, we were assured that the Tennessee Council On Human Relations can do nothing more important than continue its efforts to aid the Advisory Committee and to inform its members about the function and responsibilities of the Advisory Committee in the effort to work for civil rights in Tennessee.

MIDDLE INCOME GROUP PRESENTS CHIEF HOUSING PROBLEM AMONG NEGROES

In the discussion on Housing Mr. Seamour Shavin of Chattanooga, Mr. Charles Hawkins of Nashville, Miss Pam Coe of Memphis, Mr. Clifford Seeber of Knoxville and Mr. Irving Hand of Nashville all commented on the difficulties facing the Negro in the middle income group when it comes to housing. Mr. Shavin said the problem was twofold,-lack of available property and lack of credit. He mentioned that even Negro insurance companies sought other investments. Mr. Seeber said that property was available but credit was the main problem. He also said that entry of Negroes into formerly white neighborhoods had caused little concern and that property values stabilized after the initial onset.

Miss Coe stated that she was reporting informally not having been prepared beforehand. She commented on the large number of wealthy Negroes moving into the suburban areas, and noted the problems of the middle income group. She stressed the large amount of Urban Renewal and reminded the group that Memphis was embarking on a large building program of schools on the theory of "separate but eqaul."

The group had no specific recommendations but felt that housing problem should not be considered as exclusively racial, but more one of human relations dependent on economic conditions, and that until there is more integrated housing, school integration must remain inadequate.

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES RECOGNIZE NEED FOR EXPANDED SERVICES FOR ALL GROUPS

In the discussion group on Health and Welfare Services, Miss Katherine Jones of Nashville headed a panel composed of Mr. Washington Butler of Oak Ridge, Mr. Joseph R. Moore of Nashville, Miss Elizabeth Jones of Memphis and Mr. Paul Anderson of Nashville. Miss Jones spoke of the great need of expanded services for all groups and said there were no pat solutions and pointed out that one of the perennial problems was whether to go ahead trying to meet present needs on a segregated basis, or whether to keep the matter in the discussion state, hoping for a more inclusive plan later on.

Mr. Butler said that all services in Oak Ridge were provided to all citizens alike and that the school was operated on a desegregated basis. Miss Elizabeth Jones, reporter for Memphis and Shelby County, described her section of the state as conservative, but that the Committee of the Health and Welfare Council of Memphis and Shelby County includes representatives of all racial groups and that progressive programs considered manageable are agreed upon and undertaken.

Mr. Paul Anderson of Nashville gave special attention to recreation. He said that some of the large questions facing the community leaders are: Should new facilities be set up as they now exist or as they are likely to be in the relatively near future? What thought will be given to making these facilities available to all, account being taken of the problems presented by the sorts of contacts involved in recreation and tensions likely to grow out of intergroup relations in this area of activity?

Mr. Moore discussed the problem of the senior citizens. Approximately eight per cent of the population of Tennessee is in the age group sixty-five or over, and there has been great concern on the part of mental health officials over the large number of older persons being admitted to institutions.

It was agreed that expressions of opinion from citizens' groups are often influential with political leaders, and that if we must work for the time being on a pattern of segregation, we should have long term aims looking toward a greater degree of inclusiveness.

REPORT OF DISCUSSION ON ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Although all the major cities of the state were represented in this group, many said they were not informed as to the range of employment open to Negroes in their respective communities. All were urged to seek such information and to concern themselves with the school curriculum with particular reference to provision of training for vocational skills essential to meet present day employment demands. The group agreed to request the setting up of a Standing Committee on Economic Opportunity to assemble up-to-date information on the state-wide picture. A resolution to this effect was prepared and accepted at the general session later in the afternoon.

It was also requested that the state office of the Tennessee Council compile and keep up to date a list of recipients of government contracts in Tennessee, since such contracts specifically forbid racial discrimination in employment practises.

There was general agreement on the importance of maintaining a discussion group on Economic Opportunity at our Annual Meeting, since it has already proved its value in creating greater interest and concern for fair employment practices. Our leaders have in mind for 1960 certain practical programs looking toward a realistic attack on this problem at both local and state levels.

REPORT FROM CITIZENSHIP DISCUSSION GROUP

Four major blocks of interest involved in citizenship rights were discussed by a group which included representation from all across the state: Negro voting, Negro candidates for office, block voting and the effect of metro-government and redistricting on Negro representation in local governing bodies. The Chairman, Rev. Cecil Culverhouse and his co-chairman, Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, had previously prepared questions which focused attention on these problems.

In general two positions were expressed by those present. One group was largely concerned with strategy, while another felt that voting and selection of public officials should follow judgements on the best qualified persons.

The question of Haywood County was canvassed thoroughly and as a result a resolution was submitted and later adopted. This was that a committee be established to determine the legal responsibility for registration and voting in Tennessee counties. Those counties most involved are Haywood, Hardeman and Fayette.

The recent Memphis election featuring Mr. Sugarmon was analyzed and personal experiences cited. It was charged that voting machines were tampered with in the effort to offset the received vote in wards where members of the group had voted.

Federal registrars came in for consideration but no clear directive was established. It was pointed out that where there was no segregation, Negroes vote like other citizens in the community. At least one person stated that equal economic ability had a determining effect on Negro as well as on white voting. When the question of Negro jury service arose, it was agreed that such service is practically non-existent except in rare cases of Federal juries.

DISCUSSION ON USE OF MASS MEDIA

Since mass media is a new field of interest for the Council the discussion on this panel was of a fairly diversified and random nature. The panel members were: Moderator, Roy A. Smith, operations manager, WLAC-TV, Nashville; Mrs. Ruth Talley, director public service programs, WLAC-TV, Nashville; Dick Battle, Nashville Banner, and Rev. Howard E. Tower, associate general secretary, Television, Radio and Film Commission of the Methodist Church.

The discussion centered mainly on the desirability for television of a higher and more educational nature which would state sharply the issues which are important to group life and which would present a more accurate image of the different cultures of which our society is created.

The problems of advertiser interference and the cult of mediocrity which seem to exist in all mass media were discussed as were the enormous contributions that mass media has already made toward illuminating the problems in our society in a most dramatic way; e.g. the Edward R. Morrow commentary on the situation at Clinton.

Although no forward resolution was offered, it was generally agreed that because of the sensitivity of mass media, particularly television, to public opinion and criticism, here was an area of interest which the Council might well incorporate into its program of study and action. Local programing in particular could be a strong influence for progress in human relations.

WRIGHT DENOUNCES POLICY OF "TOKEN COMPLIANCE" IN DESEGREGATION

In his speech at the banquet at the Annual Meeting Mr. Wright of North Carolina gave a scathing denunciation of the new Southern policy of "token compliance" with regard to school desegregation. Mr. Wright, attorney and former president of the Southern Regional Council, is now serving as the Council vice-president. In a speech remarkable for its eloquence and its beauty of phraseology, Mr. Wright warned against the acceptance of anything less than complete adherence to both the spirit and letter of the Supreme Court's decision.

Mr. Wright pointed out that it was Andrew Jackson in 1831 who originally faced and downed "nullification." It has been redefeated in our own time as have been interposition and massive resistance. Mr. Wright quoted Sandburg's statement "The United States is, not are. The Civil War was fought over a verb. Governor Faubus doesn't know this yet, but he's gonna learn."

Now the Southern states, and this includes Tennessee, have conceded that the Supreme Court must be satisfied, but only by the barest minimum of compliance. This policy, Mr. Wright warned, is one of immorality and hypocrisy and if followed will lead to a collapse of public law and morals. Shall we stop at only every twentieth stop light, he asked his audience, pay only a fraction of our income tax, love our neighbor only every tenth day? These are evil ethics, dishonest, and the law of pupil assignment is equally dishonest when it permits race to be any consideration whatsoever.

Mr. Wright emphasized the vastly magnified role of the private citizen in the Southern school program. When it is a question of where a child can go to school, he said, all of us can make our power felt. The private citizen, by urging an honorable course upon school boards, engages in action affected with a public interest.

"Whoever hires and promotes employees," he said, "whoever builds, leases and sells houses; whoever extends a welcome into church membership-all with a vision which takes no note of color-such a one in only the narrowest sense engages in privste action. In the widest and truest sense he contributes to national grandeur. Vastly more important, he strengthens the bonds which unite into the family of man all human creatures. Beyond the reach of government there exists a moral penumbra in which we all must act. But from these uninhibited acts are fashioned custom and ultimately government itself. In the field of civilities, the citizen is on his own."

STATUS OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN TENNESSEE

It was the consensus of opinion of all of those participating in the panel discussion of desegregation in Tennessee that there has been progress on the college and university level and on the graduate level. But there is quite a bit of difference on primary and secondary levels within the state.

The two bright spots in the state as regards primary and secondary desegregation are Nashville schools on the primary level and Clinton on the Junior and Senior High level. It was made clear that neither of these situations is ideal but that there is a slow process going on. The Nashville schools have desegregated the first three grades. There are nine city schools in Clinton which were originally all white and are now attended by about 40 Negro pupils.

It was the consensus of all the people from Knoxville that there will be something done there in the near future. Up to now there has been one man who was able to exert enough influence to keep the school board from desegregating. There have

been suits brought but these have been thrown out on technicalities. The school board has now decided to let the law department of the city handle the suit and everyone seems to feel that things are picking up.

Rutherford County as a county is not desegregated but last fall two Negro children asked for admission to the school in Smyrna which serves nearby Seward Air Base. When refused their parents and others were successful in obtaining an injunction from Federal Judge William E. Miller prohibiting school officials from excluding the children because of race. The part of their petition which would extend the injunction to apply to all the schools of Rutherford County is still on the docket. The school board is now using the pupil placement plan much more carefully. Placements are no longer being made through the principals, but only through the school board. Murfreesboro has its own progressive school board which is expected to have a constructive plan when desegregation comes.

Memphis is still completely segregated. Letters have been exchanged between the NAACP and the school board but nothing has been done. The Memphis school board will apparently do nothing until ordered by the court. Memphis has recently built many modern schools but all are being used on a segregated pattern.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
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Nashville 4, Tennessee

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SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 22 and 23, 1960

Methodist Board of Evangelism

1908 Grand Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee

PROGRAM

THEME: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN HUMAN RELATIONS IN TENNESSEE

Friday, January 22
Methodist Board of Evangelism

1:00 - 2:00 Registration
Chairman: Rev. Newton Malony, Chaplain, Davidson County Hospital

2:00 - 2:15 Opening Session, Walter Sharp presiding

Invocation: Dr. Lou H. Silberman, Vanderbilt University

Presentation of program: Rev. James D. Glasse, Vanderbilt University Divinity School, chairman of program for the annual meeting

2:15 - 3:15 The Role of the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Civil Rights

Panel: Members of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights--Ellen Correll, Memphis; Maclin Davis and John Hope II, Nashville; Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville.

Questions and general discussion

Coffee break

3:30 - 5:00 Discussion Groups on Progress and Problems in Human Relations

1. Citizenship. Chairmen: Rev. Cecil Culverhouse, minister of the West Nashville Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, minister of The First Baptist Church, Nashville. Resource persons: Russell Sugarmon, Jr., attorney, Memphis; Dr. Avery Leiserson, chairman of the Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University.

Secretary: Henry G. Hart

2. Economic Opportunity. Chairmen: Dr. Vivian Henderson, professor of economics, Fisk University, and Dr. William H. Nicholls, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University. Resource person: Galen Martin, staff secretary, Knoxville Area Council on Human Relations.

Secretary: Rev. Clyde C. Flannery

PROGRAM (continued)

3:30 - 5:00 Discussion Groups (continued)

3. Health and Welfare Services. Chairmen: Ellen Wallace, formerly chief of medical social work, Nashville Veterans' Hospital, and Joseph R. Moore, program director, Senior Citizens, Nashville. Resource persons: Elizabeth Jones, Health and Welfare Planning Council of Memphis and Shelby County; Katherine Jones, director Davidson County Department of Public Welfare; Paul Anderson, executive secretary of the Council of Community Agencies, Nashville, and Washington Butler, Jr., member of town council, Oak Ridge.

Secretary: Florence Teague

4. Housing. Moderator, Charles W. Hawkins, executive director, Nashville City and Davidson County Planning Commission. Panelists: Clifford Seeber, realtor, Knoxville; Irving Hand, director Advance Planning Division, Nashville City and Davidson County Planning Commission, and Seamour Shavin, businessman, Chattanooga.

Secretary: Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald

5. Mass Media. Moderator: Roy A. Smith, operations manager, WLAC-TV, Nashville. Panelists: Mrs. Ruth Talley, director public service program, WLAC-TV, Nashville; Dick Battle, Nashville Banner, and Rev. Howard E. Tower, associate general secretary, Television, Radio and Film Commission of The Methodist Church.

Secretary: Mrs. Joseph E. May

5:00 - 6:00 Reports from discussion groups

6:45 Dinner at Peggy Wales Restaurant, 1814 Broadway
Master of ceremonies, Walter Sharp

Invocation:

Music: Suite for Clarinet, Violin and Piano.....Darius Milhaud
Ave Maria... .....Gounod

Mrs. Maurine Francisco, violinist
Mr. Anceo M. Francisco, clarinetist
Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange, pianist

Address: Marion A. Wright, vice-president of the Southern Regional Council

* * * * * * * * * * *

The test of the honorable and decent citizen is his willingness to grant obedience to the unenforceable, to move in response to inner compulsions.
(Marion A. Wright in an article in New South for December, 1959.)

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.
Proverbs 4:23.

PROGRAM (continued)

Saturday, January 23
Methodist Board of Evangelism

9:00 - 10:20 Status of School Desegregation in Tennessee

Moderator: Rev. William G. Walker, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Lebanon. Panelists: Dr. George W. Redd, professor of education, Fisk University; Tom Flake, Nashville Banner; Mrs. Roscoe Strickland, Murfreesboro; Rev. W. T. Crutcher, minister of Mount Olive Baptist Church, Knoxville, and Mrs. Robert W. Poelle, Oak Ridge.

Consultant: Dr. Bennie E. Carmichael, professor of education, Peabody College.

General discussion

Coffee break

10:30 - 12:00 Business Session

12:00 noon Adjournment

The Board of Directors will meet together for lunch.

* * * * * * * * * *

If the South could at last take a fresh, honest and hardheaded look at the race problem, the gains which would accrue to the region would extend far beyond matters of race. (From an address by President William H. Nicholls of the Southern Economic Association at a meeting in Jacksonville, Florida.)

To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth,
And dearer yet the brotherhood
That binds the brave of all the earth.

--Newbolt

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

We both consider the people as our children . . . But you love them as infants whom you are afraid to trust without nurses; and I as adults whom I freely leave to self-government. (Thomas Jefferson to Dupont de Nemours, 1816)

All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protest, and to violate which would be oppression. (Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural, 1801)

* * * * * * * *

The Tennessee Council first secured an Executive Director in November 1958. We have therefore only recently completed our first year of operation. There was a skeleton organization with six elected officers and an office secretary who resigned a month before the director took office. The Council was chartered in 1955. During 1957-58 a brochure with invitation to membership was distributed from the state office; in November 1958 there was a membership of 120, although not all of these had paid 1958 dues. Most of the active members lived in Nashville. There was a well located office, small but adequate for the program. Less than half the officers and directors were active and the chief item of business at recent Board meeting had been the securing of an Executive Director, Iam told.

There was general agreement that the most pressing needs were (1) active and responsible officers and Board members and (2) program of interest to the whole membership. There was a balance on hand of about $2500 and the Southern Regional Council promised a grant of $3500; it was thought that the remainder of the budget could be secured without great difficulty. An Annual Meeting was set for January 16-17; this was thought to be the best means of bringing the organization to life again. Committees(of Nashvillians) were at once set up and all functioned actively with the January 16th deadline ahead of them,-Program, Constitutiona and By-Laws, Nominating, House Furnishing, Finance and Membership. The first four committees finished their basic tasks in time for the Annual Meeting; the Finance Committee prepared a budget which was adopted and the Membership Committee sent out invitations to membership with a program of the Annual Meeting enclosed. The Annual Meeting for 1959 is described in the attached brochure. We were pleased to have an attendance of 150 at several sessions, 200 or more individuals attending one or more sessions. We were pleased at the press notices in both Nashville papers which were accurate and in no way unfriendly, although there was no elaborate coverage. This was an important gain in publicity, since we had reason to fear unpleasant notice from one of the papers. We know of no press notices. in other state papers.

We now had a constitution suited to our needs, officers and a Board of Directors of 48 most of whom seemed likely to be active and responsible. We gained a few new members and old members began to pay their dues. The director made visits to six communities across the state in all of which some interest was uncovered and some new members found. No community was ready to organize formally (The Nashville Community Relations Conference had been organized several years before) nor did the informal groups wich publicity, especially publicity relating them to TCOHR. They seemed appreciative of help from the director and all the groups became somewhat more active locally. The Oak Ridge group, organized perhaps several years before, soon became known to us and rather closely related.

A Newsletter was undertaken and sent out monthly with fair regularity. The Bishop's Company was sponsored in performances of Cry the Beloved Country before integrated audiences in six communities. Regular meetings of Board and Executive Committee were held. A new brochure was written and widely distributed, although this was accomplished too late in the year to bring the results in Membership for which we had hoped. In midsummer it was necessary to move the office to a new but nearby location. Twenty members across the state participated in the SRC survey of the desegregation of waiting room facilities in air, rail and bus terminals.

Late in September a meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Tennessee was held under the leadership of the Council in cooperation with Mrs. Tilly of SRC and leaders of women's religious organizations. One hundred women participated in an excellent study conference led by Rev. Raymond Ferris and Dr. Kyle Haselden, assisted by six able discussion leaders.

Perhaps our most significant work was done in cooperation with the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. We sent them transcriptions of discussions at our Annual Meeting and an affidavit of refusal of registration by reason of race. We kept in touch with press notices of violations of registration and voting rights and expressed our wishes and convictions in letters to the appropriate officials.

The director was not able to take the full two months off for which her contract called, but because of sickness in December somewhat exceeded this length of absence from the office.

Our failures were at the point of membership and finance. The generous support of SRC allowed us to work on program without financial anxiety. We neglected financial and membership promotion to a degree which will necessitate maximum attention to these matters in the year ahead if we are to survive. Present prospects are that we will meet the challenge and strengthen our organization across the state.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM January 26, 1960

To: All State Staff
From: Paul Rilling

Re: State Staff Meeting

The State Staff Meeting will be held in the SRC Board Room, February 10 and 11. Sessions will last from 10-5 Wednesday, and from 9-4 on Thursday.

Staff will be housed at Bumstead Hall on the Atlanta University campus. We have reserved housing for all of you on the night of the 10th. If any of you will require space on either the 9th or the 11th, or breakfast those two mornings, please let us know by return mail. There will be a dinner for state and SRC staff members the evening of the 10th.

Please fill out the enclosed questionnaire and return it as soon as possible, in advance of the meeting. We want to compile this information for purposes of comparison and discussion at the meeting.

Several of you have submitted suggestions for discussion at the meeting. From these ideas I have drawn together the enclosed list of agenda items. If anyone wants to suggest additions or revisions, please let me know by Wednesday, February 3, before final preparation of the agenda.

It has been suggested that each state director be asked to prepare a 1 - 2 page summary of program activities during the last year. The theory is that they could be reproduced and passed out during the first day of the session. This will avoid time-consuming verbal reports. The written report could be read by each of you overnight and could serve as the basis for discussion the next day. Will each of you, therefore, either bring ten copies of such a report to the meeting, or send me a copy so that we can have it mimeographed here.

PMR/sm
Enc. - 2

ITEMS SUGGESTED FOR DISCUSSION AT STATE STAFF MEETING

1. Consideration of the changing general situation in the South.

2. The role of state Councils in these developments -- strategy for 1960-61.

3. Program emphases and goals.

4. Specific activities and techniques.

5. Use of the Consultant Service Program.

6. Organizational matters:

   a. Role of the Board
   b. Use of the Annual Meeting
   c. Liaison with state and local officers
   d. Use of state committees

7. Cooperation with other groups and agencies.

8. Local community activities.

9. Coordination with SRC.

10. Fund-raising problems.

11. Public relations.

12. Membership concerns.

QUESTIONNAIRE

You may answer either on this or a separate sheet, but please send in ahead of time.

1. What is the total membership of your state Council?

2. Do you have local chapters or affiliates? If so, how many?

3. What state officers do you have? How are they elected? For what terms?

4. How many state Board members do you have?

5. How often does the Board meet? Do the meetings rotate to different cities?

6. Do you have an Executive Committee? If so, how many members? How is responsibility divided between Board and Executive Committee?

7. Name any other functioning statewide committees within the Council.

8. How many generally attend the Annual Meeting? How long is this meeting? (one evening, one day, etc)

TENTATIVE AGENDA
STATE STAFF MEETING

February 10 - 11, 1960

Wednesday, February 10

1. Adoption of Agenda -- 10:00 a.m.

2. Program and Strategy Discussion

   a. Role of state councils, strategy for 1960-61
   b. Discussion of organizational patterns
   c. Etc.

3. Coordination with SRC -- 12:00 noon

   a. Adequacy of field services.
   b. Reporting
   c. State newsletter
   d. Other

4. Lunch -- 1:00 p.m.

5. Federal Tax Exemption Situation -- 2:00 p.m. (Fleming, Haas)

6. New South -- 4:00 p.m. (Constable)

7. Adjournment -- 4:30 p.m.

8. Dinner with SRC Staff -- 6:30 p.m. Atlanta University

Thursday, February 11

1. Program Discussion -- 9:00 a.m.

2. Use of Consultant Service Program -- 11:00 a.m. (Hope)

3. Methods of Cooperation with Federal Agencies, Committees (Hope)

4. Lunch -- 12:30 p.m.

5. Administrative Concerns -- 1:30 p.m.

   a. Fund-raising
   b. Public relations
   c. Office organization
   d. Other

6. Other matters

7. Adjournment -- 4:00 p.m.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Catalogue of Activities 1960

A. In Influencing Decision Makers

1. Through individual actions of staff and board members participated in the organized protest which turned the Little Rock School Board over to the "moderates" in May.

2. Continued to work with "liberal" forces of STOP and STEP to push School Board beyond its sterile legalistic position under Pupil-Placement toward good-faith action.

3. In personal consultations - interpreted temper of the Negro patrons to President of School Board and one lawyer for the Board; also, put into official channels more exact use of terms: "racists", "segregationists" and "desegregationists".

- brought lawyer from N.C. to consult with attorneys of record and other local attorneys on Arkansas laws of harassment.

- consulted with Negro parents on enrolling students in formerly all-white schools, also with principals involved in local critical racial situation in Dollarway District and Pine Bluff.

B. Toward Equal Opportunities and Responsibilities for Negro Citizens.

1. A great deal of time was used in getting hearing before the L.R. School Board for representative Negro patrons.

2. Result of #1 was a movement for a Negro candidate for the School Board with mobilizing of the strength of Negro citizens and attendant frustrating but clarifying exchange with concerned white persons.

3. Serious and rewarding efforts at enrollment of a star Negro basket ball player at the University of Arkansas.

4. Research by a L.R. Harvard senior on "Negro Customers on Main Street" followed by a conference with businessmen on changes.

5. Secured use of hotel and dining room facilities for Nigerian visitors to L.R.

6. Assistance to one of "the nine" Central students in effort for scholarship to a "big-seven" college.

7. With Urban League arranged "summit conference" of Arkansas Negroes.

C. In Influencing Organizations

1. Cooperated in community groups in L.R.: Community Council and Chest, Minister's Association, Religion and Labor Fellowship, State Council of Churches, Chamber of Commerce.

2. At their request arranged intercollege meeting of professors concerned over Acts #10 and 115.

3. Participated in National Methodist Conference on Human Relations; also regional and state meetings of students.

4. Stimulated into being a weekly conference of Pine Bluff churchmen; mobilized moral and financial support for Carlos E. Martin after attack by WCC.

5. Encouraged and supported project of AFSC in Little Rock.

6. Distributed copies of heretical editorials on Race by official Arkansas Catholic paper to encourage reactions of liberal Catholics

7. Served as resource for workshop on "Christians in Racial Crisis" at a Little Rock church. Results from this workshop shared at a luncheon with representatives from nine churches.

8. Did groundwork toward a workshop at local college for Negro churchmen over the state.

9. Assumed responsibility for keeping intact the interracial Thursday Prayer and Conversation Group.

D. In Distribution of Pamphlets and Documents

1. Increased use of pamphlets and books.

2. Cooperated in making available to Negroes and liberals daily digest of action of the 1959 legislature.

3. Mailed SRC research releases to key individuals in L.R.; also materials on "Save the Schools".

E. In Sponsoring Nationals under State Department Exchange Program.

F. Toward Strengthening ACHR

1. Retreat for two days of ACHR Board.

2. Cultivation meetings at various towns.

3. Monthly Executive Committee meetings.

4. Periodic newsletters.

COPY

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

January 30, 1961

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

The members of our organization, colored and white, in Annual Meeting on the day of your inauguration instructed that I write this letter. Today your message to Congress makes this even more appropriate, for this is not a congratulation.

It is a pledge and a token of the confidence you inspire. We pledge our full devotion to the unfinished tasks "knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own". We think your great powers now will join in this work, on this "frontier" as on others.

This commitment is made in high hope, the hope arising from our feelings about your leadership as President. This hope also rests solidly upon our understanding of what the President's powers for good can be in the South even now. With the available constructive forces here, we believe these powers are adequate to frustrate those foes which must be opposed "in order to assure the survival and success of liberty". In our region we are acquainted with these "foes". We think you share our sensitivity to the denial of freedom to colored citizens in this Nation which these foes perpetuate, and to the accumulated ills which this denial has spawned.

We pledge without reservations our energies to extend to all our citizens the free exercise of all the responsibilities of citizens and the enjoyment of all the privileges of citizens. We are persuaded that powers of devoted citizens can only become adequate to this purpose when joined with those of our President and his associates. We are invigorated by our hope that now they will be joined and by our confidence in "what together we can do for the freedom of man".

Sincerely,

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:ra

OFFICERS—MRS. THELMA ENGLER, CHAIRMAN • DR. TILMAN C. COTHRAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. FLOY SPARLING, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, TREASURER • MRS. ADELL WOODS, SECRETARY

STAFF—NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • JOHN W. WALKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • MRS. VELMA POWELL, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Note: At the direction of the Board, below is given a substantial part of the Report of the Executive Director on January 21, 1961.

SOUNDINGS IN ARKANSAS

This has been a short long year - short in process, long in memory. (In his report to the Board at this point the Director reviewed the moving events of 1960.) In the moving forces for better human relations in Arkansas and the South where has it brought us? Where are we in the impatient world of 1961?

Where We Are Now

A. Forces of Resistance

The forces resisting the extension of all the privileges of citizenship to colored persons obviously now are moving together. In basic strategy these forces now concur. The designers of political massive resistance, pushed by more clearly defined court decisions and orders now move over to the position of law and order, the "moderate" position, and depend on legal tactics to "avoid the consequences of the courts' orders". Thus they join those who early saw the possibility of keeping "white schools" practically white by "wise" administrative decisions in implementing the courts' orders, the original moderates and law and order proponents. The "violent" racists who found shelter for their violence in words and deeds of massive resisters begin to follow the counsel of the latter in recognizing that law and order, legal administrative cunning, are most effective in keeping colored children ("niggers") out of white ("our") schools.

In idea about race relations the three groups identified above have always been very close. They differ only in language describing the idea - crude or refined. Fundamentally the idea is that Negro persons are inherently inferior to white persons. This idea was firmly planted by the institution of slavery. It was structured firmly after slavery by social control and by the pattern of legal segregation. The idea, therefore, is subtly and pschologically transmitted by experience of individuals in the southern culture and persists even among those who in "reason" deny the idea. (As late as 1908 even scientists, anthropologists and psychologists, supported the idea; actually their conclusions about inherent inferiority of Negroes were used in briefs before the U. S. Supreme Court to deny Berea the right to continue as an interracial college.) This idea is held alike by emotional racists who want to believe it, by politicians who find it useful, and southern moderates who find it congenial or for whom no traumatic experience has ever altered it.

In motive the three groups are mixed and confused. Many violent racists are moved by the psychological necessity to maintain ego and/or social status. The inferior and superior idea is ready-made for this.

All along some politicians have been demagogic, using the situation to their own personal ambitions. Organizational politicians of the South were concerned for the future of her role nationally in politics. They advanced strategy of resistance which would keep ties strong with border states and with factions in the national parties. The myth of "states' rights" and the bogey of "federal interference" served this purpose.

Some powerful leaders in the community, sensing the fluid nature of the situation, the break-up of old arrangements and procedures - fluid by virtue of radical changes accompanying industrialization, urbanization, mobility, the impingment of national and international forces - feel a frightening insecurity. The old vehicle or "boat" in which they had moved comfortably and powerfully is not being rocked but is breaking to pieces. Unconvinced that another safe boat for the new day is possible they cling desperately to the old. They fear loss of all values and all valuables in the dynamics of change. The emotions aroused in this situation are easily transmuted into fear and hate and may be focused on any individuals or groups which may be suggested as scapegoats. Name-calling, emotive language, twisted logic effectively sway them and exaggerate their fears and hates.

Naturally, all these motives function, overlap, and mix in the operation of resisting groups acting and reacting. But, fundamentally, the idea of superior and inferior supplies a rationale for all the resisters from whatever motives they act and in whatever terms they articulate their "reasons".

B. Forces for Progress

During this year the forces for enduring progress are moving together and are increasing pressure for the extension of the freedoms of Negro citizens. Little Rock and Arkansas are a part of this closing of ranks and clearer focus on the issues.

In strategy more colored and more white citizens are uniting. Behind the students in protest the adult Negroes are consolidated fairly well. The high-handed treatment of some of their leaders by local authorities abets this movement as does the open cooperation of more stable Negro organizations - churches, fraternities, civic organizations

Some alert and active local groups and individuals among the white population see more clearly how the ending of forced segregation is integral to progress. They recognize the absence of good sense and moral good faith in all strategies of resistance, of moderates and of extremists. This new purpose to end segregation is openly espoused by

a few officials. Churchmen, ministers in particular, move toward resolute public insistence on ending segregation on moral-religious grounds, not on legal grounds primarily.

The pulling together of these liberating forces for the end of racial segregation brings educational interracial groups nearer the center of opinion and decision making.

In idea these forces for progress are still mixed and unclear. The simple idea of the unity of human beings as proclaimed by religions and sustained by science seems able to dominate the living of but few of us Southerners, colored or white. Innate depravity as defined by theologians or social conditioning as described by social scientists seems stronger than religious and moral ideals. So Southern liberals wobble and waver despite their understanding and professions. The idea of the inhumanity of segregation, the humiliation and deprivation of its victims, has more general practical acceptance among us. This appeals for benevolence or fairness. The idea of the equality of citizens before the laws, by extension, furnishes satisfactory rationale for action against forced segregation for those with a consistent legal philosophy. The democratic idea of the potentially creative role of every individual for maximum cultural progress appeals to others.

So while the forces for progress have moved together with common purpose to end segregation they are not together in idea or ideal. Many still are unwilling or unconcious victims of the idea of inferior and superior, many colored and white. Power exercised by Southern whites not only corrupts acts, it corrupts ideas and ideals, it falsifies and distorts true images of ourselves, our victims or our masters. These images fixed by history and social structure refuse to go away by command of reason.

In motives, too, the liberal uniting forces are not clear. This muddiness is a corollary to their confused ideas and diverse positions. Some, notably students, being knowledgeable children of the dynamic new age simply want freedom. To them "freedom" is not an esoteric or philosophical term. It is concrete - freedom to move, to participate, to play, to live, to work, to eat, to associate as human beings. Others in joining the liberating forces are concerned primarily about the survival, reputation, and role of the South and the Nation in our world.

Some are devoted to fulfilling their religious obligation or moral duty. For some of these to work to end segregation is an act of benevolence, for others it is active good will or love, for others it is obedience to God and the way to salvation.

Most move with caution because motives are not integrated. In a dynamic situation for those who accept change and try to direct it to good ends by good means, motives are not quickly integrated. Cherished values must be risked. Values, familiar and new, must be rearranged. Values professed but untried have to be applied.

A Glance Ahead

Two words loom large on the course ahead. They are "resistance" and "persistence".

A. The Forces of Resistance

The togetherness of the forces of resistance to desegregation, despite their inner tensions, means they feel stronger and stronger. They will continue to resist desegregation by "every legal means". They will be persistent. As the minister of some of these resisters, professional and business men, said: "I do not find them bitter. They are very determined."

The leaders of these forces have never emphasized their segregationist ideas. They have relied primarily on strategy and power. As litigation and politics have become more involved, ideas play less of a part. Interest seems to be in the "game" of law and power. Ideas are lost. To defeat the antagonist is the only clear objective.

Violent racists will continue to operate under the umbrella of the more powerful political and civic leaders of resistance - "the moderates". Politicians, the most successful ones, apparently mean to continue to stir the issue of segregation to their purposes. A notable example is Governor Faubus' strong backing of the current strategies of Governor Davis of Louisiana.

B. The Forces for Progress

The forces for progress to be successful must resist and persist, too. They must persist in united strategy to end forced segregation.

Negro citizens, students and adults, must press hard in resisting the established practices of segregation. They must challenge them in every area. They must test the limits of those practices. They must persist in methods which focus attention on the unfairness and illogic of segregation. Methods devised in 1960 must be continued, possibly new methods imaginatively created. These persistent methods of resistance to segregation must articulate clearly colored citizens' united aspiration for freedom. This necessitates that their leaders rise above personal ambitions and petty jealousies. They must close the breaches through which designing whites move and frustrate hopes. Their persistent pressure surely can unite on one high purpose, the end of

forced segregation.

The forces for progress in the white community in the days ahead must persist in an affirmative approach to all the issues confronting the changing South. They must resist with sanity all forms of resistance to change, all efforts in whatever guise to go backward. They must be more resolute in their commitment to end segregation, as the sine qua non of progress in the South, notably in education.

They must resist all movements to thicken the cotton curtain, to isolate the South. They must open all avenues for democratic ideas to enter and spread, and for enlarging experiences of citizens across every barrier dividing men - regional, national, international; religious, ethnic, racial.

In idea and motive the liberating forces must persist toward clarity and unity. The idea of oneness of mankind as taught by high religions and supported by science must be persistently pursued. It is the strong non-violent weapon with which to resist those who persist in the demonic notions of divided mankind.

It may be used to resist those who insist "law and order" is the measure of good faith, or that charity is the measure of justice. This idea, this ideal must not be lost in the game of political or legal power.

Strength among forces for progress waits on widespread acceptance of a new image of the South, a new image of white Southerners, a new image of Negro Southerners. The self-image of the South as a discrete defeated section abused and maligned by all other sections, that shrouds it in morbid self-pity seeking new defeats to enjoy, this false image must be replaced. The self-image of white Southerners as superior gentlemen, proper supervisors of the colored and depressed whites, can but paralyze all efforts for change. The self-image of Negro Southerners as deferring menials who must quietly accept an inferior role in the future of the South and the Nation all but makes progress impossible.

If liberal forces now acting together persist in clarifying idea and ideal, their motives will integrate and strength will come. Then they can persist for freedom, concrete and real. They can with merit establish a good name for the South and its cities. They will find themselves whole persons in whom divine imperatives are one with civic obligations.

Above all churchmen, clergy and laymen, must be persistent in making moral reasons primary. "This is right!" "But this is wrong, even though it is legal in man's courts!" "But, gentlemen, this is not

right even though it is all required of your office!" "It may be legal, but it is not fair!" "It is inhuman!" "It divides us, sets man against man!" "These actions vitiate the true goals of education!" These words must echo and re-echo across the Southland.

A glance ahead shows strong national forces on the side of progress toward human freedom. A new president is in the White House. Platforms of both political parties in 1960 contrast with those of 1956. Note the endorsement of Negro student protests by churchmen and politicians across the land. Strongest resisters to democratic progress scurry and crawfish. Fred Routh, former field director for the Southern Regional Council, was not simply indulging in Southern oratory at the recent conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. He was talking about the real situation when he said: "But there is an audible drum beat in the halls of history that cannot be stilled; men who value freedom march to its cadence. Today, the drummer increases the tempo and no one in the ranks dares stand at parade rest."

SRC Newsletter

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 63 Auburn, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

January, 1961

STATE STAFF MEETING PLANNED

The annual meeting of professional staff from associated state Councils on Human Relations will be held in the conference room of the Southern Regional Council Thursday and Friday, February 23 & 24. All Council directors have indicated their intention to attend, possibly including the directors-designate for the Alabama and Georgia Councils. The meeting will begin at 10:30a.m.on Thursday, and will end by 3:30 p.m. on Friday. We will make hotel arrangements for you Thursday night unless you indicate otherwise.

In advance of the meeting, by February 10 if possible, we would appreciate receiving the following information from each state director:

1) The current membership of your organization; the number of local groups, if any, affiliated or associated with the state Council.
2) A paragraph each describing the greatest program success of your Council during 1960 and the greatest problem facing the Council.
3) A list of names and addresses consisting of officers, board members and the chairmen of local groups. If you are sure we have these current names, you need not send them again.

We would very much appreciate your suggestions or ideas concerning the agenda for the state staff meeting. We have tentatively scheduled the following things:

1) Brief reports from each state and joint discussion of problems indicated.
2) A discussion, led by Harold Fleming, of future directions and strategy for state Councils.
3) A discussion of liaison and relationships between SRC and state Councils.
4) A discussion of finance and fund-raising.
5) Consideration, led by Paul Anthony, of problems of office administration.
6) Discussion, with John Constable, of New South as a program tool for state and local interracial groups.

We will eat lunch in the conference room both days of the meeting. SRC staff members will be joining us for lunch and will be available for individual conferences throughout these two days.

VCHR SUMMARIZES VIRGINIA SITUATION

Dan Bowers, in connection with the annual meeting of the VCHR, this year presented a written analysis of the state of humam relations in Virginia, 1960. This analysis received considerable attention and was particularly helpful to SRC.

The Florida Council on Human Relations is currently engaged in preparing a similar state-wide survey of conditions in Florida today.

BOB HUGHES LEAVES ALABAMA

Bob Hughes, who has served the Alabama Council on Human Relations ably since its organization in 1954, is now in Boston studying for missionary work in Southern Rhodesia at the School of Theology of Boston University. Bob is anxious to keep close to developments in the South and would appreciate hearing from any of you. Until Bob and Dottie have a home address, correspondence can be addressed to the School of Theology.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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LAURINBURG

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CHARLOTTE

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

February 1, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Here is the information requested in your January newsletter:

(1) Our current membership stands at 459. These are dues-paying ($5 minimum) members, and none are delinquent more than three months.

We have no officially affiliated groups, although we work closely with the Charlotte Council and the Raleigh Council, both of which we organized, and with the Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration.

(2) Our greatest program success may be our work in cooperation with the Charlotte Council in informing the public, and promoting discussion of the issue of whether one or two junior colleges should be built in Charlotte. Private conferences have been held with individual trustees of the college, a statement regarding the problem was sent to all the ministers in the county, and a plea for one college was made at a meeting of the College Board of Trustees. This was given front page publicity, as was a resolution opposing two colleges which was passed by sixteen Negro organizations representing over a thousand people.

Our second entry for the "greatest program success" would be the organization of a Council on Human Relations in Raleigh, the state capital. This new group has outstanding leadership and gives promise of developing into an effective community organization.

Finance could be the greatest problem facing the Council, but the outlook is favorable at this time.

So, I think our greatest problem is to find effective ways of working for our objectives. Take the problem of merit employment, for example. Should we concentrate our efforts on a few industries, and attempt to get a few Negroes placed in jobs heretofore open to whites only? Or should we concentrate our efforts on an educational program to change public opinion on the matter. Or should we concentrate on developing understanding and leadership among Negroes in order to get more qualified applicants for jobs, and more pressure from the Negro community?

Or take another area. Should the executive secretary spend more time in organizing more local councils, or should he concentrate on particular problems as they arise--the Charlotte one-or-two college problem, for example, or the sit-ins.

(3) The lists you requested are enclosed; i.e., the officers and executive committee of the Charlotte Council, and the Steering Committee of the Raleigh Council. The latter has no general chairman at present.

Will look forward to seeing you on the 23rd.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

Enclosures

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT

A Program and A Problem

A Program - The most outstanding program success of SCCHR in 1960 was held on November 1, 1960 at Benedict College and was combined with a brief annual membership meeting.

In the morning three workshops were held in areas around which SCCHR has had continuous study and action programs for several years: 1) as they relate to merit employment of Negroes and their educational opportunities, 2) community development, with an emphasis upon resource use and upon efforts to secure additional services and facilities, and to increase civic participation by all citizens, 3) leadership training, primarily for citizenship but also for effective organizational work. There were from 75- 85 participants in each group.

At the afternoon session approximately 750 persons, of whom about 400 were students, listened to addresses by M.A. Wright and Dr. C.G. Gomillion and a panel of interviewers, then participated in a general discussion. There was excellent group singing and special music provided by both the Allen University and Benedict College choruses. Enthusiasm, confidence and increased initiative were evident.

A Problem facing SCCHR is how to continue to develop programs for which we now have foundation support, which are long range in scope and also make the contribution which we must to rather rapidly emerging situations which may well become emergencies.

Now that there are more Negro organizations and professional personnel in the field there continues to be an important liaison role required of SCCHR. At the same time additional resources, personnel and other, are needed to step up services and programs with white individuals and groups.

Fortunately, the newly elected officers of SCCHR are in position to spend considerable time in helping to establish goals, priorities and programs. However, expert help is needed especially by the staff.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
2011 Grand Avenue CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

February 6, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

In response to the request in your Newsletter, we are submitting information under the topics you proposed. We are including the addresses of our officers and local group leaders. The new brochure gives the names and cities of residence of the board members. If you need full street address let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

KJ:nlh
Encl

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

PHONE CA 1-8521

Feb. 8, 1961

WM. K. WILLIAMS, *Executive Director*

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Tallahassee
DR. GORDON F. LEWIS, *President*
Winter Park
MRS. MABEL NORRIS REESE, *Vice President*
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Boca Grande
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Miami
DR. H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
Miami

Mr Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

In response to your Newsletter request in connection with the coming Staff Meeting-

1. We've just overhauled our membership records a bit, and come up with 775 members. This a bit of a drop, due to a lag as the local groups take over the membership chore. We expect to push it up considerably this Spring.

   We have just started our new "chartered affiliate" arrangement- at the Annual Meeting last month.

   At that time we chartered the following:

   Broward Council on Human Relations (Ft. Lauderdale)
   Central Brevard (Cocoa)
   Halifax Area (Daytona Beach)
   Northeast Fla. (Jacksonville)
   Melbourne
   Orange County (Orlando)
   Palm Beach County

   There remain to be tidied up:

   Gainesville
   Pensacola
   Miami
   Tallahassee
   St Petersburg

   The latter group represent groups we have started, with the exception of St Pete, but groups that have not taken the steps required by the Board for the close knit tie we are aiming for with all affiliated groups.

(2) a. GREATEST PROGRAM SUCCESS in 1960

Reaction to the Jacksonville Riot. This riot, resulting from violence precipitated by white segregationists who objected to sit-in demonstrations by the Youth Council of the local NAACP, put to the test all our previous efforts and preparations. In the very tense period following the outbreak of violence it was our local leadership which carried the ball in maintaining communication between racial groups, and the assistance of white leadership endeavoring to cope with the situation. The latter ranged from representatives of the Governor and the Fowler Commission through law enforcement groups on the scene. This incident also underscored a gap in our operation- the lack of top level white leadership, of the more conservative stripe. Had we had this, a good deal more might have been done.

b. GREATEST PROBLEM FACING US

As of this moment it is probably the uncertain atmosphere as the new Governor settles down to his job and the Legislative Investigating Committee makes its bid for publicity in anticipation of the next session of the Legislature next month. Folks had begun to emerge from their protected or fearful posture under the leadership of Governor Collins. This was solidly demonstrated in a speech made by the Supt. of Schools for Dade County last week, as he said Dade County had moved from the position of the whipping boy of the State to that of hero. Of course, there is much involved in this particular situation, and that shift will remain, I suspect. However, if the new Governor fails to give real leadership in a positive direction and the negative forces become increasingly vocal, it will cause many folks to submerge once again. Thus the gap cited above (under "a") may remain.

The Agenda looks good- I'm looking forward to the session. Will be arriving ~~Wednesday at 3:21 AM Thursday, since the next connection gets in there after the meeting time~~. If you'll let me know what hotel you're booking us into, and whether I can check in at that hour, I'd appreciate it.

That ~~that~~ connection strange & re-checked. Will arrive Wednesday, 7:23 PM.

Sincerely,

Wm K Williams

Enc List of Board

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT
Number of Participants
(Members, Contributors and Local Groups)
February 10, 1961

Active members	384
Delinquent members	136
Total members	484
Individual contributors	45
Organizational contributors	19
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	548

NOTE: Some members are both members and contributors. They are counted as members only.

LOCAL GROUPS:
The following local groups are affiliated or associated with SCCHR: -

Beaufort Council on Human Relations
Greenville Council on Human Relations
Jasper-Hampton Council on Human Relations
Rock Hill Council on Human Relations
Sumter Council on Human Rela tions

MEMORANDUM February 13, 1961

To: State Directors
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Staff Meeting, etc.

1. All of you are reminded that the SRC board has resolved that an annual audit is presently one of the requirements for SRC assistance. Be forewarned that second quarter grants will not be forthcoming until such time as we have received an audit roughly covering the 1960 year. Your check can be forwarded if you have an audit in progress or if you have a fiscal year ending during the next two months. Be sure and let us know. We have so far received only one 1960 audit.

Sent 2-14-61

2. We have received four replies so far to our request for information concerning your membership, number of local groups, board lists, your greatest successes and problems growing out of last year.

Sent

3. Those of you who have asked us to make hotel reservations will be staying at the Atlantan, 111 Luckie, N.W. We believe you will find this comfortable, if modest. The only drawback to this hotel is that it is one block away from the limousine pick-up and delivery point. If you come by limousine, you will get off at the Piedmont Hotel, cross Forsyth Street, and walk one block down Luckie Street. You will be able to see the hotel sign from the corner.

Let us know if there is anything else we need to do for you. Otherwise, we expect to see you in our new conference room at 5 Forsyth Street, Thursday February 23. I am sure you will remember that SRC foots the bill for this meeting.

P. S. and

4. Please send or bring copies of brochures, newsletters, etc. published by your Council.

L. Young copy

Mr. Paul Killing
Field Director S.R.C.

Perhaps, our most constructive piece of work in the Ga. Council on Human Relations has been with the churches: During past year.

(a) Sharing in race relations discussions, on panels etc; in local churches as resource personel - a very satisfying experience to see laymen, with little or no emotion, speaking out in a group on race relations - the discussions covered schools, sit-ins & kneel-ins.

(b) I was able to "spark" a number of discussions that led to resolutions in some instances. One in particular, was the Atlanta Ministers Assoc. That spent an hour in open forum on kneel-ins.

Here is a very fruitful field for further exploration -

2/19/61

W. C. Swart
Ex. Dir - Ga. Council.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

WALTER C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
CHAIRMAN

REV. LUCIUS PITTS
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

DR. TILMAN COTHRAN
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. DANIEL HOLLUMS
SECRETARY

MR. JOHN GLUSTROM
TREASURER

February 14, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We have four local Councils associated with us: Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and Columbus, with an approximate membership of 400.

Probably the greatest program success of 1960 was the participation of an able, dedicated executive committee meeting regularly every month with good attendance. From their hard work came the best workshop we have ever had last April.

The great problem facing us is the same problem we have always had: in some way involving our membership in the activities of the Council so that we benefit by the full weight of their moral and financial support. We have this to a degree in times of crisis and all the time from a few, but not all the membership all the time.

Although I think you have a copy of our last audit I am enclosing another one.

Sincerely,

WCCowart

Walter C. Cowart
Executive Director

WCC/lk

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR OCTOBER 1, 1959, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1960

Balance on hand October 1, 1959		$ 117.90
RECEIPTS:		
Grants-in-aid from Southern Regional Council	$5,075.00	
Memberships	1,046.00	
Contributions	4,048.50	
New South Subscriptions	116.00	
Miscellaneous	259.00	
Total Receipts		10,544.50
TOTAL		$10,662.40
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$6,157.50	
Travel	622.54	
Rent	483.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	264.89	
Books and Subscriptions	128.25	
New South subscriptions to Southern Regional Council	152.00	
Refunds to Local Councils	205.66	
Board Meetings	130.77	
Annual Meetings	283.40	
Expense of Workshop	361.12	
Office Supplies	141.27	
Printing	241.85	
Miscellenous	27.70	
Legal and Accounting Fees	240.00	
Postage	289.50	
Total Disbursements		9,729.45
Balance on hand September 30, 1960		$ 932.95

PA's presentation to State Staff Meeting - Feb. 23, 1961

DESIRED INFORMATION FROM AUDIT

- : -

I. BALANCE SHEET -- showing all Assets and Liabilities, and especially including:

A. Disposition of Funds on Hand (i.e., checking account, savings, investments in securities, etc.)

B. Allocation of Special Funds (i.e., reserve fund, project obligations, etc.)

C. Obligations Outstanding (i.e., a total of all bills and obligations due.)

II. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - for the fiscal year, including:

A. Separate listings of amount and source of income. For instance, the categories "individual contributions," "foundations," and "memberships," should not be listed together.

B. Specific listing and amount of income received from the "Southern Regional Council"

C. Specific listing of any special source of support, especially where foundations are concerned.

For the quarterly financial report to SRC - it will likely be desirable to use the same format as that used in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from the audit. Bookkeeping procedures should be such that this information is entered on a monthly basis -- with the understanding that monthly and quarterly totals are unaudited.

In reporting to the membership-at-large, and for other quasi-public purposes, a summary of the audit can be prepared; leaving an accurate report on financial operations, expenses and income, but deleting any specific information which the Board and Executive Director might feel it best to leave out.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 12, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Staff

FROM: Paul Rilling

RE: Confirmation of Dates, State Staff Meeting

The annual meeting of professional staff of state councils has been set for Thursday and Friday, February 15 and 16, 1962, in the conference room of the Southern Regional Council. The meeting will begin at 10:30 A.M. on Thursday, and end by 3:30 P.M. Friday. We will make hotel arrangements for you unless you let us know otherwise.

Agenda suggestions will be appreciated.

January 19, 1962

TO: Eliza Paschall

RE: Enclosed notice of State Staff Meeting

We would be happy to have you join us for the state staff meeting. Dates and time enclosed.

State Staff Meeting - 1962

January 22, 1962

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Chairman - National Labor Service
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Our state staff meeting here will begin at 10:30 Thursday, February 15, and end by 3:30 P.M. Friday, February 16. The sessions will be held in our conference room.

My suggestion is that you come into the meeting for an hour or an hour and a half on Friday to consider with the directors the role of labor in the whole picture and ways in which they might more effectively contact and enlist labor leadership. I hesitate to invite Don Slaiman or other labor personnel. We cannot spare much time for this topic and I don't want to make too much of a deal of it. My own opinion is that it might be better for you to have the full time to counsel with the directors.

Let me know whether you can come and whether you disagree with this general approach.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

January 25, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Rilling:

Ozell Sutton and I expect to reach Atlanta Wednesday, February 14, 8:09 p.m. Will you reserve sleeping quarters for us that night as well as for February 15? Direct us where to go when we arrive.

arrangements made

Thanks -

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

OFFICERS— THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, CHAIRMAN • THE REV. MAYNARD M. MILLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOE R. BREWER, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

State Staff Mtg
1962

Tentative Agenda, State Staff Meeting
February 15-16, 1962
Conference Room, Southern Regional Council

Thursday, February 15.

10:30 - 12:30---The Changing South, discussion and analysis.
---Changes in the Southern climate during the past year---Bill Williams, Harry Jones, Nat Griswold
---Evaluation of the role of the Federal government---Les Dunbar
---The shape of the future---Les Dunbar
---From tokenism to integration.
---New goals and emphases for Councils on Human Relations.

12:30 - 1:30----Lunch, SRC offices

1:30 - 2:00-----Discussion with new SRC staff--Margaret Long, Jim Moss

2:00 - 2:30-----Consideration of SRC mailing, circulation procedures----Paul Anthony, William Fillmore

2:30 - 5:00-----Administrative Concerns.
---Fund raising - effective techniques, foundation possibilities, etc.
---Organization and scheduling of annual meetings.
---Membership recruitment.
---Record keeping.
---Policies on payment of board travel to and from meetings.
---Liaison with SRC and other Councils.

7:30----------Buffet dinner and socializing with SRC staff, home of Mrs. Frances Pauley, 943 Clifton Road, N.E.

Friday, February 16.

9:30 - 10:00----Voter Education Project--Wiley Branton, Project Director
10:00 - 11:00---Role of Councils in broadening job opportunities--Art Levin, ADL
11:00 - 12:30---Liaison with labor groups--Harry Fleischman, AJC

12:30 - 1:30----Lunch, SRC offices

1:30 - 3:30-----Program Techniques
---Public relations, use of mass media.
---Work with youth and college groups.
---Techniques of negotiation.
---Contacts with the power structure.
---Other.

3:30----------Adjournment.

Paul

✓ February 15-16 will be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

____ February 15-16 will NOT be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

I will be most happy to have the group at my house for supper - if it would fit in the program -

I have some vague notions about agenda - will talk later -

F. Pauley
Signed

✓ February 15-16 will be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

____ February 15-16 will NOT be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

Bell Rattray
Signed

X February 15-16 will be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

____ February 15-16 will NOT be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

Nathaniel Wolf
Signed

✓ February 15-16 will be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

____ February 15-16 will NOT be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

Newsletter - aims, content (methods) of changing social attitudes. Will send any further suggestions.

N. C. Jameson
Signed

✓ February 15-16 will be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

____ February 15-16 will NOT be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

Katherine Jones
Signed
Tennessee

✓ February 15-16 will be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

____ February 15-16 will NOT be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

Alice N. Spearman
Signed

✓ February 15-16 will be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

____ February 15-16 will NOT be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

Harry S. Jones
Signed

---

yes February 15-16 will be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

____ February 15-16 will NOT be convenient for attending state staff meeting.

Evelyn M. Lee
Signed
VCHR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

NC	470	1	24/4	125 EV
Ark	204	1	34/3	125 EV mon
Va	1618	10	63/3	100 EV
Ga	400	4	36	100 days EV
SC	305	5	50/2	125 EV
Tenn	336	no 1	58/2	150 aft/15 mon
Fla	900	11	50/2	2100 days
Ala	500	10	40/3	100 EV-mon

4,838 — 43

Tennessee Council

QUESTIONNAIRE

You may answer either on this or a separate sheet, but please send in ahead of time.

1. What is the total membership of your state Council? 336

2. Do you have local chapters or affiliates? No If so, how many?
Strong cooperation from the Nashville Community Relations Conference whose present charter prohibits affiliation with any other organization

3. What state officers do you have? How are they elected? For what terms? President, 3 vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, elected by the Board of Directors for a one year term. The Nominating Committee presents a slate; there may also be nominations from the floor

4. How many state Board members do you have? 58, - two below our maximum

5. How often does the Board meet? Do the meetings rotate to different cities? The Board meets twice a year in Nashville where the state office is located

6. Do you have an Executive Committee? Yes If so, how many members? 9
How is responsibility divided between Board and Executive Committee? The Executive Committee meets twice a year at the time of the Board meeting and two other times. The Executive Committee acts for the Board between Board meetings

7. Name any other functioning statewide committees within the Council. The Nominating Committee is our best functioning committee. The Program Committee is active for a month or more before the Annual Meeting. There are also Membership & Finance Committees

8. How many generally attend the Annual Meeting? How long is this meeting? (one evening, one day, etc)
150 per session; 200 for one or more sessions. There are afternoon, evening and morning sessions, - from noon to noon.

North Carolina Council

QUESTIONNAIRE

You may answer either on this or a separate sheet, but please send in ahead of time.

1. What is the total membership of your state Council? 470
(Names dropped after 3 months delinquent)

2. Do you have local chapters or affiliates? If so, how many? No.
(But Charlotte Council has some office; pays $100 per month into the State Council)

3. What state officers do you have? How are they elected? For what terms?
Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer.
Elected annually (one-year terms) at annual meeting

4. How many state Board members do you have?
Twenty-four plus officers

5. How often does the Board meet? Do the meetings rotate to different cities?
Quarterly. Meets at High Point - geographical center of the area.

6. Do you have an Executive Committee? If so, how many members? How is responsibility divided between Board and Executive Committee?
Board is the Executive Committee

7. Name any other functioning statewide committees within the Council.
None

8. How many generally attend the Annual Meeting? How long is this meeting? (one evening, one day, etc)
One hundred to one hundred twenty-five
Dinner and evening, 6:30 to 9:30 P.M.

Harry S. Jones

ANSWERS TO ATTACHED QUESTIONNAIRE

1. 305. This number includes joint memberships. Both Husband and wife are counted as members. Also, persons delinquent for not more than three months are included.

2. Yes. Active local chapters: Beaufort, Jasper-Hampton, Sumter, and Rock Hill. The Greenville Council is also active but prefers its affiliation to be unofficial.

   Currently inactive local chapters: Florence, Columbia, Spartanburg. Crisis conditions in the community and vulnerability of one of the Chairmen caused these chapters to become inactive.

3. Chairman, first vice-chairman, second vice-chairman, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer. These officers are elected by the Board of Directors for a term of one year. They may be re-elected.

4. Fifty members.

5. The Board of Directors meets semi-annually. Additional meetings may be called.

   The board has not met outside of Columbia but once; this meeting was held at the Penn Center, Frogmore, South Carolina.

6. Yes. The 7 officers and 2 members-at-large compose the Executive Committee. Often one or more chairmen of standing committees and/or persons concerned with matters under consideration meet with the Executive Committee.

   In practice, the Board discusses broad policies and affords a wide range of view points and experiences. It leaves implementation largely to the Executive Committee and to other standing and/or special committees.

   In spite of excellent appeals and follow-up by Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Chairman of the Finance Committee, about half of the board members do not assume responsibility for fund raising.

7. Last year the Committees on Nomination and Finance were the only committees concerned with administrative matters. The following Program Committees functioned, e.d. with varying degrees of regularity: Education, Community, Economics, and Religion.

   At the first Executive Committee meeting held in 1960 on January 10th, the following Administrative Committees were appointed: By-laws, Nominations, Publications.

   The only program committees named were: Program and Education.

Either of these committees may set up such sub-committees as may be deemed necessary.

8. 100 to 150 persons usually attend the annual meeting.

The annual meeting has usually consisted of a morning and afternoon meeting.

The year before last we added an evening meeting.

Last year we met a Penn Center, opened with a Friday evening meeting and closed after the morning meeting the following Sunday. Meetings were scheduled morning, afternoon and evening on Saturday.

Arkansas

QUESTIONNAIRE

You may answer either on this or a separate sheet, but please send in ahead of time.

1. What is the total membership of your state Council? 209

2. Do you have local chapters or affiliates? If so, how many?

Only one formally organized

3. What state officers do you have? How are they elected? For what terms? Chairman, 2 Vice-chairmen, Secretary and Treasurer all elected at annual meeting for a one year term.

4. How many state Board members do you have? Thirty-four at present. Constitutional maximum is 45.

5. How often does the Board meet? Do the meetings rotate to different cities? Theoretically, quarterly. Not less than three times annually. Meetings held in Little Rock except for one year.

6. Do you have an Executive Committee? Yes If so, how many members? Nine How is responsibility divided between Board and Executive Committee? Executive Committee meets monthly and has immediate oversight of program activities, acting for the Board between meetings of the latter. Its actions and proposals are subject to review and approval of the Board. Board members have privilege of attending monthly meeting of the Exec. Comm.

7. Name any other functioning statewide committees within the Council. At present there is a committee on cultivation and finance (more or less active).

8. How many generally attend the Annual Meeting? How long is this meeting? (one evening, one day, etc) Seventy-five to one-hundred and fifty. Three have been for one evening; two for an evening and a morning.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BROAD-GRACE ARCADE - ROOM 216-C
RICHMOND, VA.

QUESTIONNAIRE

You may answer either on this or a separate sheet, but please send in ahead of time.

1. What is the total membership of your state Council?

2. Do you have local chapters or affiliates? If so, how many?

3. What state officers do you have? How are they elected? For what terms?

4. How many state Board members do you have?

5. How often does the Board meet? Do the meetings rotate to different cities?

6. Do you have an Executive Committee? If so, how many members? How is responsibility divided between Board and Executive Committee?

7. Name any other functioning statewide committees within the Council.

8. How many generally attend the Annual Meeting? How long is this meeting? (one evening, one day, etc)

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BROAD-GRACE ARCADE - ROOM 216-C
RICHMOND, VA.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONAIRRE - ATTACHED

1. THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL IS 1,618.

2. THERE ARE TEN AFFILIATE COUNCILS PLUS THREE OTHER COOPERATING GROUPS.

3. THE STATE OFFICERS CONSIST OF A PRESIDENT, TWO VICE PRESIDENTS, A SECRETARY AND A TREASURER. THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR IS AN EX-OFFICIO OFFICER OF THE COUNCIL. ALL OFFICERS ARE ELECTED FROM THE BOARD FOR A ONE YEAR TERM AND MAY BE RE-ELECTED FOR ADDITIONAL TERMS. THEY ARE ELECTED BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT AND VOTING.

4. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS 63 WITH THE CONSTITUTION ALLOWING A TOTAL OF 75. MEMBERS ARE ELECTED TO THREE YEAR TERMS WITH ONE THIRD ELECTED EACH YEAR AND ARE ELEGIBLE FOR RE-ELECTION.

5. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETS TWICE EACH YEAR IN STATED SPRING AND FALL MEETINGS WITH ADDITIONAL MEETINGS POSSIBLE WHERE DESIRED BY VOTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. MEETING PLACE IS USUALLY RICHMOND.

6. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL PLUS APPOKINTED MEMBERS BY THE PRESIDENT WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE COUNCIL. TOTAL NUMBER ALLOWED IS 15 MEMBERS.

7. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE ARE FUNCTIONING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD. STANDING COMMITTEES ARE APPOINTED FOR ADDITIONAL AND TEMPORARY FUNCTIONS.

8. THE ANNUAL MEETING USUALLY AVERAGES 100 IN ATTENDANCE. NUMBER PRESENT DEPENDS UPON PLACE OF MEETING (WHICH ROTATES WHEREVER THE BOARD DECIDES EACH YEAR). DISTANCE AND WEATHER AFFECT ATTENDANCE AT TIMES.

THE MEETING USUALLY BEGINS AT 2:30 P.M. WITH A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. A FULL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AT 4:00 P.M. AND THE ANNUAL MEETING BEGINS WITH A DINNER OR BANQUET AT 6:30 THE PROGRAM USUALLY ENDING BY 9:30 P. M.

Ga

QUESTIONNAIRE

You may answer either on this or a separate sheet, but please send in ahead of time.

1. What is the total membership of your state Council?

   400

2. Do you have local chapters or affiliates? If so, how many?

   Yes 4

3. What state officers do you have? How are they elected? For what terms?

   Chairman, 2 vice-chairmen, secretary, treasurer. Elected by Board of Directors at fall meeting. Two year terms.

4. How many state Board members do you have? 36.

   Chairmen of local councils are ex-officio members also

5. How often does the Board meet? Do the meetings rotate to different cities?

   Twice each year. Occasionally, not regularly

6. Do you have an Executive Committee? If so, how many members? How is responsibility divided between Board and Executive Committee?

   Yes. 12. Executive committee meets monthly, assumes much more responsibility, but reports to Board twice a year.

7. Name any other functioning statewide committees within the Council.

   State Finance

8. How many generally attend the Annual Meeting? How long is this meeting? (one evening, one day, etc)

   One hundred. Usually one day and evening.

Florida

QUESTIONNAIRE

You may answer either on this or a separate sheet, but please send in ahead of time.

1. What is the total membership of your state Council?

~~1~~ 850

2. Do you have local chapters or affiliates? If so, how many?

11 local chapters

3. What state officers do you have? How are they elected? For what terms?

Pres.
Vice Pres
Sec.
Treas.

all elected by membership annually, limited to two years.

Chairman of Board

4. How many state Board members do you have?

50

5. How often does the Board meet? Do the meetings rotate to different cities?

twice a year- not always same city, but doesn't really "rotate"

6. Do you have an Executive Committee? If so, how many members? How is responsibility divided between Board and Executive Committee?

12 man Exec. Comm. It meets between Board meetings, giving us a quarterly meetingon following basis:

Bd - - Exec. Comm. - - Bd - - - - Exec. Comm.

7. Name any other functioning statewide committees within the Council.

Finance
Nominating

8. How many generally attend the Annual Meeting? How long is this meeting? (one evening, one day, etc)

one day meeting- highest number has been 350.

I thought you said you got this but in the morass on my desk I found it today for what it's worth. -Fritz

Ala. C. H. R.

QUESTIONNAIRE

You may answer either on this or a separate sheet, but please send in ahead of time.

1. What is the total membership of your state Council?

approximately 450

2. Do you have local chapters or affiliates? If so, how many?

yes - ten active

3. What state officers do you have? How are they elected? For what terms?

President, 3 Vice presidents, Sec., Treas. Elected by membership at annual meeting for one year terms (max. terms 3 yrs. except for treasurer).

4. How many state Board members do you have? - 38

will be increased to 42 in Feb.

5. How often does the Board meet? Do the meetings rotate to different cities?

Semi-annually with average of one called meeting per year to meet the perpetual fall financial crisis. Meetings rotate between Montgomery and Talladega.

6. Do you have an Executive Committee? If so, how many members? How is responsibility divided between Board and Executive Committee? yes. Ten members. It serves as a "little board" performing largely same functions making interim decisions.

7. Name any other functioning statewide committees within the Council. Standing committees: "Underwritters Club", Human Relations Award Com.
Temporary committees: Annual meeting Program, Audit, Nominating, Constitutional Revision.

8. How many generally attend the Annual Meeting? How long is this meeting? (one evening, one day, etc)

About 115 persons attend for the one day program. Always at same site each year.

RESOLUTION

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS STANDS FOR THE DIGNITY OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS. IT SETS AS ITS GOALS JUSTICE AND EQUALITY. AT THIS TIME OF DECISION WITH RESPECT TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GEORGIA, THE COUNCIL STANDS FOR FULL AND VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE WITH THE DECISIONS OF FEDERAL COURTS BY INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ELECTIVE OFFICIALS OF WHATEVER CAPACITY.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS INVOLVES ENDORSEMENT OF ANY PROCESS WHICH WILL ALLOW FOR ORDERLY AND PROGRESSIVE DESEGREGATION. THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOUND EDUCATION MUST BE OPEN TO ALL CHILDREN ALIKE, AND, IN THE INTEREST OF FULL DEVELOPMENT, TOGETHER SO FAR AS POSSIBLE.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

One of the most important committees of the State Council is the Program Committee. The Program Committee is charged with originating and, under the guidance of the Executige Committee, implementing the following activities:

1. The traditional annual dinner meeting has been a source of a great deal of planning. The results of the annual meetings have varied from year to year. The annual meeting consists of all those who wish to attend and who make reservations to attend in advance. This usually consists of about one hundred people and includes most of the members of the Board of Directors of the State Council. During the past 2 years, the idea of the annual meeting has been somewhat changed. Previously we had sought to get a name speaker for this meeting, but during the past 2 years the principle part of the program consisted of reports of activities from the various local councils around the State. This served to tie in the local groups and also served to answer the oft asked question of "What are you doing?".

2. Another tradition of the Virginia Council, which is at least two years old, is the idea of having a name speaker, Dr. James McBride Dabbs and Dr. Marion Wright, during the past twoyears, who tour Virginia and make five or six speeches in strategic locations. September has been the month chosen for this because, after the summer lull each of these meetings serves as the first meeting of the fiscal year for the local council groups and gets them off to a good start with a large attendance.

3. A workshop was held by the Executive Director using other inter-agency resource people, with the theme of the workshop being "Program Building in the Local Council". (See Pages 3 & 4).

4. In program building, there is close inter-action between other agency groups in the vicinity and the VCHR. This results in speakers for local groups, and the availability of films and resource materials. Some of the agencies which have been helpful to the VCHR have been the National Conference of Christians and Jews, ADL, NAACP, Urban League, Council of Churches, ACLU Clearing House in Washington, Institute of Governmental Affairs in Washington, American Friends Service Committee andthe State Representatives of Babor. The current programs underway include:

a. State ministerial workshops using nationally known research consultants.

b. A civil rights survey in which the various local councils are making conserted studies in the following areas:
   (1) Housing
   (2) Public Facilities
   (3) Cutural Opportunities
   (4) Job Opportunities
   (5) Public Schools

I have purposely not included such things as working in areas under tension, using available literature and films for program building, and the use of name speakers in local areas.

DESIRED INFORMATION FROM AUDIT

- : -

I. BALANCE SHEET -- showing all Assets and Liabilities, and especially including:

A. Disposition of Funds on Hand (i.e., checking account, savings, investments in securities, etc.)

B. Allocation of Special Funds (i.e., reserve fund, project obligations, etc.)

C. Obligations Outstanding (i.e., a total of all bills and obligations due.)

II. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - for the fiscal year, including:

A. Separate listings of amount and source of income. For instance, the categories "individual contributions," "foundations," and "memberships," should not be listed together.

B. Specific listing and amount of income received from the "Southern Regional Council"

C. Specific listing of any special source of support, especially where foundations are concerned.

For the quarterly financial report to SRC - it will likely be desirable to use the same format as that used in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from the audit. Bookkeeping procedures should be such that this information is entered on a monthly basis -- with the understanding that monthly and quarterly totals are unaudited.

In reporting to the membership-at-large, and for other quasi-public purposes, a summary of the audit can be prepared; leaving an accurate report on financial operations, expenses and income, but deleting any specific information which the Board and Executive Director might feel it best to leave out.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Nat Griswold

1) Current membership: 229

Associated group: Fayetteville Community Relations Council
Chairman: Dr. Keith Peterson
Route 4
Fayetteville, Arkansas

2) An Effective Project

Ministers' Retreat, October 6-7, for Protestant ministers of Pine Bluff and Little Rock, two centers confronted with decisions on desgregation, brought together in a beautiful camp twenty-six ministers for thirty hours in conference and with six meals. Kyle Haselden, Thomas Pettigrew, Will Campbell, and Kelly Miller Smith as resource persons served as lecturers and panel of experts to state the issues for pastors of local churches around the question: "What Can I Do Now to Aid Desegregation?" A group of sixteen ministers of Little Rock has had a two-hour breakfast conference each month since.

A Major Block

Absence of a sense of urgency among officials, among influential persons, devout do-gooders, well-wishers, and members of our Council. This means that public officials refuse to recognize the problems and the dangers of "sitting on the lid"; influential persons simply wait until officials come to see the problem; the committed exert no constant, consistent, persistent pressures or clamor to arouse those above them in power. Members of the Council lapse into inertia and apparent indifference at the first calm, even though that calm is at the eye of a social hurricane. Having eyes they see not, ears they hear not that "we have less than ten years to put our house in order".

3) Chm.: Rev. Charles C. Walker, 1216 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark.
V.chm.: Mrs. Joe R. Brewer, Route 1, Box 314, Scott, Arkansas
V.chm.: Rev. Maynard M. Miller, 714 W. Grand, Hot Springs, Ark.
Secy.: Mrs. Woodbridge E. Morris, 301 Ridgeway, Little Rock, Ark.
Treas.: Dr. William H. Townsend, 507 West 31st St., Little Rock, A rk.
Exec. Com.: Mrs. Jesse B. Woods, 1919 Ringo, Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Mike Willis, Route 3, Box 564, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. E. M. Sparling, Route 5, Box 425, Hot Springs, Ark.
Mr. W. M. Phillips, Box 25, A.M.& N. College, Pine Bluff
Mr. Worth Long, 607 W. 10th St., Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. Kyle Engler, 836 N. Highland, Fayetteville, Ark.
Rev. C. S. Cartwright, 4724 Hillcrest, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. W. Floyd Bates, 125 Atkins St., No. Little Rock, Ark.
Board: Miss Parma Basham, #14 Longfellow Lane, Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Wiley Branton, P. O. Box 426, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Dr. R. F. Bryant, 1112 Linden, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Mr. J. Edwin Carothers, Box 502, A & M College, College Heights, Ark.
Miss Minnie Dawkins, Philander Smith College, Little Rock
Mr. Don Franks, 730 W. Maple, Fayetteville, Ark.
Mrs. E. D. Galloway, 205 So. Ridge Rd., Little Rock, Ark.

I. Current Membership 460

Local Groups: Member Chapter of Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Nashville Community Relations Conference
Chattanooga Community Relations Conference
Oak Ridge Community Relations Council
Knoxville Area Human Relations Conference

II. Program Success

A. Orderly, non-violent desegregation of public schools in Knoxville and Knox County, and Davidson County (Nashville) Schools. The latter took place on January 23, but preparatory work was done in 1960. Desegregation of University of Tennessee at all levels.

B. Settling of sit-ins and opening of lunch counters in Nashville and Knoxville. The open meeting in Nashville attended by 500 was especially successful.

C. General "fringe benefits" such as desegregation of libraries, museums, zoo etc. in Memphis, and 22 museums and art gallaries in Nashville area.

D. Founding of Memphis Chapter. State meeting in Knoxville. Level of program and participation.

Problems

Determination of strategy for:

1. Council's keeping in touch with entire community as we move toward broadened participation.
2. Break through from traditional support almost entirely from college and church related groups.
3. Stabilization of financial support.

III. The Rev. James D. Glasse, President
Divinity School
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

The Rev. John Charles Mickle
762 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Herman H. Long
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

James Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Mrs. John C. Hull
1616-17th Avenue North
Nashville 8, Tennessee

John H. Cheek, Jr.
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

June 5, 1956

(Dictated May 23)

Mrs. Mollie Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

FOR: TENNESSEE COUNCIL OFFICE FILES

Dear Mrs. Todd:

The Executive Committee of SRC, at a meeting April 20-21, considered as best it could without the presence of Counsel what would be a wise course for the several state organizations anent any existing or future state legislation restrictive of freedom of voluntary association. That's a clumsy way of saying that they considered what we ought to do if, as in Louisiana, statutes are on the books or come on the books requiring voluntary organizations (of which your group is one) to jump through queer hoops. In Louisiana, you remember, the NAACP was put under penalties (perhaps removable in federal court) for failure to comply with a statute of the early 1920s requiring voluntary organizations to file lists of their members. Originally it was an anti-Ku Klux Klan act.

The Executive Committee said that the staff of SRC should query Counsel as to whether it would be wisest to have Counsel in Atlanta examine the statute books state by state and see whether any of you had queer hoops you were required to jump through; or whether it would be best for each state organization to obtain the advice of local Counsel.

I queried SRC's new general Counsel, Mr. Joseph Haas.

Today he came back with a strong opinion that it would be much better if the state organizations consulted Counsel locally.

> In this particular field, the legislation, of course, is quite restrictive and in many cases punitive. Local counsel in each State will be far better able, on the basis of knowledge of the local temperament, and more particularly of the attitudes of the judges before whom the matters might come up for hearing, to give sound advice in order to insure that the local Chapter complies with the spirit as well as the letter of the legislation.

> It is awfully easy for counsel in Atlanta to unwittingly ascend to the Olympian heights when issuing an opinion, whereas local counsel will bring to focus on the problem their own experience and understanding of the practical aspects of the situation.

I had told Mr. Joseph Haas that it was my supposition that most of the state organizations had only sketchy access to legal advice. So Mr. Haas's opinion is with knowledge of that situation in hand.

Wherefore I ask you to avail yourself of local legal advice by careful arrangement, and to get your local Counsel to tell you whether you are up against any queer state statutes. For instance, there is the North Carolina oddity requiring organizations that raise money to register and file certain reports. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations duly complied.

We have no way of assisting you toward fees for Counsel. I think nearly all of you can find volunteer Counsel who will tell you the facts.

Will you write me by July 1st what the situation is in your state?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
~~Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/st~~

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

June 4, 1956

Mr. Routh:

Dr. Mitchell asked me to check with you re whom to send this letter to in Tennessee? New State Chairman.

Mrs. Mollie Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tenn.

marked: For Tenn. Council office files.

June 15, 1956

Mr. John H. Marion
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Jack:

This is to remind you of my letter to you of May 23rd about compliance with state statutes, which wanted a report from you by July 1st.

If you have sent it, all praises! If you haven't, please prepare.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 23, 1956

Mr. John H. Marion
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Jack:

The Executive Committee of SRC, at a meeting April 20-21, considered as best it could without the presence of Counsel what would be a wise course for the several state organizations anent any existing or future state legislation restrictive of freedom of voluntary association. That's a clumsy way of saying that they considered what we ought to do if, as in Louisiana, statutes are on the books or come on the books requiring voluntary organizations (of which your group is one) to jump through queer hoops. In Louisiana, you remember, the NAACP was put under penalties (perhaps removable in federal court) for failure to comply with a statute of the early 1920s requiring voluntary organizations to file lists of their members. Originally it was an anti-Ku Klux Klan act.

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Will you write me by July 1st what the situation is in your state?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

June 15, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

This is to remind you of my letter to you of May 23rd about compliance with state statutes, which wanted a report from you by July 1st.

If you have sent it, all praises! If you haven't, please prepare.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 23, 1956

Reverend Edwin G. Kloppe
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

June 15, 1956

Mrs. Alice Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

This is to remind you of my letter to you of May 23rd about compliance with state statutes, which wanted a report from you by July 1st.

If you have sent it, all praises! If you haven't, please prepare.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 15, 1956

Mrs. Alice Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

This is to remind you of my letter to you of June 4th

May 23, 1956

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

The Executive Committee of SRC, at a meeting April 20-21, considered as best it could without the presence of Counsel what would be a wise course for the several state organizations anent any existing or future state legislation restrictive of freedom of voluntary association. That's a clumsy way of saying that they considered what we ought to do if, as in Louisiana, statutes are on the books or come on the books requiring voluntary organizations (of which your group is one) to jump through queer hoops. In Louisiana, you remember, the NAACP was put under penalties (perhaps removable in federal court) for failure to comply with a statute of the early 1920s requiring voluntary organizations to file lists of their members. Originally it was an anti-Ku Klux Klan act.

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Will you write me by July 1st what the situation is in your state?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

June 15, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

This is to remind you of my letter to you of June 4th about compliance with state statutes, which wanted a report from you by July 1st.

If you have sent it, all praises! If you haven't, please prepare.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 4, 1956

(Dictated May 23rd)

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

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Will you write me by July 1st what the situation is in your state?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

June 15, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

This is to remind you of my letter to you of May 23rd about compliance with state statutes, which wanted a report from you by July 1st.

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June 15, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

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63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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Mr. Robert E. Hughes
Moore Building, Room 206
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

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Mr. Nat Griswold
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
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March 8, 1955

Mr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

You were here at the meeting of the Executive Committee February 17th.

You remember the discussion of tax-exemption for the state organizations.

Paul Christopher suggested that perhaps it would be well if Tennessee or Kentucky proceeded early with this. I agree. Obviously Tennessee isn't yet in position to apply.

Will you therefore talk with Tydings and with Mrs. Dagen and try to get this begun and pushed along vigorously. It's merely a matter of getting in touch with your Louisville U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue's proper official, seeing your lawyer, and drafting an application in approved form. But PLEASE LET US SEE YOUR APPLICATION BEFORE IT IS SENT IN TO THE GOVERNMENT.

OTHER PLEASE -- do make it move.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Form 1023
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
(Revised April 1953)

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

FOR USE OF RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, OR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CLAIMING EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX UNDER SECTION 101(6) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

(To be made only by a principal officer of the organization claiming the exemption)

January 28, 1957
(Date)

I, (Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman (Name of declarant), declare under the penalties of perjury that I am the Executive Director (Title of declarant—as president, secretary, etc.) of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations (Full name of organization), located at 1508 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina (Complete address, including street and number—post office box, etc.), and that the following answers and statements, including all statements attached hereto, are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. Is the organization incorporated? no (Yes or no) If so, under the laws of what State? _____ (Name of State) When? _____ (Date of incorporation) If not incorporated, state the manner of organization and the date thereof _____

2. Is the organization the outgrowth or continuation of any form of predecessor? yes (Yes or no) If so, state the name of such predecessor, the period during which it was in existence and submit copies of all papers by which the transfer of assets, if any, was effected. S. C. Committee on Interracial Cooperation 1920-194 S. C. Division of the Southern Regional Council 5 1945-1954

3. Has the organization filed Federal income tax returns? no (Yes or no) If so, state return form number and year or years. _____

4. State briefly the specific purposes for which the organization was formed. (Do not quote from, or make reference to, the articles of incorporation or bylaws for this purpose.) To study and report the results on the status of human relations among the people of South Carolina, to promote harmony, understanding and equality of opportunity among all the people of this State through education, joint discussion and research to discover and increase the knowledge of the scientific, sociological and psychological bases for better human relations.

16—16127-6

5. Is the organization authorized to issue capital stock? no (Yes or no) If so, state (1) the class or classes of such stock, (2) the number and par value of shares of each class outstanding, and (3) the consideration paid for outstanding shares _____

6. If capital stock is outstanding, state whether any dividends or interest has been or may be paid thereon no (Yes or no) If so, give facts in detail _____

7. If any distribution of corporate property of any character has ever been made to shareholders or members, attach hereto a separate statement containing full details thereof, including (1) amounts or value, (2) source of funds or property distributed, and (3) basis of and authority for distribution.

8. State all sources from which the organization's income is derived (1) Southern Regional Council, Inc. (2) Memberships (3) Contributions

9. Does any part of the receipts represent payment for services of any character rendered by the organization? yes (Yes or no) If so, explain in detail Explanation attached, see supplement #1 answer to question 9.

10. State all the activities in which the organization is presently engaged. (Explain in detail, each fund-raising activity and each business enterprise engaged in, accompanied by copies of all agreements, if any, with other parties for the conduct of that business. Attach additional sheets as required.—See footnote.) See supplement #2 answer to question 10.

11. What, if any, specific activities of the organization have been discontinued? (Explain fully, giving dates of commencement and termination and the reason for discontinuance.) none

12. Is the organization now, or has it ever been, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise either advocating or opposing pending or proposed legislation? no (Yes or no) If so, furnish a detailed explanation of such activities, and furnish copies of literature, if any, distributed by the organization. (Use additional sheets as required—See footnote.)

13. (a) For what purposes, other than in payment for services rendered or supplies furnished, are the organization's funds expended? Expenses of operation only.

(b) If any payments are made to members or shareholders for services rendered the organization, attach a separate statement showing the amounts so paid and the character of the services rendered.
Supplement #3. answer to 13b.

14. Does any part of the net income of the organization inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual?

15. If the organization is a hospital, attach a separate statement showing the number of days of treatment of (1) full-pay patients, (2) part-pay patients, and (3) charity patients (admitted as such) during the last complete year of operation.

16. In the event of the dissolution of the organization, what disposition would be made of its property? As indicated in Article X of the By-Laws, "so much of the property as was secured by position of the Southern Regional Council.

17. After July 1, 1950, did—
The creator of your organization, or
A contributor to your organization, or
A brother or sister (whole or half blood), spouse, ancestor, or lineal descendant of such creator or contributor, or
A corporation owned (50 percent or more of voting stock or 50 percent or more of value of all stock) directly or indirectly by such creator or contributor

(a) Borrow any part of your income or corpus? . . . . . no (Yes or no)

(b) Receive any compensation for personal services from you? . . . . . no (Yes or no)

(c) Have any part of your services made available to him? . . . . . no (Yes or no)

(d) Purchase any securities or other property from you? . . . . . no (Yes or no)

(e) Sell any securities or other property to you? . . . . . no (Yes or no)

(f) Have any part of your income or corpus diverted to him by any transaction? . . . . . no (Yes or no)

If answer to any question is "yes," attach detailed statement.

18. Attach to this application:

(1) A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation;

(2) A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the last complete year of operation;

(3) If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or

If not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document setting forth your aims and purposes;

(4) A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations;

(5) A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property.

19. If exemption is claimed as an exclusively educational organization and a regular curriculum and faculty are not normally maintained and a regularly organized body of pupils or students is not normally in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on, there should be attached specimen copies of any books, pamphlets, leaflets, or other printed matter issued or distributed during the latest complete year of operations.

(Signature of officer making declaration)

(If the space provided for the insertion of information or data under any of the above questions is inadequate for the purposes, additional sheets may be used which should be properly identified and securely attached hereto.)

IMPORTANT

A mere claim or contention by an organization that it is exempt from income tax under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts will not relieve the organization from filing income tax returns and paying the tax. Unless the Commissioner has determined that an organization is exempt, it must prepare and file a complete income tax return for each taxable year of its existence. Accordingly, every organization that claims to be exempt should furnish the information and data specified herein, together with any other facts deemed material to the question, with the least possible delay, in order that the Commissioner can determine whether or not it is exempt. As soon as practicable after the information and data are received, the organization will be advised of the Commissioner's determination, and, the annual returns which will be required.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—10187-3

Supplement #1
Answer to question 9

Out of each membership fee paid the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, $2.00 is paid to Southern Regional Council for a subscription to New South, which is published monthly. Student rates on New South for six months were originally $.50 and later advanced to $1.00. Occasionally subscriptions to New South have veen placed in the name of a donor and/or some person whose education, in matters covered by New South, was believed to be important. Purchase of additional copies of a single issue have been made for mailing to a list prepared because of known or believed interest in the contents of the particular issue being distributed.

Also, since October 1956 receipts have covered the services of the office secretary. It is by her that the bookkeeping correspondence, occasional letter to all members, duplication (when needed) and dissemination of educational materials is done.

Supplement #2
Answer to question 10

(1) Provide a program service in human relations matters for members-at-large of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, for local councils on human relations and for any individual or group requesting same.

(2) Collect for distribution, loan and/or study newspaper clippings, magazine articles, pamphlets and books in line with purpose of organization as stated in #7 above.

(3) Extend lines of communication on an inter-racial, inter-faith, and interdenominational basis by assisting with the organization of local human relations councils and with such intercultural contacts as may be encouraged through other agencies and organizations at the community and/or state level.

(4) Hold educational meetings
   a. Twice annually at the State level
   b. One state-wide leadership training workshop
   c. One district program planning workshop

(5) Try to create awareness of problems as they arise; e.g., threats to academic freedom, growing trend toward violence and lack of respect for law and order, etc.

Copy (Keep)

U. S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service
District Director
Columbia South Carolina
December 27, 1957

In reply Refer to
AIF:EWS:ep

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purpose for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

It will not be necessary for you to file the annual return of information, form 990-A, generally required of organizations exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as you come within the specific exceptions contained in Section 6033(a) of the Code.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computin their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Bequests, legacies, devises, or transfers, to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the net estate of a decedent for estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by section 2055 and section 2106(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. Gifts of property to you are deductible in computing net gifts for gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided in section 2522(a)(2) and section 2522(b)(2) and (3) of the code.

No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exempt on certificare in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees but have not filed a waiver certificate you should take the matter up with this office. Tax liability is not incurred by you under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act by virture of section 3306(c) (8) of such Act.

Very truly yours,

H. K. McLeod
Acting District Director

By:
William W. Lumb, Chief, Audit Division

CONSTITUTION

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(as modified in annual meeting, 1957)

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is Arkansas Council on Human Relations; a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Arkansas an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Section 1. Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations may become a member.
Section 2. Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

Article IV
Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notices of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.
Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.
Section 3. There may be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.
Section 4. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, secretary, executive director and such other employed personnel as the executive committee may designate. They shall do

the customary work of these offices. All except the executive director shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen, treasurer and secretary shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

Article VI
Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of a Board of Directors. The Board shall consist of 15 to 45 members, serving three year terms. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive director two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Board of Directors shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

Article VII
Committees

The Board of Directors shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board in fund raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

The affairs of the organization between meeting of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and two to six Board members elected at the fall meeting.

The Executive Committee may fill vacancies between Board of Directors meetings. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article VIII
Executive Staff

The executive director and other executive staff personnel shall be selected by the Board of Directors. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

Article IX
Cooperation

This council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South; especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article X
Amendments

These By-laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose.

Article XI
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence any pending legislation.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

Feb 2, 1959

TO: SRC's Legal Counsel,
Mr. Joseph Haas

Re: Status of tax exemption of state organizations.

Alabama--has not applied. Now has.

Arkansas--studying the matter. Now has

Florida--has prepared but not submitted request.

Georgia--submitted request; refused; under appeal.
will be appeal Shortly

Kentucky--has tax exemption.

Louisiana--organization not active;no reuest.

Mississippi--organization not related to SRC.

N.Carolina--has applied, no report, yet.

S.Carolina--has tax exemption.

Tennessee--studying matter.

Texas--has tax exemption.

Virginia--has applied, no report yet. now has gotten

In your opinion is there any valid legal reason why we should not urge thos organizations who have not applied to do so ?

Fred Routh

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES 1934

FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 24 NUMBER 125

Washington, Friday, June 26, 1959

Title 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 24—FORMAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT TO CERTAIN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Range Conservationist

Section 24.15 is amended as set out below.

§ 24.15 Range Conservationist, GS-454-5-15.

(a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants for all Range Conservationist positions must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in range management or range conservation, or in a closely related subject-matter field of agriculture or science such as agronomy, animal husbandry, botany, forestry, soil conservation, soils, or wildlife management. This course of study must have included at least 30 semester hours of course-work in the animal sciences, plant sciences, and soils, with at least 3 semester hours in plant taxonomy or systematics, 3 semester hours in soils or geology (or equivalent course-work), 3 semester hours in plant or range ecology, and 6 semester hours in range management or range conservation.

(ii) Course-work in an accredited college or university with major study in range management or range conservation, or in a closely related subject-matter field of agriculture or science, such as agronomy, animal husbandry, botany, forestry, soil conservation, soils, or wildlife management which included at least 30 semester hours of course-work in the animal sciences, plant sciences, and soils, with at least 3 semester hours in plant taxonomy or systematics, 3 semester hours in soils or geology (or equivalent course-work), 3 semester hours in plant or range ecology, and 6 semester hours in range management or range conservation, plus enough additional experience, or education, to total 4 years of education and experience or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional education or experience must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours of course-work, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for Range Conservationist, GS-454-5-15, positions in the Soil Conservation Service, must show that the required 30 semester hours of course-work described in subdivision (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph included at least 3 semester hours in plant taxonomy or systematics, 3 semester hours in soils, 3 semester hours in plant or range ecology, 3 semester hours in animal nutrition or feeds and feeding, and 6 semester hours in range management or range conservation.

(b) *Duties.* (1) Range Conservationists perform various kinds of professional and scientific work in connection with the proper conservation, development, management, and utilization of ranges and rangelands and related resources; and the stabilization of the livestock industry that is dependent upon the ranges and rangelands for its existence. The duties of these positions involve such things as the making and interpreting of range surveys to determine vegetative composition and usability; assessing the ecological implications of these findings; and the development and execution of programs designed to conserve and utilize range resources properly.

(2) Range Conservationists in the Soil Conservation Service approach this general problem from the standpoint of the livestock producer and the duties of these positions also involve the solving of problems which are related to the year round management of livestock as well as the conservation and management of the range and its resources.

(c) *Knowledges and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed without a sound basic knowledge of

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FEDERAL REGISTER

Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following official Federal holidays, by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C., ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President. Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

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CFR SUPPLEMENTS

(As of January 1, 1959)

The following supplement is now available:

Title 17 ($0.70)

Previously announced: Title 3, 1958 Supp. ($0.35); Titles 4–5 ($0.50); Title 6 ($1.75); Title 7, Parts 1–50 ($4.00); Parts 51–52 ($6.25); Parts 53–209 ($5.50); Parts 210–899 ($2.50); Parts 900–959 ($1.50); Part 960 to end ($2.25); Title 8 ($0.35); Title 9 ($4.75); Titles 10–13 ($5.50); Title 14, Parts 1–39 ($0.55); Parts 40–399 ($0.55); Part 400 to end ($1.50); Title 15 ($1.00); Title 16 ($1.75); Title 18 ($0.25); Title 19 ($0.75); Title 21 ($1.00); Titles 22–23 ($0.35); Title 24 ($4.25); Title 25 ($0.35); Title 26, Parts 1–79 ($0.20); Parts 80–169 ($0.20); Parts 170–182 ($0.20); Part 300 to end, Title 27 ($0.30); Title 26 (1954) Parts 1–19 ($3.25); Parts 20–221 ($3.00); Part 222 to end ($2.75); Titles 28–29 ($1.50); Titles 30–31 ($3.50); Title 32, Parts 1–399 ($1.50); Parts 400–699 ($1.75); Parts 700–799 ($0.70); Parts 800–1099 ($2.50); Part 1100 to end ($0.35); Title 32A ($0.40); Title 33 ($1.50); Titles 35–37 ($1.25); Title 38 ($0.55); Title 39 ($0.70); Titles 40–42 ($0.35); Title 43 ($1.00); Titles 44–45 ($0.60); Title 46, Parts 1–145 ($1.00); Parts 146–149, 1958 Supp. 2 ($1.50); Part 150 to end ($0.50); Title 47, Parts 1–29 ($0.70); Part 30 to end ($0.30); Title 49, Parts 1–70 ($0.25); Parts 71–90 ($0.70); Parts 91–164 ($0.40); Part 165 to end ($1.00); Title 50 ($0.75)

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the fundamental biological and plant sciences and specific training in plant identification, plant ecology, and range management; and, for positions in the Soil Conservation Service, specific training in animal husbandry. These duties require exacting and detailed knowledge and training, for appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scentific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, and to manage range resources and livestock wisely. The knowledges and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well equipped laboratories, and thoroughly trained instructors who can give expert guidance and evaluate progress competently.

(Sec. 11, 58 Stat. 390; 5 U.S.C. 860)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] WM. C. HULL,
Executive Assistant.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5233; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:52 a.m.]

Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter IV—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR BARLEY CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties are hereby added to the list of counties published March 19, 1959, which were designated for barley crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

IDAHO

Bonneville.	Madison.
Cassia.	Minidoka.
Fremont.	Twin Falls.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. MCCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5300; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR COMBINED CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for combined crop insurance for the 1960 crop year. The crops on which insurance is offered are shown opposite the name of the county.

ARKANSAS

State and county	*Crop(s)*
Arkansas	Cotton, Rice, Soybeans.

ILLINOIS

Jasper	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat.

IOWA

Delaware	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Emmett	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Howard	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Humboldt	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Ida	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Tama	Corn, Soybeans.
Union	Corn, Soybeans.
Warren	Corn, Soybeans.
Winnebago	Corn, Soybeans.
Worth	Corn, Soybeans.

KANSAS

Bourbon	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat.
Cherokee	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat.
Franklin	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat.
Linn	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat.
Montgomery	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat.

LOUISIANA

St. Martin	Cotton, Rice.
Vermilion	Cotton, Rice.

MICHIGAN

Gratiot	Dry Edible Beans, Corn, Oats, Soybeans, Wheat.
Jackson	Corn, Oats, Wheat.

MINNESOTA

Dakota	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Goodhue	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Kandiyohi	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
McLeod	Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Stearns	Barley, Corn, Oats, Soybeans.
Stevens	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Soybeans.
Swift	Corn, Soybeans, Flax, Oats.

MISSOURI

Audrain	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat.

NEBRASKA

State and county	*Crop(s)*
Antelope	Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat.
Pawnee	Corn, Wheat.
Washington	Corn, Soybeans, Wheat.

NORTH DAKOTA

Barnes	Barley, Flax, Oats, Rye, Wheat.
Dickey	Barley, Flax, Oats, Wheat.
Grand Forks	Barley, Flax, Oats, Wheat.
La Moure	Barley, Flax, Oats, Wheat.
Pierce	Barley, Flax, Oats, Rye, Wheat.
Ransom	Barley, Flax, Oats, Wheat.
Richland	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, Wheat.
Sargent	Barley, Flax, Oats, Wheat.
Steele	Barley, Flax, Oats, Wheat.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lebanon	Corn, Barley, Wheat.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bon Homme	Barley, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat.
Day	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Rye, Wheat.
Deuel	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, Wheat.
Hamlin	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, Wheat.
Hutchinson	Barley, Corn, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, Wheat.
Kingsbury	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Wheat.
Lake	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, Wheat.
McCook	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, Wheat.
Miner	Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

TENNESSEE

Franklin	Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat.

WISCONSIN

Fond du Lac	Barley, Corn, Oats.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. MCCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5301; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR CORN CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for corn crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

COLORADO

Morgan.	Weld.

ILLINOIS

Adams.	Fayette.
Bond.	Fulton.
Carroll.	Greene.
Cass.	Jasper.
Christian.	Jersey.
Clinton.	Livingston.
Douglas.	McDonough.
Effingham.	McLean.

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Macoupin.
Madison.
Mason.
Menard.
Monroe.
Montgomery.
Morgan.
Pike.
St. Clair.
Sangamon.
Schuyler.
Scott.
Shelby.
Tazewell.
Vermilion.

INDIANA

Allen.
Blackford.
Boone.
Carroll.
Clinton.
Clay.
Decatur.
DeKalb.
Delaware.
Fountain.
Howard.
Huntington.
Jackson.
Johnson.
Kosciusko.
Madison.
Marshall.
Miami.
Montgomery.
Noble.
Pulaski.
Randolph.
Ripley.
Rush.
Shelby.
Sullivan.
Vigo.
Wayne.
Wells.
Whitley.

IOWA

Adair.
Audubon.
Boone.
Buchanan.
Buena Vista.
Calhoun.
Carroll.
Cass.
Cerro Gordo.
Chickasaw.
Clay.
Clayton.
Crawford.
Delaware.
Emmett.
Fayette.
Floyd.
Franklin.
Fremont.
Guthrie.
Hancock.
Hardin.
Howard.
Humboldt.
Ida.
Jones.
Linn.
Lyon.
Madison.
Mitchell.
O'Brien.
Osceola.
Polk.
Poweshiek.
Shelby.
Sac.
Sioux.
Story.
Tama.
Union.
Warren.
Washington.
Webster.
E. Pottawattamie.
W. Pottawattamie.
Winnebago.
Winneshiek.
Worth.

KANSAS

Atchison.
Bourbon.
Brown.
Franklin.
Jackson.
Linn.
Marshall.
Nemaha.
Washington.

MARYLAND

Kent.

MICHIGAN

Branch.
Calhoun.
Gratiot.
Hillsdale.
Jackson.
Kalamazoo.
Lenawee.
Monroe.
Saginaw.
St. Clair.
St. Joseph.

MINNESOTA

Blue Earth.
Brown.
Chippewa.
Cottonwood.
Dakota.
Dodge.
Faribault.
Goodhue.
Jackson.
Kandiyohi.
Lincoln.
Lyon.
McLeod.
Martin.
Meeker.
Mower.
Murray.
Nicollet.
Nobles.
Pipestone.
Redwood.
Renville.
Rice.
Rock.
Stearns.
Steele.
Stevens.
Swift.
Wabasha.
Watonwan.
Yellow Medicine.

MISSOURI

Andrew.
Atchison.
Audrain.
Bates.
Buchanan.
Calloway.
Carroll.
Cass.
Chariton.
Cooper.
Franklin.
Gentry.
Henry.
Howard.
Holt.
Jasper.
Johnson.
Lafayette.
Lawrence.
Marion.
Macon.
Nodaway.
Pettis.
Pike.
Ralls.
St. Charles.
Saline.
Shelby.
Vernon.
Worth.

NEBRASKA

Boone.
Butler.
Cass.
Cedar.
Colfax.
Cuming.
Dodge.
Nemaha.
Pawnee.
Pierce.
Richardson.
Saunders.
Stanton.
Washington.
Wayne.
York.

OHIO

Allen.
Ashland.
Auglaize.
Delaware.
Erie.
Fayette.
Greene.
Hancock.
Hardin.
Henry.
Huron.
Knox.
Licking.
Marion.
Medina.
Mercer.
Montgomery.
Morrow.
Paulding.
Pickaway.
Preble.
Putnam.
Sandusky.
Senaca.
Stark.
Tuscarawas.
Union.
Van Wert.
Wayne.
Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester.
Lancaster.
Lebanon.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings.
Clay.
Kingsbury.
Lincoln.
Minnehaha.
Moody.
Union.
Yankton.

TENNESSEE

Obion.

WISCONSIN

Columbia.
Dane.
Fond du Lac.
Grant.
Green.
Iowa.
Lafayette.
Pierce.
Rock.
Sauk.
Trempealeau.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. MCCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5302; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR COTTON CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for cotton crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

ALABAMA

Blount.
Cherokee.
Colbert.
Cullman.
De Kalb
Etowah.
Franklin.
Jackson.
Lauderdale.
Lawrence.
Limestone.
Madison.
Marshall.
Morgan.
Tuscaloosa.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas.
Craighead.
Crittenden.
Jefferson.
Lincoln.
Monroe.
Phillips.
Saint Francis.

CALIFORNIA

Tulare.

GEORGIA

Brooks.
Bulloch.
Colquitt.
Laurens.
Tift.
Worth.

LOUISIANA

Avoyelles.
Caddo.
East Carroll.
Franklin.
Morehouse.
Natchitoches.
Rapides.
Richland.
Saint Landry.
St. Martin.
Vermilion.

MISSISSIPPI

Alcorn.
Bolivar.
Coahoma.
De Soto.
Hinds.
Holmes.
Humphreys.
Jefferson Davis.
Lee.
Leflore.
Madison.
Marion.
Monroe.
Panola.
Pontotoc.
Prentiss.
Quitman.
Sunflower.
Tallahatchie.
Tunica.
Union.
Washington.
Yazoo.

NEW MEXICO

Chaves.
Dona Ana.
Eddy.

NORTH CAROLINA

Cleveland.
Edgecombe.
Franklin.
Harnett.
Iredell.
Johnston.
Lincoln.
Mecklenburg.
Nash.
Robeson.
Rutherford.
Sampson.
Wayne.
Wilson.

OKLAHOMA

Beckham.
Tillman.
Washita.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson.
Chesterfield.
Clarendon.
Darlington.
Dillon.
Florence.
Greenville.
Lee.
Marlboro.
Marion.
Orangeburg.
Spartanburg.
Sumter.
Williamsburg.
York.

TENNESSEE

Carroll.
Fayette.
Gibson.
Hardeman.
Haywood.
McNairy.
Madison.
Obion.
Shelby.
Tipton.
Weakley.

TEXAS

Bell.
Castro.
Collin.
Ellis.
Falls.
Fannin.
Floyd.
Grayson.

TEXAS—Continued

Hale.	McLennan.
Hill.	Milam.
Hockley.	Navarro.
Hunt.	Nueces.
Lamar.	San Patricio.
Lamb.	Swisher.
Limestone.	Travis.
Lubbock.	Williamson.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5303; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR DRY EDIBLE BEAN CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for dry edible bean crop insurance for the 1960 crop year. The class(es) of beans on which insurance is offered is shown opposite the name of the county.

COLORADO

State and county	*Class(es) of beans insured*
Dolores	Pinto.
Montezuma	Pinto.
Morgan	Pinto.
Weld	Pinto.

IDAHO

Cassia	Great Northern, Pinto, Small Red.
Gooding	Great Northern, Pinto, Small Red.
Jerome	Great Northern, Pinto, Small Red.
Minidoka	Great Northern, Pinto, Small Red.
Twin Falls	Great Northern, Pinto, Small Red.

MICHIGAN

Bay	Pea and Medium White.
Gratiot	Pea and Medium White.
Huron	Pea and Medium White.
Saginaw	Pea and Medium White.
St. Clair	Pea and Medium White.
Sanilac	Pea and Medium White.
Shiawassee	Pea and Medium White.

NEBRASKA

Morrill	Great Northern, Pinto.
Scotts Bluff	Great Northern, Pinto.
Box Butte	Great Northern, Pinto.

WASHINGTON

Grant	Great Northern, Pinto, Small Red, Flat Small White.

WYOMING

Goshen	Great Northern, Pinto.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5304; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR FLAX CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for flax crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

MINNESOTA

Becker.	Nobles.
Big Stone.	Norman.
Brown.	Pennington.
Chippewa.	Pipestone.
Clay.	Polk, East.
Cottonwood.	Polk, West.
Grant.	Pope.
Jackson.	Redwood.
Kittson.	Renville.
Lac Qui Parle.	Rock.
Lincoln.	Roseau.
Lyon.	Stevens.
Mahnomen.	Swift.
Marshall.	Traverse.
Martin.	Wilkin.
Murray.	Yellow Medicine.

NORTH DAKOTA

Barnes.	Nelson.
Benson.	Pembina.
Bottineau.	Pierce.
Cass.	Ramsey.
Cavalier.	Ransom.
Dickey.	Richland.
Eddy.	Rolette.
Emmons.	Sargent.
Foster.	Steele.
Grand Forks.	Stutsman.
Griggs.	Towner.
La Moure.	Traill.
Logan.	Walsh.
McIntosh.	Ward.
McLean.	

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings.	Grant.
Brown.	Hamlin.
Clark.	Kingsbury.
Codington.	Marshall.
Day.	Roberts.
Deuel.	

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5305; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR GRAIN SORGHUM CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for grain sorghum crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

KANSAS

Stafford.

OKLAHOMA

Caddo.

TEXAS

Hale.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5306; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR OAT CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for oat crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

IOWA

Delaware.	Humboldt.
Emmett.	Ida.
Howard.	

MICHIGAN

Gratiot.	Jackson.

MINNESOTA

Dakota.	McLeod.
East Polk.	Stearns.
Goodhue.	Stevens.
Kandiyohi.	Swift.

NORTH DAKOTA

Dickey.	Ransom.
Grand Forks.	Sargent.
La Moure.	Steele.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Grant.	Kingsbury.

WISCONSIN

Fond du Lac.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5307; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTY DESIGNATED FOR ORANGE CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following county has been designated for orange crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

CALIFORNIA

Tulare.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5308; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTY DESIGNATED FOR PEACH CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following county has been designated for peach crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Spartanburg.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5309; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR RICE CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for rice crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas.

LOUISIANA

St. Martin. Vermilion.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5310; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR SOYBEAN CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for soybean crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas.

ILLINOIS

Adams.
Bond.
Cass.
Christian.
Clinton.
Douglas.
Effingham.
Fayette.
Fulton.
Greene.
Jasper.
Jersey.
Livingston.
McDonough.
McLean.
Macoupin.
Madison.
Mason.
Menard.
Monroe.
Montgomery.
Morgan.
Pike.
St. Clair.
Sangamon.
Schuyler.
Scott.
Shelby.
Tazewell.
Vermilion.

INDIANA

Allen.
Blackford.
Boone.
Clay.
Carroll.
Clinton.
Decatur.
DeKalb.
Delaware.
Fountain.
Howard.
Huntington.
Jackson.
Johnson.
Kosciusko.
Madison.
Marshall.
Miami.
Montgomery.
Noble.
Pulaski.
Randolph.
Ripley.
Rush.
Shelby.
Sullivan.
Vigo.
Wayne.
Wells.
Whitley.

IOWA

Adair.
Audubon.
Boone.
Buena Vista.
Buchanan.
Calhoun.
Carroll.
Cass.
Cerro Gordo.
Chickasaw.
Clay.
Crawford.
Delaware.
Emmett.
Fayette.
Floyd.
Franklin.
Fremont.
Guthrie.
Hancock.
Hardin.
Howard.
Humboldt.
Ida.
Jones.
Linn.
Lyon.
Madison.
Mitchell.
O'Brien.
Osceola.
Polk.
E. Pottawattamie.
W. Pottawattamie.
Poweshiek.
Sac.
Shelby.
Sioux.
Story.
Tama.
Union.
Warren.
Washington.
Webster.
Winnebago.
Winneshiek.
Worth.

KANSAS

Bourbon.
Franklin.
Linn.

MICHIGAN

Gratiot.
Lenawee.
Monroe.
Saginaw.
St. Joseph.

MINNESOTA

Big Stone.
Blue Earth.
Brown.
Chippewa.
Cottonwood.
Dakota.
Dodge.
Faribault.
Goodhue.
Jackson.
Kandiyohi.
Lac Qui Parle.
Lincoln.
Lyon.
McLeod.
Martin.
Meeker.
Mower.
Murray.
Nicollet.
Nobles.
Pope.
Redwood.
Renville.
Rice.
Stearns.

MINNESOTA—Continued

Steele.
Stevens.
Swift.
Traverse.
Watonwan.
Yellow Medicine.

MISSISSIPPI

Bolivar.

MISSOURI

Andrew.
Audrain.
Bates.
Buchanan.
Callaway.
Carroll.
Cass.
Chariton.
Cooper.
Gentry.
Henry.
Howard.
Johnson.
Lafayette.
Macon.
Marion.
Nodaway.
Pettis.
Pike.
Ralls.
St. Charles.
Saline.
Shelby.
Vernon.
Worth.

NEBRASKA

Washington.

OHIO

Allen.
Ashland.
Auglaize.
Delaware.
Erie.
Fayette.
Greene.
Hancock.
Hardin.
Henry.
Huron.
Knox.
Licking.
Marion.
Medina.
Mercer.
Montgomery.
Morrow.
Paulding.
Pickaway.
Putnam.
Sandusky.
Seneca.
Union.
Van Wert.
Wayne.
Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Clay.
Lincoln.
Union.

TENNESSEE

Obion.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5311; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR TOBACCO CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties have been designated for tobacco crop insurance for the 1960 crop year. The type(s) of tobacco on which insurance is offered in each county is shown opposite the name of the county.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford	51, 52

FLORIDA

Alachua	14
Columbia	14
Madison	14
Suwannee	14

GEORGIA

Berrien	14
Brooks	14
Bulloch	14
Candler	14
Coffee	14
Colquitt	14
Cook	14
Lowndes	14
Mitchell	14
Tift	14
Worth	14

KENTUCKY

Adair	31
Allen	31, 35
Anderson	31
Barren	31
Bath	31
Bourbon	31
Bracken	31
Breckenridge	31
Caldwell	22, 31, 35
Calloway	23, 35
Casey	31
Christian	22, 31, 35
Clark	31
Daviess	31, 36
Fleming	31
Franklin	31
Garrard	31
Grant	31
Graves	23, 31, 35
Green	31
Harrison	31
Hart	31
Henry	31
Larue	31
Lincoln	31
Logan	22, 31, 35
Mason	31
Mercer	31
Metcalfe	31
Montgomery	31
Nelson	31
Nicholas	31
Owen	31
Pendleton	31
Pulaski	31
Russell	31
Scott	31
Simpson	31, 35
Todd	22, 31, 35
Warren	31, 35
Washington	31
Wayne	31
Woodford	31

MARYLAND

Charles	32
Calvert	32
St. Marys	32

MASSACHUSETTS

Hampshire	52

NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance	11a
Beaufort	12
Bladen	13
Brunswick	13
Buncombe	31
Caswell	11a
Columbus	13
Davidson	11a
Duplin	12
Edgecombe	12
Forsyth	11a
Franklin	11b
Granville	11b
Greene	12
Guilford	11a
Harnett	11b
Iredell	11a
Jones	12
Johnston	12
Lee	11b
Lenoir	12
Moore	11b
Nash	12
Person	11a
Pitt	12
Robeson	13

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Rockingham	11a
Sampson	12
Stokes	11a
Surry	11a
Vance	11b
Wake	11b
Warren	11b
Wayne	12
Wilson	12
Yadkin	11a

OHIO

Adams	31
Brown	31
Highland	31

PENNSYLVANIA

Lancaster	41
Lebanon	41

SOUTH CAROLINA

Chesterfield	13
Clarendon	13
Darlington	13
Dillon	13
Florence	13
Horry	13
Lee	13
Marion	13
Marlboro	13
Sumter	13
Williamsburg	13

TENNESSEE

Claiborne	31
De Kalb	31
Dickson	22
Grainger	31
Greene	31
Hamblen	31
Hawkins	31
Johnson	31
Loudon	31
Marshall	31
McMinn	31
Maury	31
Monroe	31
Montgomery	22, 31
Obion	23, 35
Putnam	31
Robertson	22, 31, 35
Sevier	31
Smith	31
Stewart	22, 31
Sullivan	31
Sumner	22, 31, 35
Trousdale	31
Unicoi	31
Washington	31
Weakley	23, 35
Williamson	31
Wilson	31

VIRGINIA

Appomattox	11a, 21
Brunswick	11a, 21
Campbell	11a, 21
Charlotte	11a, 21
Cumberland	11a, 21, 37
Dinwiddie	11a, 21
Halifax	11a
Lee	31
Lunenburg	11a
Mecklenburg	11a
Pittsylvania	11a
Prince Edward	11a, 21, 37
Russell	31
Scott	31
Washington	31

WISCONSIN

Dane	54
Vernon	55

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5312; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for 1958 and Succeeding Crop Years

COUNTIES DESIGNATED FOR WHEAT CROP INSURANCE

Pursuant to authority contained in paragraph (a) of § 401.1 of the above-identified regulations, as amended, the following counties are hereby added to the list of counties published March 19, 1959, which were designated for wheat crop insurance for the 1960 crop year.

IDAHO

Fremont. Minidoka.
Madison. Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS

Douglas.

INDIANA

Fountain.

KANSAS

Scott.

OHIO

Licking.

MISSOURI

Andrew.

NEBRASKA

Cass. Nemaha.
Dodge. Scotts Bluff.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson.

(Secs. 506, 516, 52 Stat. 73, as amended, 77, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516)

F. N. McCARTNEY,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5313; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:49 a.m.]

Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

PART 904—MILK IN GREATER BOSTON, MASS., MARKETING AREA

PART 934—MILK IN MERRIMACK VALLEY, MASS., MARKETING AREA

PART 996—MILK IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS., MARKETING AREA

PART 999—MILK IN WORCESTER, MASS., MARKETING AREA

Order Suspending Certain Provisions

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the orders regulating the handling of milk in the Greater Boston, Mass., marketing area (7 CFR Part 904), the Merrimack Valley, Mass., marketing area (7 CFR Part 934), the Springfield, Mass., marketing area (7 CFR Part 996), and the Worcester, Mass., marketing area (7 CFR Part 999), it is hereby found and determined that:

(a) For the months of July, August, and September, 1959 all of the provisions

of paragraph (b) of §§ 904.48, 934.48, 996.48 and 999.48, of the respective orders, except the words "The supply-demand adjustment factor shall be" and the figure ".90" as they appear in subparagraph (4) do not tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

The mechanics of the supply-demand adjuster, as set forth in § 48(b) of the respective orders is intended to reflect in the current month's New England basic Class I price computation the current regional supply-demand situation based on experience in the second and third preceding months and is measured by conditions existing in the Boston, Merrimack Valley, Springfield and Worcester markets. With the institution of Federal regulation in the Southeastern New England and Connecticut markets plants have shifted out of the four previously regulated markets to the newly regulated markets and there has been some shifting of Class I sales among markets. These developments are resulting in an apparent shortening of the regional supply as measured by the present mechanics of the supply-demand adjuster for the Boston, Merrimack Valley, Springfield, and Worcester markets. In fact, however, there has been no substantial change in the actual supply-demand situation for the region. Failure to suspend that part of the provisions quoted above, therefore, may result in Class I prices for the months of July, August and September 1959 in the six New England Federal order markets higher than would otherwise prevail. Higher prices than those which would result from this action would be higher than those necessary to bring forth an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk, would not be compatible with the intended seasonality of pricing, would be higher than justified on the basis of the actual regional supply-demand situation and would be out of appropriate alignment with prices in the New York market.

(b) Notice of proposed rule making, public procedure thereon, and 30 days notice of effective date hereof are impractical, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest in that:

(1) This suspension order does not require of persons affected substantial or extensive preparation prior to the effective date.

(2) This suspension order is necessary to reflect current marketing conditions and to maintain orderly marketing conditions in each of the respective marketing areas.

Therefore, good cause exists for making this order effective on issuance.

It is therefore ordered, That the aforesaid provisions of the aforesaid orders are hereby suspended effective upon issuance for the months of July, August and September 1959.

Issued at Washington, D.C., this 23d day of June 1959.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 608c)

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5329; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:51 a.m.]

Title 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter IV—Commodity Stabilization Service and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER B—LOANS, PURCHASES, AND OTHER OPERATIONS

[C.C.C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, 1959 Supp. 1, Amdt. 1, Oats]

PART 421—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

Subpart—1959-Crop Oats Loan and Purchase Agreement Program

The regulations issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Commodity Stabilization Service published in 23 F.R. 9651, 24 F.R. 2933 and 4545 and containing the specific requirements for the 1959-Crop Oats Price Support Program are hereby amended as follows:

Section 421.4278(c)(1) is amended to make oats grading No. 4 because of being "Badly Stained or Materially Weathered" eligible for price support so that the amended subparagraph reads as follows:

§ 421.4278 Eligible Oats.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) The oats must grade No. 3 or better or No. 4 because of test weight or because of being "Badly Stained or Materially Weathered" but otherwise No. 3 or better under the revised Official Grain Standards of the United States for oats effective June 1, 1959. Oats of the special grade "garlicky" which otherwise meet these requirements shall also be eligible.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, sec. 105, 401, 63 Stat. 1051, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 714c; 7 U.S.C. 1421, 1441, 1442)

Issued this 22d day of June 1959.

WALTER C. BERGER,
Executive Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5330; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:51 a.m.]

[C.C.C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, 1959 Supp. 2, Amdt. 1, Oats]

PART 421—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

Subpart—1959-Crop Oats Loan and Purchase Agreement Program

The regulations issued by Commodity Credit Corporation and Commodity Stabilization Service published in 23 F.R. 9651, 24 F.R. 2933 and 4545 and containing the specific requirements for the 1959-Crop Oats Price Support Program are hereby amended as follows:

Section 421.4287(b)(3) is amended to provide a discount for oats grading No. 4 because of being "Badly Stained or Materially Weathered" so that the amended paragraph reads as follows:

§ 421.4287 Support rates.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) *Schedule of premiums and discounts.*

	Cents per bushel
Premiums: [1]	
Grade No. 2 or better	1
Test Weight:	
Heavy	1
Extra Heavy	2
Discounts: [2]	
Grade No. 4 on the factor of test weight only but otherwise No. 3 or better	1
Garlicky	3
Grade No. 4 because of being "Badly Stained or Materially Weathered"	7

[1] Applicable premiums shall be cumulative. Premiums, however, are not applicable to oats grading No. 4 because of being "Badly Stained or Materially Weathered".

[2] Applicable discounts shall be cumulative.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, sec. 105, 401, 63 Stat. 1051 as amended, 15 U.S.C. 714c; 7 U.S.C. 1421, 1441, 1442)

Issued this 22d day of June 1959.

WALTER C. BERGER,
Executive Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5331; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:52 a.m.]

[Amdt. 1]

PART 468—MOHAIR

Subpart—1958 Payment Program for Mohair

NO PAYMENTS FOR 1958 MARKETING YEAR

The regulations issued by Commodity Credit Corporation and Commodity Stabilization Service, containing the requirements of the 1958 Payment Program for Mohair (23 F.R. 2723), are amended by inserting the letter "(a)" immediately after the heading of § 468.105 and adding at the end of said section the following new paragraph (b):

(b) The national average price received by producers for mohair marketed during the 1958 marketing year was 72.3 cents a pound which is 2.3 cents a pound above the support price of 70 cents. Therefore, no payments will be made to mohair producers for the 1958 marketing year.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714b. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, secs. 702-709, 68 Stat. 910-912; 15 U.S.C. 714c, 7 U.S.C. 1781-1787, 1446)

Issued this 19th day of June 1959.

CLARENCE D. PALMBY,
Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation, and Acting Administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5297; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

[Amdt. 1]

PART 472—WOOL

Subpart—1958 Payment Program for Shorn Wool and Unshorn Lambs (Pulled Wool)

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The regulations issued by Commodity Credit Corporation and the Commodity Stabilization Service, containing the requirements of the 1958 Payment Program for Shorn Wool and Unshorn Lambs (Pulled Wool), 22 F.R. 10719, are amended as follows:

§ 472.905 [Amendment]

1. In § 472.905, the letter "(a)" is inserted immediately after the heading thereof, and at the end of said section the following new paragraph (b) is added:

(b) The national average price received by producers for shorn wool marketed during the 1958 marketing year was 36.4 cents a pound, grease basis, which is 25.6 cents a pound below the incentive price of 62 cents. Therefore, the rate of incentive payment for the 1958 marketing year is 70.3 percent.

§ 472.921 [Amendment]

2. In § 472.921, the letter "(a)" is inserted immediately after the heading thereof, and at the end of said section the following new paragraph (b) is added:

(b) The rate of payment on unshorn lambs sold during the 1958 marketing year is $1.02 per hundredweight of live animals based on a difference of 25.6 cents a pound between the incentive price of 62 cents and the national average price of 36.4 cents a pound received by producers for shorn wool during the 1958 marketing year (§ 472.905(b)).

3. Section 472.946 is deleted and the following is substituted therefor:

§ 472.946 Deductions for promotion.

A deduction will be made from each shorn wool payment at the rate of 1 cent per pound of wool, grease basis, and from each unshorn lamb payment at the rate of 5 cents per hundredweight of live animals, as announced in the Department's press release issued October 17, 1958. Those funds will be used to finance the advertising and sales promotion program approved by the Department of Agriculture pursuant to section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, secs. 702–709, 68 Stat. 910–912, secs. 401–403, 72 Stat. 994–995; 15 U.S.C. 714c, 7 U.S.C. 1781–1787, 1446)

Issued this 19th day of June 1959.

CLARENCE D. PALMBY,
Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation and Acting Administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5298; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter III—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER C—AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS

[Regulatory Docket 33; Amdt. 26]

PART 507—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Miscellaneous Amendments

As a result of a recent failure experienced in a counterweight bracket assembly of Bell Model 47J main rotor prior to 300 hours of use, it has been determined that a lower service life should be incorporated in the airworthiness directive which specified replacement time of 300 hours. In addition, service experience has shown that certain unsafe conditions may exist involving Fairchild, Lockheed and Vickers aircraft which require inspection and modification.

For the reasons stated above, the Administrator finds that corrective action is required in the interest of safety, that notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and that good cause exists for making this amendment effective on less than 30 days notice.

In consideration of the foregoing § 507.10(a) is amended as follows:

1. 58–17–1 Bell 47J helicopters as it appeared in 23 F.R. 7483 is revised to change the service life of P/N 47–110–287–9, counterweight bracket assembly, from 300 hours to 200 hours.

2. 58–17–2 Curtiss-Wright C–46 series aircraft as it appeared in 23 F.R. 7483 and amended in 24 F.R. 3224 is further amended by adding the following paragraph: "To provide access to the elevator interiors for visual inspection, access holes may be added in the elevator skin as shown on Riddle Airlines Incorporated Service Bulletin No. RSB–C–46–8."

3. The following new airworthiness directives are added:

59–12–1 FAIRCHILD. Applies to all F–27 Series aircraft equipped with the Heater System.

Compliance required by July 15, 1959, and every 100 hours thereafter until forthcoming permanent fix is incorporated.

(1) An incident has been reported in which a loose "B" nut on the fuel line connection to the combustion heater fuel control unit caused fuel to leak out around the shroud. In order to preclude possibilities of leakage at the heater fuel system fittings, remove and retain shroud assemblies, P/N 27–774575–1, attached to tube assemblies, P/N's 27–683051–151 or –251 and 27–774512–11, connected to fuel control assembly, P/N 43C80. Also remove and retain shroud assembly, P/N 27–774575–1, attached to opposite end of tube assembly, P/N 27–774512–11, connected to heater assembly, P/N 49C65.

(2) At locations where shrouds were removed, inspect and determine that fittings of tube assemblies are torqued to proper values and no evidence of fuel leakage exists. Torque fittings of tube assembly, P/N 27–774512–11 to 135 in. lbs. min.—150 in. lbs. max., and tube assembly P/N 27–683051–151 or –251 to 40 in. lbs. min.—65 in. lbs. max.

(3) Operate heater to determine that no evidence of fuel leakage exists at tube assembly connections to fuel control and heater assemblies and reinstall shroud assemblies.

Fairchild F–27 Service Bulletin No. 21–48 dated April 22, 1959, covers this same subject.)

59–12–2 LOCKHEED. Applies to all Model 049, 149, 649, 749 and 1049 Series aircraft.

Compliance required as indicated.

The following inspections have been established as a result of recently found corrosion and cracking on the Wing Station 80 bathtub fittings, P/N's 251245 and 251246 on Model 049, 149, 649, 749 series aircraft and Model 1049–54 aircraft and P/N's 310008 and 310009 on the remaining Model 1049 series aircraft.

These inspections shall be accomplished on all aircraft which have accumulated 12,000 or more flight hours. Inspect affected aircraft at the next block overhaul or within 4,000 flight hours, whichever occurs first.

Inspect all aircraft for cracked bathtub fittings as follows:

(1) Inspection may be made by removing the wing-to-fuselage fillet and dye checking the forward and aft edges on the neck of the bathtub fitting lugs of both the inner and stub wing fittings.

(2) Replace any cracked bathtub fittings.

Inspect each inner wing and stub Wing Station 80 fitting for corrosion as follows:

(1) Visually inspect the inner and stub Wing Station 80 joint bathtub fittings adjacent to the DD8 rivets and rivet attachments taking particular care to note any imperfections or paint defects. Probe further whenever defects in paiht are discovered in order to detect any corrosion.

(2) Replace any Wing Station 80 bathtub fittings on which corrosion cleanup exceeds a depth of 0.025 inch or a diameter of 0.70 inch (approximate diameter of a dime) around rivet attachments. Remove corrosion if within the allowable and treat per Lockheed Report 8882, (also 7789 and 5886) paragraph 1–67N, revised 15 July 1957, or equivalent.

(3) Inspect the stub wing and inner wing skin upper surface for corrosion around the bathtub fitting screw holes. Also inspect the stub wing and inner wing upper skin lower surfaces between corrugations for corrosion. Maximum allowable skin cleanup without resorting to a doubler repair is 0.020 inch deep or an area not exceeding one inch wide and three inches long, provided screw holes are not enlarged. Areas of skin corrosion exceeding these allowable limits should be repaired in accordance with applicable Structural Repair Manual procedures. Clean up and protect corroded areas per Lockheed Report 8882 (also 7789 and 5886), revised 15 July 1957, or equivalent. It must be determined that any corrosion is confined to the skin only and does not penetrate into the corrugations. Reinstall all screw attachments flush into the cleaned up areas.

(4) Inspect the bathtub fitting end lugs for corrosion. Maximum permissible combined depth of corrosion on mating fitting lugs should not be such as to increase the total gap between mating faces in excess of 0.020 inch. Replace fittings which cannot be cleaned up within this tolerance.

The special inspection note above may be extended an additional 12,000 flight hours for each wing on which all fittings are replaced. Otherwise reinspection at 4,000 flight-hour periods or block overhaul whichever occurs first is required to insure detection of cracked or corroded Wing Station 80 bathtub fittings or attachments.

(Lockheed Service Letter FS/231053 covers this same subject.)

59–12–3 VICKERS. Applies to all Viscount 745D and 810 Series aircraft.

Compliance required by October 31, 1959.

Two cases have occurred of the Graviner fire extinguisher cartridge types A216 and A217 failing to operate at altitudes exceeding 20,000 feet. The failures were due to a combination of altitude and temperature

affecting the gunpowder charge. To preclude such failures the Graviner Manufacturing Company has issued Modification AU 398 introducing improved firing units type A716 (replacing type A216) and type A717 (replacing type A217). The new units have a modified bridge wire arrangement and may be identified by a blue plastic band around the neck of the cartridge. The British Air Registration Board considers the embodiment of this modification mandatory.

(Graviner Manufacturing Company Modification No. AU 393 and Vickers-Armstrongs PTL 205 and Modification D.2926 (700 Series) and PTL 73 and Modification FG.1695 (800/810 Series) cover this subject.)

(Sec. 313(a), 601, 603; 72 Stat. 752, 775, 776; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1959.

JAMES T. PYLE,
Acting Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5279; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 24—HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter II—Federal Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER

Chapter II is amended as follows:

SUBCHAPTER C—MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE AND SERVICEMEN'S MORTGAGE INSURANCE

PART 222—MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MORTGAGEE UNDER THE INSURANCE CONTRACT

Section 222.13(a)(1)(vi) is amended to read as follows:

§ 222.13 Condition of property when transferred; delivery of debentures and certificate of claim.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(vi) Bear interest from the date of issue, payable semiannually on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year at the rate in effect as of the date the commitment was issued, or as of the date the mortgage was endorsed for insurance, whichever rate is the higher. The following interest rates are effective for the dates listed:

Effective rate	On or after—	Prior to—
Percent		
2¾	Aug. 9, 1954	Sept. 1, 1954
2½	Sept. 1, 1954	Jan. 1, 1955
2⅝	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955
2⅞	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956
3	July 1, 1956	Jan. 1, 1957
3¼	Jan. 1, 1957	July 1, 1957
3⅜	July 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1958
3½	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958
3⅛	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1959
3¾	Jan. 1, 1959	July 1, 1959
4⅛	July 1, 1959	

(Sec. 211, 52 Stat. 23; 12 U.S.C. 1715b. Interprets or applies sec. 203, 52 Stat. 10, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1709)

SUBCHAPTER D—MULTIFAMILY AND GROUP HOUSING INSURANCE

PART 233—RENTAL HOUSING INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MORTGAGEE

Section 233.9(a)(1)(vii) is amended to read as follows:

§ 233.9 Insurance benefits.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(vii) Bear interest from the date of issue, payable semiannually on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year at the rate in effect as of the date the commitment was issued, or as of the date of initial insurance endorsement of the mortgage, whichever rate is the higher. The following interest rates are effective for the dates listed:

Effective rate	On or after—	Prior to—
Percent		
2½	Aug. 13, 1954	Jan. 1, 1955
2⅝	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955
2⅞	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956
3	July 1, 1956	Jan. 1, 1957
3¼	Jan. 1, 1957	July 1, 1957
3⅜	July 1, 1957	Jan 1, 1958
3½	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958
3⅛	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1959
3¾	Jan. 1, 1959	July 1, 1959
4⅛	July 1, 1959	

(Sec. 211, 52 Stat. 23; 12 U.S.C. 1715b. Interprets or applies sec. 207, 52 Stat. 16, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1713.

SUBCHAPTER M—MILITARY AND ARMED SERVICES HOUSING MORTGAGE INSURANCE

PART 293a—ARMED SERVICES HOUSING INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE MORTGAGEE UNDER THE INSURANCE CONTRACT

Section 293a.9(a)(1)(vii) is amended to read as follows:

§ 293a.9 Delivery of debentures and certificate of claim.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(vii) Bear interest from the date of issue, payable semiannually on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year at the rate in effect as of the date the commitment was issued, or as of the date of initial insurance endorsement of the mortgage, whichever rate is the higher. The following interest rates are effective for the dates listed:

Effective rate	On or after—	Prior to—
Percent		
2⅞	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956
3	July 1, 1956	Jan. 1, 1957
3¼	Jan. 1, 1957	July 1, 1957
3⅜	July 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1958
3½	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958
3⅛	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1959
3¾	Jan. 1, 1959	July 1, 1959
4⅛	July 1, 1959	

(Sec. 807, 69 Stat. 651; 12 U.S.C. 1748f. Interprets or applies sec. 803, 69 Stat. 646; 12 U.S.C. 1748b)

Issued at Washington, D.C., June 23, 1959.

JULIAN H. ZIMMERMAN,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5326; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:51 a.m.]

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 27—CANNED FRUITS AND CANNED FRUIT JUICES; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; QUALITY; AND FILL OF CONTAINER

Frozen Concentrates for Lemonade and Colored Lemonade; Order Staying Effectiveness of Certain Provisions of Identity Standards and Confirming Effective Date of Provisions Not Stayed

In the matter of adopting definitions and standards of identity for frozen concentrate for lemonade and for frozen concentrate for colored lemonade:

An order ruling on proposals to adopt standards of identity for frozen concentrate for lemonade and frozen concentrate for colored lemonade, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 12, 1959 (24 F.R. 1787), provided that the identity standards established thereby should become effective 90 days from the date of publication of the order, except as to any provisions stayed by the filing of objections and requesting a public hearing.

The National Association of Frozen Food Packers (hereafter designated as the Association), on its own behalf, on behalf of its members engaged in processing frozen concentrates for lemonade, and on behalf of the Florida Canners Association and its members engaged in such processing, filed objections as hereafter shown and requested a public hearing.

Two categories of objections were detailed: Those protesting failure of the order to include provisions advocated by the Association and those protesting inclusion in the order of provisions objectionable to the Association:

A. Objections protesting failure to include provisions advocated by the Association:

1. Failure to list "Frozen concentrated lemonade" and "Frozen lemonade concentrate" as alternative names.

2. Failure to list lemon pulp in § 27.101(b) as an optional ingredient.

3. Failure to include the following recital in § 27.101(a): "The optional lemon juice ingredient or the concentrate may be treated by heat to reduce enzymatic and microbiological activity. The concentrate is packaged and frozen with such promptness as is required by good commercial practice and necessary to prevent changes in flavor."

4. Failure to provide in § 27.102(a) for coloring the food with "any suitable natural fruit juice," in addition to those juices and concentrated juices specified in the order.

B. Objections protesting inclusion of provisions objectionable to the Association:

1. The provision in § 27.101(f)(1) requiring that, when used, the optional

ingredients lemon oil and concentrated lemon oil be declared on the label.

2. The provision in § 27.102(b)(3) requiring that, when used, grapejuice, cranberry juice, loganberry juice, beet juice, or any such juice that has been concentrated, be named on the label.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (22 F.R. 1045; 23 F.R. 9500): *It is ordered*, That, as to each of the foregoing specified objections, the order promulgating definitions and standards of identity for frozen concentrate for lemonade and frozen concentrate for colored lemonade are stayed until final action is taken disposing of the exceptions after public hearing thereon.

Except as to the provisions stayed, the order as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 12, 1959 (24 F.R. 1787), shall be effective on June 12, 1959.

Notice of a public hearing to receive evidence on the provisions of the order stayed by the filing of objections will be announced by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 371. Interprets or applies sec. 401, 52 Stat. 1046, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 341)

Dated: June 19, 1959.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5318; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:50 a.m.]

Title 26—INTERNAL REVENUE, 1954

Chapter I—Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury

[T.D. 6391]

SUBCHAPTER A—INCOME TAX

PART 1—INCOME TAX; TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1953

SUBCHAPTER F—PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION

PART 301—PROCEDURE and ADMINISTRATION

Miscellaneous Amendments

On February 26, 1959, notice of proposed rule making regarding the amendment of the Income Tax Regulations (26 CFR (1954) Part 1) and the Regulations on Procedure and Administration (26 CFR (1954) Part 301) to prescribe regulations under section 501(c)(3) and (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and to make certain conforming changes was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (24 F.R. 1421). After consideration of all such relevant matter as was presented by interested persons regarding the rules proposed, the following amendments to the regulations are hereby adopted. The amendments adopted by this Treasury decision do not include regulations relating to the definition of "scientific", as used in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Consideration is being given to such definition by the Internal Revenue Service and regulations with respect thereto will be published in a subsequent notice of proposed rule making. Except as otherwise specifically provided therein, such amendments are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1953, and ending after August 16, 1954.

INCOME TAX REGULATIONS

§ 1.501(a)-1 [Amendment]

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 1.501(a)-1 is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (a)(2) is amended by striking the last sentence and inserting the following in lieu thereof: "Subject only to the Commissioner's inherent power to revoke rulings because of a change in the law or regulations or for other good cause, an organization that has been determined by the Commissioner or the district director to be exempt under section 501(a) or the corresponding provision of prior law may rely upon such determination so long as there are no substantial changes in the organization's character, purposes, or methods of operation. An organization which has been determined to be exempt under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or prior law is not required to secure a new determination of exemption merely because of the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 unless affected by substantive changes in law made by such Code."

(B) Paragraph (b)(1) is amended by adding the following new subdivision at the end thereof:

(iii) An organization described in section 501(c)(3) shall submit with, and as a part of, an application filed after July 26, 1959, a detailed statement of its proposed activities.

PAR. 2. There are inserted immediately after § 1.501(c)(2)-1 the following new sections:

§ 1.501(c)(3) Statutory provisions; exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc.; corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

SEC. 501. *Exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc.* * * *

(c) *List of exempt organizations.* The following organizations are referred to in subsection (a):

* * * * *

(3) Corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

§ 1.501(c)(3)-1 Organizations organized and operated for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

(a) *Organizational and operational tests.* (1) In order to be exempt as an organization described in section 501(c)(3), an organization must be both organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified in such section. If an organization fails to meet either the organizational test or the operational test, it is not exempt.

(2) The term "exempt purpose or purposes", as used in this section, means any purpose or purposes specified in section 501(c)(3), as defined and elaborated in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) *Organizational test*—(1) *In general.* (i) An organization is organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes only if its articles of organization (referred to in this section as its "articles") as defined in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph:

(*a*) Limit the purposes of such organization to one or more exempt purposes; and

(*b*) Do not expressly empower the organization to engage, otherwise than as an insubstantial part of its activities, in activities which in themselves are not in furtherance of one or more exempt purposes.

(ii) In meeting the organizational test, the organization's purposes, as stated in its articles, may be as broad as, or more specific than, the purposes stated in section 501(c)(3). Therefore, an organization which, by the terms of its articles, is formed "for literary and scientific purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954" shall, if it otherwise meets the requirements in this paragraph, be considered to have met the organizational test. Similarly, articles stating that the organization is created solely "to receive contributions and pay them over to organizations which are described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a)" are sufficient for purposes of the organizational test. Moreover, it is sufficient if the articles set forth the purpose of the organization to be the operation of a school for adult education and describe in detail the manner of the operation of such school. In addition, if the articles state that the organization is formed for "charitable purposes", such articles ordinarily shall be sufficient for purposes of the organizational test (see subparagraph (5) of this paragraph for rules relating to construction of terms).

(iii) An organization is not organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes if its articles expressly empower it to carry on, otherwise than as an insubstantial part of its activities, activities which are not in furtherance of one or more exempt purposes, even though such organization is, by the terms of such articles, created for a purpose that is no broader than the purposes specified in

section 501(c)(3). Thus, an organization that is empowered by its articles "to engage in a manufacturing business", or "to engage in the operation of a social club" does not meet the organizational test regardless of the fact that its articles may state that such organization is created "for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code."

(iv) In no case shall an organization be considered to be organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes, if, by the terms of its articles, the purposes for which such organization is created are broader than the purposes specified in section 501(c)(3). The fact that the actual operations of such an organization have been exclusively in furtherance of one or more exempt purposes shall not be sufficient to permit the organization to meet the organizational test. Similarly, such an organization will not meet the organizational test as a result of statements or other evidence that the members thereof intend to operate only in furtherance of one or more exempt purposes.

(v) An organization must, in order to establish its exemption, submit a detailed statement of its proposed activities with and as a part of its application for exemption (see paragraph (b) of § 1.501(a)-1).

(2) *Articles of organization.* For purposes of this section, the term "articles of organization" or "articles" includes the trust instrument, the corporate charter, the articles of association, or any other written instrument by which an organization is created.

(3) *Authorization of legislative or political activities.* An organization is not organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes if its articles expressly empower it:

(i) To devote more than an insubstantial part of its activities to attempting to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise; or

(ii) Directly or indirectly to participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office; or

(iii) To have objectives and to engage in activities which characterize it as an "action" organization as defined in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

The terms used in subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subparagraph shall have the meanings provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(4) *Distribution of assets on dissolution.* An organization is not organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes unless its assets are dedicated to an exempt purpose. An organization's assets will be considered dedicated to an exempt purpose, for example, if, upon dissolution, such assets would, by reason of a provision in the organization's articles or by operation of law, be distributed for one or more exempt purposes, or to the Federal government, or to a State or local government, for a public purpose, or would be distributed by a court to another organization to be used in such manner as in the judgment of the court will best accomplish the general purposes for which the dissolved organization was organized. However, an organization does not meet the organizational test if its articles or the law of the State in which it was created provide that its assets would, upon dissolution, be distributed to its members or shareholders.

(5) *Construction of terms.* The law of the State in which an organization is created shall be controlling in construing the terms of its articles. However, any organization which contends that such terms have under State law a different meaning from their generally accepted meaning must establish such special meaning by clear and convincing reference to relevant court decisions, opinions of the State attorney-general, or other evidence of applicable State law.

(6) *Applicability of the organizational test.* A determination by the Commissioner or a district director that an organization is described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt under section 501(a) will not be granted after July 26, 1959 (regardless of when the application is filed), unless such organization meets the organizational test prescribed by this paragraph. If, before July 27, 1959, an organization has been determined by the Commissioner or district director to be exempt as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) or in a corresponding provision of prior law and such determination has not been revoked before such date, the fact that such organization does not meet the organizational test prescribed by this paragraph shall not be a basis for revoking such determination. Accordingly, an organization which has been determined to be exempt before July 27, 1959, and which does not seek a new determination of exemption is not required to amend its articles of organization to conform to the rules of this paragraph, but any organization which seeks a determination of exemption after July 26, 1959, must have articles of organization which meet the rules of this paragraph. For the rules relating to whether an organization determined to be exempt before July 27, 1959, is organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes, see § 39.101(6)-1 of Regulations 118 (26 CFR (1939) Part 39) as made applicable to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by Treasury Decision 6091, approved August 16, 1954 (19 F.R. 5167).

(c) *Operational test*—(1) *Primary activities.* An organization will be regarded as "operated exclusively" for one or more exempt purposes only if it engages primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of such exempt purposes specified in section 501(c)(3). An organization will not be so regarded if more than an insubstantial part of its activities is not in furtherance of an exempt purpose.

(2) *Distribution of earnings.* An organization is not operated exclusively for one or more exempt purposes if its net earnings inure in whole or in part to the benefit of private shareholders or individuals. For the definition of the words "private shareholder or individual", see paragraph (c) of § 1.501(a)-1.

(3) *"Action" organizations.* (i) An organization is not operated exclusively for one or more exempt purposes if it is an "action" organization as defined in subdivisions (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subparagraph.

(ii) An organization is an "action" organization if a substantial part of its activities is attempting to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise. For this purpose, an organization will be regarded as attempting to influence legislation if the organization:

(*a*) Contacts, or urges the public to contact, members of a legislative body for the purpose of proposing, supporting, or opposing legislation; or

(*b*) Advocates the adoption or rejection of legislation.

The term "legislation", as used in this subdivision, includes action by the Congress, by any State legislature, by any local council or similar governing body, or by the public in a referendum, initiative, constitutional amendment, or similar procedure. An organization will not fail to meet the operational test merely because it advocates, as an insubstantial part of its activities, the adoption or rejection of legislation.

(iii) An organization is an "action" organization if it participates or intervenes, directly or indirectly, in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office. The term "candidate for public office" means an individual who offers himself, or is proposed by others, as a contestant for an elective public office, whether such office be national, State, or local. Activities which constitute participation or intervention in a political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate include, but are not limited to, the publication or distribution of written or printed statements or the making of oral statements on behalf of or in opposition to such a candidate.

(iv) An organization is an "action" organization if it has the following two characteristics: (*a*) Its main or primary objective or objectives (as distinguished from its incidental or secondary objectives) may be attained only by legislation or a defeat of proposed legislation; and (*b*) it advocates, or campaigns for, the attainment of such main or primary objective or objectives as distinguished from engaging in nonpartisan analysis, study, or research and making the results thereof available to the public. In determining whether an organization has such characteristics, all the surrounding facts and circumstances, including the articles and all activities of the organization, are to be considered.

(v) An "action" organization, described in subdivisions (ii) or (iv) of this subparagraph, though it cannot qualify under section 501(c)(3), may nevertheless qualify as a social welfare organization under section 501(c)(4) if it meets the requirements set out in paragraph (a) of § 1.501(c)(4)-1.

(d) *Exempt purposes*—(1) *In general.* (i) An organization may be exempt as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) if it is organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) Religious,
(b) Charitable,
(c) Scientific,
(d) Testing for public safety,
(e) Literary,
(f) Educational, or
(g) Prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

(ii) An organization is not organized or operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph unless it serves a public rather than a private interest. Thus, to meet the requirement of this subdivision, it is necessary for an organization to establish that it is not organized or operated for the benefit of private interests such as designated individuals, the creator or his family, shareholders of the organization, or persons controlled, directly or indirectly, by such private interests.

(iii) Since each of the purposes specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph is an exempt purpose in itself, an organization may be exempt if it is organized and operated exclusively for any one or more of such purposes. If, in fact, an organization is organized and operated exclusively for an exempt purpose or purposes, exemption will be granted to such an organization regardless of the purpose or purposes specified in its application for exemption. For example, if an organization claims exemption on the ground that it is "educational", exemption will not be denied if, in fact, it is "charitable".

(2) *Charitable defined.* The term "charitable" is used in section 501(c)(3) in its generally accepted legal sense and is, therefore, not to be construed as limited by the separate enumeration in section 501(c)(3) of other tax-exempt purposes which may fall within the broad outlines of "charity" as developed by judicial decisions. Such term includes: Relief of the poor and distressed or of the underprivileged; advancement of religion; advancement of education or science; erection or maintenance of public buildings, monuments, or works; lessening of the burdens of Government; and promotion of social welfare by organizations designed to accomplish any of the above purposes, or (i) to lessen neighborhood tensions; (ii) to eliminate prejudice and discrimination; (iii) to defend human and civil rights secured by law; or (iv) to combat community deterioration and juvenile delinquency. The fact that an organization which is organized and operated for the relief of indigent persons may receive voluntary contributions from the persons intended to be relieved will not necessarily prevent such organization from being exempt as an organization organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes. The fact that an organization, in carrying out its primary purpose, advocates social or civic changes or presents opinion on controversial issues with the intention of molding public opinion or creating public sentiment to an acceptance of its views does not preclude such organization from qualifying under section 501(c)(3) so long as it is not an "action" organization of any one of the types described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(3) *Educational defined*—(i) *In general.* The term "educational", as used in section 501(c)(3), relates to:

(a) The instruction or training of the individual for the purpose of improving or developing his capabilities; or

(b) The instruction of the public on subjects useful to the individual and beneficial to the community.

An organization may be educational even though it advocates a particular position or viewpoint so long as it presents a sufficiently full and fair exposition of the pertinent facts as to permit an individual or the public to form an independent opinion or conclusion. On the other hand, an organization is not educational if its principal function is the mere presentation of unsupported opinion.

(ii) *Examples of educational organizations.* The following are examples of organizations which, if they otherwise meet the requirements of this section, are educational:

Example (1). An organization, such as a primary or secondary school, a college, or a professional or trade school, which has a regularly scheduled curriculum, a regular faculty, and a regularly enrolled body of students in attendance at a place where the educational activities are regularly carried on.

Example (2). An organization whose activities consist of presenting public discussion groups, forums, panels, lectures, or other similar programs. Such programs may be on radio or television.

Example (3). An organization which presents a course of instruction by means of correspondence or through the utilization of television or radio.

Example (4). Museums, zoos, planetariums, symphony orchestras, and other similar organizations.

(4) *Testing for public safety defined.* The term "testing for public safety", as used in section 501(c)(3), includes the testing of consumer products, such as electrical products, to determine whether they are safe for use by the general public.

(e) *Organizations carrying on trade or business*—(1) *In general.* An organization may meet the requirements of section 501(c)(3) although it operates a trade or business as a substantial part of its activities, if the operation of such trade or business is in furtherance of the organization's exempt purpose or purposes and if the organization is not organized or operated for the primary purpose of carrying on an unrelated trade or business, as defined in section 513. In determining the existence or nonexistence of such primary purpose, all the circumstances must be considered, including the size and extent of the trade or business and the size and extent of the activities which are in furtherance of one or more exempt purposes. An organization which is organized and operated for the primary purpose of carrying on an unrelated trade or business is not exempt under section 501(c)(3) even though it has certain religious purposes, its property is held in common, and its profits do not inure to the benefit of individual members of the organization. See, however, section 501(d) and § 1.501(d)-1, relating to religious and apostolic organizations.

(2) *Taxation of unrelated business income.* For provisions relating to the taxation of unrelated business income of certain organizations described in section 501(c)(3), see sections 511 to 515, inclusive, and the regulations thereunder.

(3) *Prohibited transactions and accumulations.* For provisions relating to the denial of exempt status to certain organizations described in section 501(c)(3) for engaging in certain prohibited transactions or unreasonably accumulating income, see sections 503 and 504 and the regulations thereunder.

(f) *Applicability of regulations in this section.* The regulations in this section are, except as otherwise expressly provided, applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after July 26, 1959. For the rules applicable with respect to taxable years beginning before July 27, 1959, see § 39.101(6)-1 of Regulations 118 (26 CFR (1939) Part 39) as made applicable to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by Treasury Decision 6091, approved August 16, 1954 (19 F.R. 5167).

§ 1.501(c)(4) Statutory provisions; exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc.; civic organizations.

SEC. 501. *Exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc.* * * *

(c) *List of exempt organizations.* The following organizations are referred to in subsection (a):

* * * * *

(4) Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare, or local associations of employees, the membership of which is limited to the employees of a designated person or persons in a particular municipality, and the net earnings of which are devoted exclusively to charitable, educational, or recreational purposes.

§ 1.501(c)(4)-1 Civic organizations and local associations of employees.

(a) *Civic organizations*—(1) *In general.* A civic league or organization may be exempt as an organization described in section 501(c)(4) if:

(i) It is not organized or operated for profit; and

(ii) It is operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare.

(2) *Promotion of social welfare*—(i) *In general.* An organization is operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare if it is primarily engaged in promoting in some way the common good and general welfare of the people of the community. An organization embraced within this section is one which is operated primarily for the purpose of bringing about civic betterments and social improvements. A "social welfare" organization will qualify for exemption as a charitable organization if it falls within the definition of "charitable" set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of § 1.501(c)(3)-1 and is not an "action" organization as set forth in paragraph (c)(3) of § 1.501(c)(3)-1.

(ii) *Political or social activities.* The promotion of social welfare does not include direct or indirect participation or intervention in political campaigns on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office. Nor is an organization operated primarily for the promotion of social welfare if its primary

activity is operating a social club for the benefit, pleasure, or recreation of its members, or is carrying on a business with the general public in a manner similar to organizations which are operated for profit. See, however, section 501(c)(6) and § 1.501(c)(6)-1, relating to business leagues and similar organizations. A social welfare organization may qualify under section 501(c)(4) even though it is an "action" organization described in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) or (iv) of § 1.501(c)(3)-1 if it otherwise qualifies under this section.

(b) *Local associations of employees.* Local associations of employees described in section 501(c)(4) are expressly entitled to exemption under section 501(a). As conditions to exemption, it is required (1) that the membership of such an association be limited to the employees of a designated person or persons in a particular municipality, and (2) that the net earnings of the association be devoted exclusively to charitable, educational, or recreational purposes. The word "local" is defined in paragraph (b) of § 1.501(c)(12)-1. See paragraph (d)(2) and (3) of § 1.501(c)(3)-1 with reference to the meaning of "charitable" and "educational" as used in this section.

REGULATIONS ON PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION

§ 301.6104-1 [Amendment]

PAR. 3. Paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of § 301.6104-1 is amended by adding the following new subdivision at the end thereof:

(f) With respect to an organization which is described in section 501(c)(3) and which files its application for exemption after July 26, 1959, the application for exemption shall, in addition to the statements and documents required to be submitted by the form, include a detailed statement of the proposed activities of such organization.

(68A Stat. 917; 26 U.S.C. 7805)

[SEAL] DANA LATHAM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: June 22, 1959.

FRED C. SCRIBNER, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5293; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

SUBCHAPTER E—ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER EXCISE TAXES

[T.D. 6383]

PART 170—MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS RELATING TO LIQUOR

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 59-4873, appearing at page 4783 of the issue for Friday, June 12, 1959, the following changes should be made:

1. In § 170.236, the words "except §§ 182.173 and 182.229 which are" should read "except § 182.229 which is".

2. In § 170.268, the words "except §§ 182.166 and 182.229 which are" should read "except § 182.229 which is".

Title 39—POSTAL SERVICE

Chapter I—Post Office Department

PART 102—CATEGORIES OF INTERNATIONAL MAIL

PART 111—POSTAL UNION MAIL

PART 121—AIR SERVICE

PART 142—INCOMING MAIL (TREATMENT IN THE UNITED STATES)

PART 144—FORWARDING MAIL TO SHIP PASSENGERS AND CREW MEMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

PART 162—COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS (COMMODITIES AND TECHNICAL DATA)

PART 166—CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL INVOICES

PART 167—DRAWBACK ARRANGEMENT

Miscellaneous Amendments

Regulations of the Post Office Department are amended as follows:

I. Section 102.1 *Postal Union Mail* is amended to read as follows:

§ 102.1 Postal Union Mail.

Postal union mail is exchanged under the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention or the Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. It is divided into two broad categories, namely LC mail and AO mail, as follows:

(a) LC mail includes letters, letter-packages, post cards, and air letters (aerogrammes). See § 111.2 (a) and (b), and § 121.5 of this chapter.

(b) AO mail includes commercial papers, printed matter, matter for the blind, samples of merchandise, and small packets. See § 111.2 (c) through (g) of this chapter. Also included in this category are 8-ounce merchandise packages, which are mailable only to certain countries. See § 111.2(h) of this chapter.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 212.1.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

§ 111.2 [Amendment]

II. In § 111.2 *Specific categories* make the following changes:

A. Subdivision (ii) of paragraph (d)(5), as amended by Federal Register Document 59-941 (24 F.R. 765), is further amended to read as follows:

(ii) *Markings.* Envelopes, cards, or packages to be mailed at printed matter rates must be marked so that the nature of the article can be readily associated with the appropriate rate of postage. Endorse the address side of your envelope, card, or package as follows:

(*a*) Printed matter—books, or printed matter—sheet music, for books or sheet music to be mailed at the rates stated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. If a single volume is enclosed in a package exceeding the weight limit for prints in general, mark the package "Printed Matter—Book (Single Volume)."

(*b*) Printed matter, second class, or use the domestic second-class imprint prescribed in § 22.2(d)(7) of this chapter for second-class publications to be mailed by the publishers or by registered news agents at the rates stated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, except those addressed to Canada. Second-class publications enclosed in envelopes (unsealed) to be mailed at pound rates to Canada must be identified in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b)(6) of § 16.1 of this chapter.

(*c*) Printed matter, for mail that does not qualify for one of the reduced rates stated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 221.245b.

B. Subparagraph (1) of paragraph (f), as amended by Federal Register Document 59-3245 (24 F.R. 2992), is further amended to read as follows:

(1) *Rates.* Surface rate for samples of merchandise is 4 cents for the first 2 ounces and 2 cents for each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Minimum charge 10 cents. For airmail rates see individual country items in § 168.5 of this chapter.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 221.261.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

III. Section 121.1 *Availability* as amended by Federal Register Document 59-2388 (24 F.R. 2117), is further amended to read as follows:

§ 121.1 Availability.

Postal union mail of any category may be sent by air. Parcel post may be sent by air to the countries for which air parcel-post rates are shown in § 168.5 of this chapter. Generally the weight limits, dimensions and other conditions (but not postage rates), prescribed for surface mail apply to articles and parcels sent by air.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 231.1.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

§ 121.3 [Amendment]

IV. In § 121.3 *Prepayment* add the following to paragraph (c): "See 111.2(b)(1)(ii) of this chapter for postage required to transmit a United States reply-paid post card by airmail".

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 231.33.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

§ 121.5 [Amendment]

V. In § 121.5 *Air Letters (aerogrammes)* make the following changes:

A. Amend paragraph (a) to read as follows:

(a) *Availability and use.* Air letters (aerogrammes), which can be folded into the form of an envelope and sealed, may be sent by air to all countries. These sheets, bearing imprinted postage,

are sold at all post offices at 10 cents each. All parts of the sheets may be used for the sender's message, except the address side. No enclosures are permitted. The use of tape or stickers to seal air letters is prohibited. Air letter sheets may be sent under registration upon payment of the required registry fee in addition to the postage.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 231.51.

B. Amend the last sentence of paragraph (b) to read as follows: "Approved private letters must be prepaid 10 cents each when mailed, except those addressed to Canada and Mexico which require 7 cents prepayment, and those to St. Pierre and Miquelon, which require 8 cents."

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 231.52.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

§ 142.1 [Amendment]

VI. In § 142.1 *Postal Union Mail* make the following changes:

A. Amend subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) to read as follows:

(2) If after 30 days the post office has reason to believe that delivery to you will be possible, for as long as 2 months.

B. Amend paragraph (c) to read as follows:

(c) *Disposal.* Articles undeliverable are returned to origin, except for printed matter of no apparent value which is discarded unless it bears a request for return and the address of the sender.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 251.13.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

§ 144.1 [Amendment]

VII. In § 144.1 *Forwarding mail to ship passengers and crew members in other countries* make the following changes:

A. Amend that part of the section preceding paragraph (a) to read as follows:

As an alternative to the provisions of Parts 142 and 143 of this chapter, ordinary (unregistered) articles of correspondence (except those which appear to contain merchandise) addressed to crew members or passengers on board a ship may be forwarded in the international mail, by surface or air, in one envelope addressed to a ship or travel agency under the following conditions:

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 254.

B. Paragraph (e) is hereby rescinded:

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 254e.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

§ 162.2 [Amendment]

VIII. In § 162.2 *General licenses* amend subparagraph (2) of paragraph (c) to read as follows:

(2) The value of the contents of a package is limited to $50.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 272.232.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

§ 162.5 [Rescission]

IX. Section 162.5 *Diamond shipments* is hereby rescinded.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 272.5.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

X. Section 166.1 *Consular and commercial invoices* is amended to read as follows:

§ 166.1 Consular and commercial invoices.

Many countries require special documents to be prepared by the sender and either presented by the addressee or enclosed within the package. In some cases, certification by a recognized Chamber of Commerce in the United States, or legalization by a Consulate of the country of destination, or both, are required. Detailed information can be found in the country items in § 168.5 of this chapter. Also, see § 4.2 of this chapter.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 276.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

Section 167.3 *Obtaining forms* is amended to read as follows:

§ 167.3 Obtaining forms.

You may obtain Bureau of Customs Forms 3413, 7511-A, and 7511-B from collectors of customs. A charge of 75 cents per pad is made for the "Notice of Exportation".

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 277.3.

(R.S. 161, as amended, 396, as amended, 398, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 369, 372)

[SEAL] HERBERT B. WARBURTON,
General Counsel.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5315; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:49 a.m.]

Title 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

APPENDIX—PUBLIC LAND ORDERS

[Public Land Order 1881]

[Oregon 05741]

OREGON

Modifying Reclamation Withdrawal of April 12, 1951; Hells Canyon Project, Idaho-Oregon

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 3 of the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 33; 43 U.S.C. 416), it is ordered as follows:

The departmental order of April 12, 1951, which withdrew lands for reclamation purposes in the first form in connection with the Hells Canyon Project, Idaho-Oregon, is hereby modified to the extent necessary to permit the grant of a highway right of way made by section 2477 of the United States Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 932) to become effective as to those portions of the following-described lands delineated on a map filed by the Oregon State Highway Department for the Baker-Homestead Highway designated "file no. 27283" dated October, 1957, "10 C-30-13" on file with the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon 05741:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 7 S., R. 48 E.,
Sec. 17, NW¼NE¼ and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 19, SW¼SW¼.

The areas described aggregate 120 acres.

ELMER F. BENNETT,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 19, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5288; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:46 a.m.]

[Public Land Order 1882]

[New Mexico 034615]

NEW MEXICO

Reserving Lands Within Cibola National Forest for Use of Forest Service for Erosion Control for Protection of Bernalillo Watershed

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34, 36; 16 U.S.C. 473) and otherwise, and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands within the Cibola National Forest in New Mexico are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining but not the mineral-leasing laws nor the disposal of materials under the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 69 Stat. 367; 30 U.S.C. 601-604) as amended, and reserved for use of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, for erosion control for the protection of the Bernalillo watershed:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 12 N., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 2, W½NW¼, SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 3;
Sec. 10, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, NE¼NW¼, and NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 11, lots 2, 3, 4, E½, N½NW¼, and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 12, S½;
Sec. 13, N½.

The areas described aggregate 2,416.94 acres.

This order shall take precedence over but not otherwise affect the existing reservation of the lands for national forest purposes.

FRED G. AANDAHL,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 19, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5289; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:46 a.m.]

[Public Land Order 1883]

[Idaho 09123]

IDAHO

Opening Land Subject to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act

1. In DA-499-Idaho issued January 6, 1958, the Federal Power Commission vacated the withdrawal created by the filing on November 15, 1920 of an application for preliminary permit in Project No. 20, so far as it affected the following-described lands:

BOISE MERIDIAN

T. 13 S., R. 40 E.,
Sec. 34, E½E½.
T. 14 S., R. 40 E.,
Sec. 2, NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 3, lot 1, SE¼NE¼, E½SW¼, N½SE¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, and SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 10, NW¼ and W½SW¼;
Sec. 15, NW¼NW¼.

2. In DA-499 the Federal Power Commission determined that the value of the following-described lands withdrawn in Power Site Reserve No. 193 of August 1, 1911, and in Power Site Reserve No. 373 of July 16, 1913 would not be injured or destroyed for purposes of power development by location, entry or selection under the public land laws, subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Power Act:

BOISE MERIDIAN

T. 13 S., R. 40 E.,
Sec. 26, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 27, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 34, E½E½;
Sec. 35, SE¼NW¼ and E½SW¼.
T. 14 S., R. 40 E.,
Sec. 2, NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 3, lot 1, SE¼NE¼, N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼, E½SW¼, and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 9, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, and SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 10, NW¼, N½SW¼, and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 15, NW¼NW¼.

The areas described aggregate approximately 1,040 acres.

3. The following lands will remain in existing withdrawals for reclamation purposes:

BOISE MERIDIAN

T. 13 S., R. 40 E.,
Sec. 26, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 27, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 34, E½E½.

4. The State of Idaho has waived the preference right of application granted to it by subsection (c) of section 2 of the act of August 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 928; 43 U.S.C. 851, 852).

5. The released lands lie in Franklin County, Idaho from about 7 to 11 miles northeast of Preston, Idaho. They are mainly rough and mountainous with shallow soils excepting in the canyon bottoms.

6. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U.S.C. 818), as amended, the lands described in paragraph 2, except those withdrawn for reclamation purposes, are hereby opened to location, entry or selection under the public land laws, subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Power Act, and subject to existing valid rights and the requirements of applicable law, in accordance with the following:

a. Applications and selections under the nonmineral public-land laws may be presented to the Manager mentioned below, beginning on the date of this order. Such applications and selections will be considered as filed on the hour and respective dates shown for the various classes enumerated in the following paragraphs:

(1) Applications by persons having prior existing valid settlement rights, preference rights conferred by existing laws, or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation will be adjudicated on the facts presented in support of each claim or right. All applications presented by persons other than those referred to in this paragraph will be subject to the applications and claims mentioned in this paragraph.

(2) All valid applications under the Homestead, Desert Land, and Small Tract Laws by qualified veterans of World War II or of the Korean Conflict, and by others entitled to preference rights under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U.S.C. 279-284 as amended), presented prior to 10:00 a.m. on September 18, 1959, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such preference right applications filed after that hour will be governed by the time of filing.

(3) All valid applications and selections under the nonmineral public-land laws, other than those coming under paragraphs (1) and (2) above, presented prior to 10:00 a.m. on October 24, 1959, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such applications and selections filed after that hour will be governed by the time of filing.

b. The lands have been open to applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws and to location under the United States mining laws.

7. Persons claiming veterans' preference rights must enclose with their applications proper evidence of military or naval service, preferably a complete photostatic copy of the certificate of honorable discharge. Persons claiming preference rights based upon valid settlement, statutory preference, or equitable claims must enclose properly corroborated statements in support of their claims. Detailed rules and regulations governing applications which may be filed pursuant to this notice can be found in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

8. In accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Power Act, supra, the State of Idaho shall be entitled until 10:00 a.m. on September 18, 1959, to a preference right of application to file, under any statute or regulations applicable thereto, for the reservation to the State or any political subdivision thereof, of any of the lands required as a right-of-way for a public highway or as a source of materials for the construction and maintenance of such highways.

Inquiries concerning the lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Boise, Idaho.

FRED G. AANDAHL,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 19, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5290; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:46 a.m.]

[Public Land Order 1884]

[Colorado 023168]

COLORADO

Withdrawing Public Lands Within Routt National Forest for Use of Forest Service as an Administrative Site

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34, 36; 16 U.S.C. 473) and otherwise, and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands within the Routt National Forest in Colorado are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining but not the mineral-leasing laws, nor the disposal of materials under the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 69 Stat. 367; 30 U.S.C. 601-604) as amended, and reserved for use of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, as an administrative site:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST

Summit Lake Administrative Site

T. 7 N., R. 83 W., unsurveyed,
(In approximate section 35) Beginning at a point from which the westerly most point of Summit Lake bears N. 20° W. a distance of 36 chains, thence South, 20 chains; West, 20 chains; North, 20 chains; East, 20 chains to the point of beginning.

The tract described contains 40 acres.

This order shall take precedence over but not otherwise affect the existing reservation of the lands for national forest purposes.

FRED G. AANDAHL,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 19, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5291; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:46 a.m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 969]

AVOCADOS GROWN IN SOUTH FLORIDA

Notice of Proposed Revision of Container Regulation

Notice is hereby given that the Department is giving consideration to the revision of the avocado container limitations (Avocado Order 9, as amended; 7 CFR 969.309), as hereinafter set forth, submitted by the Avocado Administrative Committee, established pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 69, as amended (7 CFR Part 969), regulating the handling of avocados grown in south Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674).

All persons who desire to submit written data, views or arguments for consideration in connection with such revision should do so by forwarding the same to the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 2077, South Building, Washington 25, D.C., not later than 30 days after the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The proposed revision follows:

§ 969.309 Container regulation.

(a) (1) On and after September 14, 1959, no handler shall handle any variety of avocados unless such avocados are packed in a container or containers meeting the following specifications:

(i) Boxes and cartons with inside dimensions 11 x 16¾ x 10 inches: *Provided*, That the individual avocados in such a container shall weigh at least 16 ounces, except that not to exceed 10 percent, by count, of the fruit in each lot may fail to meet such weight requirement. Such tolerance shall be on a lot basis, but not more than double such tolerance shall be permitted for an individual container in a lot.

(ii) Boxes and cartons with inside dimensions 11½ x 15¾ x 3¼ inches.

(iii) Boxes and cartons with inside dimensions 11½ x 15¾ x 3¾ inches.

(iv) Boxes and cartons with inside dimensions 11½ x 15¾ x 4¼ inches.

(v) Such other types and sizes of containers as may be approved by the Avocado Administrative Committee for testing in connection with a research project conducted by or in cooperation with the said committee: *Provided*, That the handling of each lot of avocados in such test containers shall be subject to the prior approval, and under the supervision, of the Avocado Administrative Committee.

(2) The terms "handler," "handle," and "avocados" when used herein shall have the same meaning as when used in the amended marketing agreement and order (§§ 969.1 to 969.71).

Dated: June 22, 1959.

S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 59–5296; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

[7 CFR Part 992]

IRISH POTATOES GROWN IN WASHINGTON

Notice of Rule Making With Respect to Limitation of Shipments

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture is considering the limitation of shipments as hereinafter set forth, which was recommended by the State of Washington Potato Committee established pursuant to Marketing Agreement No. 113 and Order No. 92 (7 CFR Part 992) regulating the handling of Irish potatoes grown in the State of Washington, issued under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (Secs. 1–19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 601–674).

Consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto, which are filed with the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., not later than three days following publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The proposals are as follows:

§ 992.314 Limitation of shipment.

During the period from July 6, 1959, through May 31, 1960, no person shall handle any lot of potatoes unless such potatoes meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or such potatoes are handled in accordance with paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this section.

(a) *Minimum grade, size, and cleanliness requirements*—(1) *Round varieties.* U.S. No. 2, or better, grade, 1⅞ inches minimum diameter.

(2) *Long varieties.* U.S. No. 2, or better, grade, 2 inches minimum diameter or 4 ounces minimum weight.

(3) *Cleanliness.* For all varieties, at least "fairly clean".

(b) *Minimum maturity requirements—All varieties.* "Moderately skinned" which means that not more than 10 percent of the potatoes in any such lot may have more than one-half of the skin missing or "feathered".

(c) *Special purpose shipments.* The minimum grade, size, cleanliness and maturity requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall not be applicable to shipments of potatoes for any of the following purposes:

(1) Certified seed;
(2) Livestock feed;
(3) Charity;
(4) Starch;
(5) Canning and freezing;
(6) Dehydration;
(7) Export; or
(8) Potato chipping.

(d) *Safeguards.* Each handler making shipments of potatoes for canning and freezing, dehydration, export, or for potato chipping pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall:

(1) First apply to the committee for and obtain a Certificate of Privilege to make such shipments;

(2) Pay assessments on such shipments, except shipments for canning or freezing;

(3) Have such shipments inspected, except shipments for canning or freezing;

(4) Upon request by the committee, furnish reports of each shipment pursuant to each Certificate of Privilege.

(5) At the time of applying to the committee for a Certificate of Privilege, or promptly thereafter, furnish the committee with a receiver's or buyer's certification that the potatoes so handled are to be used only for the purpose stated in such application and that such receiver will complete and return to the committee such periodic receiver's reports that the committee may require;

(6) Mail to the office of the committee a copy of the bill of lading for each Certificate of Privilege shipment promptly after the date of such shipment;

(7) Before diverting any such shipment to another receiver or buyer apply to the committee for and obtain a new Certificate of Privilege authorizing such diversion, and such handler shall also comply with requirements prescribed by subparagraphs (4) and (5) of this paragraph with respect to such diverted shipments;

(e) *Minimum quantity exception.* Each handler may ship up to, but not exceed 5 cwt. of potatoes any day without regard to the inspection and assessment requirements of this part, but this exception shall not apply to any portion of a shipment over 5 cwt. of potatoes.

(f) *Definitions.* The terms "fairly clean," "moderately skinned," and "U.S. No. 2" shall have the same meaning as when used in the United States Standards for Potatoes (§§ 51.1540 to 51.1559 of this title), including the tolerances set forth therein. Other terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in Marketing Agreement No. 113 and Order No. 92.

(Secs. 1–19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601–674)

Dated: June 23, 1959.

S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 59–5328; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:51 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Part 121]

FOOD ADDITIVES

Notice of Filing of Petition for Issuance of Regulations Establishing Tolerance for Calcium Disodium Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid for Chelating Trace Minerals in Foods

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(b)(5), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(b)(5)), the following notice is issued:

A petition has been filed by The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, proposing the issuance of a regulation to establish tolerances for calcium disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (calcium disodium (ethylenedinitrilo) tetraacetic acid) when added to chelate undesirable trace minerals in the following foods:

(a) 100 parts per million (0.01 percent) in shortenings, peanut butter, toppings, sandwich spreads, and in processed fruits and vegetables, processed fruit and vegetable juices, and dressings, other than those for which standards of identity have been established.

(b) 25 parts per million (0.0025 percent) in malt beverage (beer).

Dated: June 19, 1959.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5316; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:49 a.m.]

[21 CFR Part 121]

FOOD ADDITIVES

Notice of Filing of Petition for Issuance of Regulation Establishing Tolerance for Benzathine Penicillin V for Aqueous Injection in Milk From Dairy Cows

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(b)(5), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(b)(5)), the following notice is issued.

A petition has been filed by Wyeth Laboratories, P.O. Box 8299, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, proposing the issuance of a regulation to establish a zero tolerance for benzathine penicillin V for aqueous injection in milk from dairy cows to which this drug has been administered by intramuscular injection for the treatment of mastitis.

Dated: June 19, 1959.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5317; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:50 a.m.]

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

[14 CFR Parts 600, 601]

[Airspace Docket No. 59-WA-10]

FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND CONTROL AREAS

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

REVOCATION OF SEGMENT OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND ASSOCIATED CONTROL AREA

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator § 409.13, 24 F.R. 3498), notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering an amendment to Parts 600 and 601 of the regulations of the Administrator, as hereinafter set forth.

Green Federal airway No. 5 presently extends from Los Angeles, California, to Boston, Massachusetts. An IFR Peak-Day Survey for each half of the calendar year 1958, shows aircraft movements for these two periods for segments of the airway between Fort Worth to Farmers Branch intersection as seven and zero movements respectively; Farmers Branch intersection to Plano intersection as three and zero movements respectively; Plano intersection to Sulphur Springs, Texas, two and zero movements respectively; Sulphur Springs, Texas, to Texarkana, Arkansas, as five and zero movements respectively; Texarkana, Arkansas, to Prescott intersection as eight and six movements respectively; Prescott intersection to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, as three and six movements respectively. On the basis of the survey, it appears that the retention of these airway segments and associated Control area is unjustified as an assignment of airspace, and that the revocation thereof would be in the public interest. If such action is taken Green Federal airway No. 5 and the Control area associated with it would then extend from Los Angeles, California, to Fort Worth, Texas, and from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to Boston, Massachusetts.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth 1, Texas. All communications received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Administrator, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room B-316, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for inspection at the office of the Regional Administrator.

This amendment is proposed under sections 307(a) and 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749, 752; 49 U.S.C. 1348, 1354).

In consideration of the foregoing it is proposed to revoke the Fort Worth, Texas-Pine Bluff segment of Green Federal airway No. 5 by amending Parts 600 and 601 (14 CFR, 1958, Supp. Parts 600, 601) as follows:

§ 600.15 [Amendment]

1. Section 600.15 *Green Federal airway No. 5 (Los Angeles, California, to Boston, Massachusetts)* is amended as follows:

(a) Delete "*(Los Angeles, California, to Boston, Massachusetts)*" and substitute therefor "*(Los Angeles, California, to Fort Worth, Texas, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to Boston, Massachusetts)*".

(b) Delete "Fort Worth, Texas, radio range station; Sulphur Springs, Texas, nondirectional radio beacon; Texarkana, Arkansas, radio range station; Pine Bluff, Arkansas, nondirectional radio beacon;" and substitute therefor "to the Fort Worth, Texas, radio range station. From the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, nondirectional radio beacon".

2. Section 601.15 *Green Federal airway No. 5 Control areas (Los Angeles, California, to Boston, Massachusetts)* is amended as follows:

§ 601.15 Green Federal airway No. 5 Control areas (Los Angeles, California, to Fort Worth, Texas, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to Boston, Massachusetts).

All of Green Federal airway No. 5.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1959.

D. D. THOMAS,
Director,
Bureau of Air Traffic Management.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5284; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:46 a.m.]

[14 CFR Parts 600, 601]

[Airspace Docket No. 59-WA-17]

FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND CONTROL AREAS

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

REVOCATION OF SEGMENT OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND ASSOCIATED CONTROL AREA

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (§ 409.13, 24 F.R. 3498), notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering an amendment to Parts 600 and 601 of the regulations of the Administrator, as hereinafter set forth.

Red Federal airway No. 14 presently extends from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Indianapolis, Indiana. An IFR Peak-Day Airway Traffic Survey for each half of the calendar year 1958 shows only four aircraft movements for the entire airway. On the basis of the survey, it appears

that the retention of this airway segment and its associated Control area is unjustified as an assignment of airspace and that the revocation thereof would be in the public interest. If such action is taken, Red Federal airway No. 14 and the Control area associated with it would be revoked.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, 4825 Troost Avenue, Kansas City 10, Missouri. All communications received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Administrator, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room B-316, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 20, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for inspection at the office of the Regional Administrator.

This amendment is proposed under sections 307(a) and 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749, 752; 49 U.S.C. 1348, 1354).

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to revoke Red Federal airway No. 14 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Indianapolis, Indiana, by amending Parts 600 and 601 (14 CF.R. 1958, Supp. Parts 600, 601) as follows:

1. Section 600.214 *Red Federal airway No. 14 (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Indianapolis, Indiana)* is revoked.

2. Section 601.214 *Red Federal airway No. 14 Control area (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Indianapolis, Indiana)* is revoked.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on June 19, 1959.

D. D. THOMAS,
Director,
Bureau of Air Traffic Management.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5285; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:46 a.m.]

[14 CFR Parts 600, 601]

[Airspace Docket No. 59-WA-7]

FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND CONTROL AREAS

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

REVOCATION OF SEGMENT OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND ASSOCIATED CONTROL AREA

Pursuant to the authority delegated to men by the Administrator (§ 409.13, 24 F.R. 3498), notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering an amendment to Parts 600 and 601 of the regulations of the Administrator, as hereinafter set forth.

Red Federal airway No. 89 presently extends from Quincy, Illinois, via Peoria, Illinois, to Pontiac, Illinois. An IFR Peak-Day Airway Traffic Survey for each half of the calendar year 1958 shows only two aircraft movements on this airway. On the basis of the survey, it appears that the retention of this airway and its associated Control area is unjustified as an assignment of airspace and that the revocation thereof would be in the public interest. If such action is taken, Red Federal airway 89 and the Control area associated with it would then be revoked.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, 4825 Troost Avenue, Kansas City 10, Missouri. All communications received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Administrator, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room B-316, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 20, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for inspection at the office of the Regional Administrator.

This amendment is proposed under sections 307(a) and 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749, 752; 49 U.S.C. 1348, 1354).

In consideration of the foregoing it is proposed to revoke Red Federal airway No. 89 by amending Parts 600 and 601 (14 CFR, 1958, Supp. Parts 600, 601) as follows:

1. Section 600.289 *Red Federal airway No. 89 (Quincy, Illinois, to Peoria, Illinois)* is revoked.

2. Section 601.289 *Red Federal airway No. 89 Control area (Quincy, Illinois, to Peoria, Illinois)* is revoked.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on June 19, 1959.

D. D. THOMAS,
Director,
Bureau of Air Traffic Management.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5282; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

[14 CFR Parts 600, 601]

[Airspace Docket No. 59-WA-9]

FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND CONTROL AREAS

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

REVOCATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND ASSOCIATED CONTROL AREAS

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (§ 409.13, 24 F.R. 3498), notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering an amendment to Parts 600 and 601 of the regulations of the Administrator, as hereinafter set forth.

Red Federal airway No. 95 presently extends from Elmira, New York, to Utica, New York. An IFR Peak-Day Airway Traffic Survey for each half of the calendar year 1958 shows an average of less than ten aircraft movements. On the basis of the survey, it appears that the retention of this airway and its associated Control area is unjustified as an assignment of airspace and that the revocation thereof would be in the public interest. If such action is taken, Red Federal airway No. 95 and the Control area associated with it from Elmira, New York, to Utica, New York, would be revoked.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, New York International Airport, Jamaica, Long Island, New York. All communications received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contracting the Regional Administrator, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room B-316, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for inspection at the office of the Regional Administrator.

This amendment is proposed under sections 307(a) and 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749, 752; 49 U.S.C. 1348, 1354).

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to revoke Red Federal airway No. 95 by amending Parts 600 and 601 (14 CFR, 1958, Supp. Parts 600, 601) as follows:

1. Section 600.295 *Red Federal airway No. 95 (Elmira, New York, to Utica, New York)* is revoked.

2. Section 601.295 *Red Federal airway No. 95 Control area (Elmira, New York, to Utica, New York)* is revoked.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on June 19, 1959.

D. D. THOMAS,
Director,
Bureau of Air Traffic Management.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5283; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

[14 CFR Parts 600, 601]

(Airspace Docket No. 59-WA-1)

FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND CONTROL AREAS

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

REVOCATION OF SEGMENT OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND ASSOCIATED CONTROL AREA

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (§ 409.13, 24 F.R. 3498), notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering an amendment to Parts 600 and 601 of the regulations of the Administrator, as hereinafter set forth.

Blue Federal airway No. 13 presently extends from Houston, Texas, to Des Moines, Iowa. An IFR Peak-Day Airway Traffic Survey for each half of the calendar year 1958 shows aircraft movements for these two periods for segments of the airway between Houston, Texas, to Lufkin, Texas, as six and four movements respectively; Lufkin, Texas, to Shreveport, Louisiana, as five and six movements respectively; Shreveport, Louisiana, to Texarkana, Arkansas, as seventeen and eight movements respectively. On the basis of the survey, it appears that the retention of these airway segments and associated Control area is unjustified as an assignment of airspace, and that the revocation thereof would be in the public interest. If such action is taken, Blue Federal airway No. 13 and the Control area associated with it would then extend from Texarkana, Arkansas, to Des Moines, Iowa.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth 1, Texas. All communications received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Administrator, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room B-316, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for inspection at the office of the Regional Administrator.

This amendment if proposed under sections 307(a) and 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749, 752; 49 U.S.C. 1348, 1354).

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to revoke the Houston, Texas-Texarkana, Arkansas segment of Blue Federal airway No. 13 by amending Parts 600 and 601 (14 CFR, 1958, Supp. Parts 600, 601) as follows:

1. Section 600.613 *Blue Federal airway No. 13 (Houston, Texas-Des Moines, Iowa)* is amended to read as follows:

§ 600.613 Blue Federal airway No. 13 (Texarkana, Arkansas, to Des Moines, Iowa).

From the Texarkana, Arkansas, radio range station to the Des Moines, Iowa, radio range station.

2. Section 601.613 *Blue Federal airway No. 13 Control areas (Houston, Texas-Des Moines, Iowa)* is amended to read as follows:

§ 601.613 Blue Federal airway No. 13 Control areas (Texarkana, Arkansas, to Des Moines, Iowa).

All of Blue airway No. 13.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1959.

D. D. THOMAS,
Director,
Bureau of Air Traffic Management.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5280; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

[14 CFR Parts 600, 601]

[Airspace Docket No. 59-WA-2]

FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND CONTROL AREAS

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

REVOCATION OF SEGMENT OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS AND ASSOCIATED CONTROL AREA

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (§ 409.13, 24 F.R. 3498), notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering an amendment to Parts 600 and 601 of the regulations of the Administrator, as hereinafter set forth.

Blue Federal airway No. 86 presently extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Goshen, Indiana. An IFR Peak-Day Air Traffic Survey for each half of the calendar year 1958 shows only one aircraft movement. On the basis of the survey, it appears that the retention of this airway and its associated control area is unjustified as an assignment of airspace and that the revocation thereof would be in the public interest. If such action is taken, Blue Federal airway No. 86 and the Control area associated with it would then be revoked.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, 4825 Troost Avenue, Kansas City 10, Missouri. All communications received within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Administrator, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room B-316, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 20, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for inspection at the office of the Regional Administrator.

This amendment is proposed under Sections 307(a) and 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749, 752; 49 U.S.C. 1348, 1354).

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to revoke the Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Goshen, Indiana, Blue Federal airway No. 86 by amending parts 600 and 601 (14 CFR, 1958, Supp. Parts 600, 601) as follows:

1. Section 600.686 *Blue Federal airway No. 86 (Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Goshen, Indiana)* is revoked.

2. Section 601.686 *Blue Federal airway No. 86 Control area (Fort Wayne, Indiana,, to Goshen, Indiana)* is revoked.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1959.

D. D. THOMAS,
Director,
Bureau of Air Traffic Management.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5281; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[13 CFR Part 127]

JOINT SET-ASIDES

Notice of Hearing on Small Business Timber Set-Aside Program

Notice is hereby given that the Small Business Administration will hold a hearing on the procedures developed by this Agency to implement section 15 of the Small Business Act, as amended (Pub. Law 85-536; Pub. Law 85-699), as it relates to the timber industry.

The public is advised that pursuant to section 5 of Public Law 85-536, the Administrator promulgated regulations to carry out the authority contained in said section 15 and that such regulations have

been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (23 F.R. 10530; 24 F.R. 3493).

The hearing will take place August 26 and 27, 1959 at 9:30 a.m. Pacific standard time in the U.S. Department of Interior Auditorium at 1001 Northeast Lloyd Boulevard, Portland, Oregon.

Interested persons may file with the Administrator on or before August 20, 1959 written statements of facts, opinions or arguments concerning the timber set-aside program as implemented by the Small Business Administration. Those persons who wish to make oral statements should notify the Administrator in writing setting forth his name, title (if any), and whom he will represent.

All correspondence on this matter shall be addressed to

Wendell B. Barnes, Administrator,
Small Business Administration,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dated: June 22, 1959.

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5292; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[Bureau Order 551, Amdt. 53]

HOONAH WAR HOUSING PROJECT; LIQUIDATION

Redelegation of Authority

Order 551, as amended, is further amended by addition of a new section, under the heading Functions Relating to Funds and Fiscal Matters, to read as follows:

SECTION 271 *Hoonah War Housing Project, Liquidation.* (a) All of the authority contained in section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 974), which relates to the liquidation of the Hoonah war housing project, Alaska, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The authority granted in paragraph (a) of this section does not include:

(1) The authority to determine under the provision of section 2(d) of the act the fair value of land conveyed by Indians to the Hoonah Indian Association.

(2) The authority to acquire land or any interest in land by eminent domain under the provisions of section 2(f) of the act.

(3) The authority to determine the value of each housing unit and cancel any portion of the debt remaining thereon under the provisions of section 2(g) of the act.

H. REX LEE,
Acting Commissioner.

JUNE 22, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5287; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary

EVERETT MORSS, JR.

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests as reported in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

A. Deletions: No change.
B. Additions: No change.

This statement is made as of June 16, 1959.

EVERETT MORSS, Jr.

JUNE 16, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5294; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 12586-12589; FCC 59-574]

M.V.W. RADIO CORP. ET AL.

Memorandum Opinion and Order Reopening Record for Further Hearing

In re applications of M.V.W. Radio Corporation, San Fernando, Calif., Docket No. 12586, File No. BP-10888; KGB, Incorporated (KGB), San Diego, Calif., Docket No. 12587, File No. BP-11103; Robert S. Marshall, Newhall, Calif., Docket No. 12588, File No. BP-11705; William H. Wilson and Shirley Ann Wilson, d/b as Wilson Broadcasting Company, Oxnard, Calif., Docket No. 12589, File No. BP-11911; for construction permits.

1. There is before the Commission (1) a ruling by the Hearing Examiner at a prehearing conference on February 19, 1959, denying the motion of M.V.W. Radio Corporation (MVW) and Wilson Broadcasting Company (Wilson) for additional time to file engineering exchange exhibits; (2) a petition for review of this ruling, filed by MVW and Wilson, on February 20, 1959; (3) an opposition to the petition for review, filed by Tri-Counties Public Service (Tri-Counties) on March 4, 1959; (4) an opposition to the petition for review, filed by KGB, Inc., on March 5, 1959; (5) a reply to the petition for review, filed by the Broadcast Bureau on March 5, 1959; (6) a reply to items 3 and 4, filed by MVW and Wilson on March 6, 1959; (7) a reply to item 5, filed by KGB, Inc., on March 10, 1959; (8) an Initial Decision of Hearing Examiner Thomas H. Donahue, released May 25, 1959 (FCC 59D-51), proposing to grant the application of KGB, Inc., and denying the applications of MVW and Wilson,[1] and (9) the matters of record in the above-entitled proceeding.

2. By Order released September 9, 1958 (FCC 58-827), the Commission designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding the applications of (a) M.V.W. Radio Corporation at San Fernando, Calif. (MVW); (b) Robert S. Marshall at Newhall, Calif. (Marshall);[2] (c) Wilson Broadcasting Company at Oxnard, Calif. (Wilson), for construction permits for new standard broadcast stations, together with the application of KGB, Inc., at San Diego, Calif. (KGB), for an increase in power. Tri-Counties Public Service, Inc., at Oxnard-Ventura, Calif. (KUDU), with others, was made a party to the hearing.

3. In an Order Governing Course of Hearing, released November 12, 1958 (FCC 58M-1263) the Examiner ordered that as "agreed upon by all parties", the following calendar shall govern the future course of the proceeding:

"Exchange of engineering exhibits—January 5, 1959; Engineering conference—January 15, 1959; Future prehearing conference—February 2, 1959; Hearing—February 5, 1959."

By Order released January 13, 1959 (FCC 59M-41), in response to a petition filed by KGB on January 5, 1959, the Examiner advanced these dates. An engineering exchange was made on behalf of KGB, MVW and Wilson on the date specified therefor in the latter order. At a subsequent engineering conference, the Broadcast Bureau and KGB stated that the exhibits exchanged by MVW and Wilson were not fully responsive to the issues set forth in the Order of Designation. MVW and Wilson thereafter requested the Hearing Examiner to grant an extension of time for the exchange of engineering exhibits, and attempted at a later prehearing conference, to supplement their previously exchanged engineering information. The Examiner denied the request and refused to allow the supplement on the ground that the parties having agreed upon dates certain for the exchange of exhibits, the relief requested was inconsistent with the purpose of the exchange procedure; that petitioners did not show good cause; and that to permit the late exchange would be unfair to the other parties. It is this ruling to which we address ourselves.

4. Section 1.111(b) of our rules reflects the policy of the Commission to encourage the parties to submit any portion of their cases in writing. Procedural limitations upon the effect of adopting the

[1] Subsequent to the filing of the petition for review, on May 25, 1959, the Hearing Examiner released an Initial Decision proposing to grant the application of KGB, Inc., and denying, for default, the applications of M.V.W. Radio Corporation and Wilson Broadcasting Corporation.

[2] Marshall was held in default by the Examiner at a prehearing conference held on February 19, 1959 (Tr. p. 48).

written case procedure are by this Section left to the agreement of the parties, as approved by the Examiner. The Commission concludes after a careful reading of the transcript of the prehearing conference at which the parties discussed the exchange of engineering information that there was not a meeting of minds of the parties either as to the extent to which engineering exhibits were to be exchanged or as to when the exchange of engineering exhibits was to be "frozen". At best, all that the Commission can glean from an examination of the relevant transcript of the record is that while the parties were agreed that the hearing process could be expedited by an exchange of engineering exhibits, there was no common understanding between parties as to when their engineering exhibits exchange should be "frozen." [3]

5. The examiner at no time during the prehearing conference, or in his Orders Governing the Course of the Hearing, indicated when and to what extent the engineering exchange would be frozen. Consequently, we conclude that the record should be reopened and the matter remanded to the Examiner, notwithstanding the fact that counsel for the parties are in part responsible for the ambiguity.

6. In support of the Examiner's ruling, KGB and KUDU assert in essence that MVW and Wilson are seeking an unfair advantage since they will have had additional time in which to exchange. These arguments are predicated upon an unambiguous agreement between the parties, an assumption which we reject. Thus, their arguments must fall. In addition, counsel for KGB and KUDU must share responsibility for failing to seek clarification of the Examiner's Order Governing the Course of the Hearing.

7. *Accordingly, it is ordered*, That the ruling of the Hearing Examiner denying the petition of M.V.W. Radio Corporation and Wilson Broadcasting Company for additional time to file engineering exchange exhibits is reversed; that the Initial Decision of the Hearing Examiner released May 25, 1959 (FCC 59D-51) is set aside; that the record is reopened and the matter is remanded to the Hearing Examiner for further proceedings in accordance with this order.

Adopted: June 17, 1959.

Released: June 19, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5319; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:50 a.m.]

[3] See particularly Transcript of the prehearing conference held on November 4, 1958 (Tr. 24, lines 12-25; Tr. 25, line 15 to Tr. 26, line 15; Tr. 29, line 13 to Tr. 31, line 5; Tr. 34, line 3-6; Tr. 38, line 15 to Tr. 39, line 12; Tr. 41, line 15-24; Tr. 43, line 10 to Tr. 44, line 6.

[Docket Nos. 12720, 12721; FCC 59-572]

VALLEY BROADCASTING CO. AND MINERS BROADCASTING SERVICE, INC.

Memorandum Opinion and Order Amending Issues

In re applications of Valley Broadcasting Company, Lehighton, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 12720, File No. BP-11651; Miners Broadcasting Service, Inc., Kingston, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 12721, File No. BP-11795; for construction permits.

1. There is before the Commission (1) the petition to enlarge the issues and strike the aeronautical hazard issue, filed by Valley Broadcasting Company (Valley) on January 22, 1959; (2) the reply, filed by Miners Broadcasting Service, Inc. (Miners), on January 28, 1959; (3) the reply filed by the Broadcast Bureau (Bureau) on February 16, 1959; and (4) other matters of record herein.

2. Valley and Miners each seek a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station at Lehighton and Kingston, Pennsylvania, respectively. Their applications were designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding by Hearing Order released January 2, 1959, to determine (1) the areas and populations expected to receive primary service from the proposals and the availability of other such service; (2) whether a grant of either application would contravene § 3.35 of the rules; (3) whether Valley's proposed antenna would present a hazard to air navigation; (4) the 307(b) issue; and (5) which of the applications should be granted.

3. Valley filed a petition on January 22, 1959, asking that the air hazard issue be deleted and that the following issues be added:

(A) To determine the type and character of the programming service now available to Kingston, Pennsylvania, from licensed standard broadcast stations in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

(B) To determine whether the borough of Kingston is a separate community, as contemplated by section 307 (b) of the Communications Act, or whether, because of its location and urban and industrial characteristics, Kingston is an integral part of the city of Wilkes-Barre.

4. In support of the requested deletion, Valley notes that communications from the Regional Air Space Subcommittee in New York to the Commission and from the Commission's Antenna Survey Branch to the Bureau state that Valley's alternate site (proposed in Valley's amendment of its application) and tower height would not constitute an air hazard. The request for deletion of this issue is unopposed.

5. In support of requested Issue A, Valley contends that Kingston has no need for a new service, alleging that existing stations WILK, WBAX and WBRE (all in Wilkes-Barre) provide service to Kingston and in so doing satisfy the program needs of that community. Affidavits from officers of WILK and WBAX have been submitted to establish this point and to show that time has been donated by their respective stations to Kingston organizations and that Kingston businesses sponsor many of their programs. Valley suggests that there is currently some uncertainty occasioned by Miners Broadcasting Service, Inc., 13 RR 1163 (1957), and Westbrooke Broadcasting Company, 17 RR 313 (1958), as to whether evidence as to the adequacy of programing service from existing stations may be introduced without benefit of a specific issue on that subject and, accordingly, asks the addition of the requested issue.

6. In support of requested Issue B, Valley insists that Kingston is an integral part of the Wilkes-Barre community, reciting that the Census Bureau and local telephone subscribers' service have treated Kingston as a part of Wilkes-Barre, the geographic proximity of the two, the fact that health and welfare organizations in both communities derive financial support from similar sources and that one Chamber of Commerce serves the business interests in both communities. Valley cites Northwest Broadcasters, Inc., 17 RR 929 (1958) as authority for the proposition that in the absence of a specific issue on this subject, findings and conclusions cannot be made pertaining to these facts.

7. Miners and the Bureau oppose the addition of the requested issues, arguing that the present 307(b) issue comprehends the matters which are contemplated in the proposed issues. Miners further denies that there is no need for a local broadcast outlet for Kingston and that Kingston and Wilkes-Barre are one community within the meaning of section 307(b).

8. The air hazard issue should be deleted. It is apparent, that the cause for objections to Valley's proposed operation in this regard has been removed by Valley's amendment of its application.

9. It is the Commission's view, however, that the requested issues need not be added to the hearing issues in order to permit the introduction of evidence as to (1) the type and character of program service now available to Kingston from existing stations in Wilkes-Barre, and (2) whether, by section 307(b) standards, Kingston is a separate community or an integral part of Wilkes-Barre. There is no question but that such evidence would be relevant and essential to a determination on the subject applications. Nevertheless, the present issues include the standard 307(b) issue and it is the opinion of the Commission that evidence of the character contemplated by Valley, having a bearing on the question of what disposition herein would promote a more fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service, is admissible under that issue. In fact, as indicated by the transcript of the prehearing conference, the parties herein were in general agreement that such evidence could be admitted without additional issues.

Accordingly, it is ordered, This 17th day of June 1959, that the Valley Broadcasting Company Petition is granted to the extent that it requests deletion of the aeronautical hazard issue, and is denied in all other respects.

Released: June 19, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5320; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:50 a.m.]

[Docket No. 12823; FCC 59M-798]

CRAIN'S GARAGE

Order Continuing Hearing

In the matter of James L. Houston, d/b as Crain's Garage, P.O. Box 1055, Marietta, Georgia, Docket No. 12823; order to show cause why there should not be revoked the license for automobile emergency radio station KIM-855.

On the Hearing Examiner's own motion: *It is ordered,* This 19th day of June 1959, that the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding, which is presently scheduled for July 15, 1959, be and the same is hereby, continued to July 22, 1959, at 10:00 o'clock a.m. in the Commission's offices, Washington, D.C.

Released: June 22, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5321; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:50 a.m.]

[Docket No. 12904; FCC 59-582]

WMAX, INC. (WMAX)

Order Designating Application for Hearing on Stated Issues

In re application of WMAX, Inc. (WMAX), Grand Rapids, Michigan, has 1480 kc, 1 kw, Day, req. 1480 kc, 5 kw, Day, Docket No. 12904, File No. BP-11744; for construction permit for standard broadcast station.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D.C., on the 17th day of June 1959;

The Commission having under consideration the above-captioned and described application;

It appearing that except as indicated by the issues specified below, the instant applicant is legally, technically, financially, and otherwise qualified to construct and operate the instant proposal; and

It further appearing that pursuant to section 309(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the Commission, in a letter dated May 1, 1959, and incorporated herein by reference, notified the applicant, and any other known parties in interest, of the grounds and reasons for the Commission's inability to make a finding that a grant of the application would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity; and that a copy of the aforementioned letter is available for public inspection at the Commission's offices; and

It further appearing that the applicant filed a timely reply to the aforementioned letter, which reply has not, however, entirely eliminated the grounds and reasons precluding a grant without hearing of the application; and in which the applicant stated that it would appear at a hearing on the instant application; and

It further appearing that after consideration of the foregoing and the applicant's reply, the Commission is still unable to make the statutory finding that a grant of the application would serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity; and is of the opinion that the application must be designated for hearing on the issues specified below;

It is ordered, That, pursuant to section 309(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the instant application is designated for hearing, at a time and place to be specified in a subsequent order, upon the following issues:

1. To determine the areas and populations which may be expected to gain or lose primary service from the proposed operation of Station WMAX and the availability of other primary service to such areas and populations.

2. To determine whether the instant proposal of WMAX would involve objectionable interference with Stations WIOS, Tawas City, Michigan and WRSW, Warsaw, Indiana, or any other existing standard broadcast stations, and, if so, the nature and extent thereof, the areas and populations affected thereby, and the availability of other primary service to such areas and populations.

3. To determine, in the light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issues, whether a grant of the instant application would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity.

It is further ordered, That Roger S. Underhill and Reub Williams & Sons, Inc., licensees of Stations WIOS and WRSW, respectively, are made parties to the proceeding.

It is further ordered, That, to avail themselves of the opportunity to be heard, the applicant and parties respondent herein, pursuant to § 1.140 of the Commission rules, in person or by attorney, shall, within 20 days of the mailing of this order, file with the Commission, in triplicate, a written appearance stating an intention to appear on the date fixed for the hearing and present evidence on the issues specified in this order.

Released: June 22, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5322; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:50 a.m.]

[Docket No. 12908; FCC 59M-797]

LAIRD BROADCASTING CO., INC. (KHAK)

Order Scheduling Hearing

In re application of Laird Broadcasting Company, Inc (KHAK), Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Docket No. 12908, File No. BP-11855, for construction permit for standard broadcast station.

It is ordered, This 22d day of June 1959, that Forest L. McClenning will preside at the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which is hereby scheduled to commence on July 23, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

Released: June 22, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5323; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:51 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 12909, 12910; FCC 59M-804]

KSOO TV, INC. (KSOO-TV)

Order Scheduling Hearing

In re applications of KSOO TV, Inc. (KSOO-TV), Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for modification of construction permit, Docket No. 12909, File No. BMPCT-5168; and for extension of construction permit, Docket No. 12910, File No. BMPCT-5185.

It is ordered, This 22d day of June 1959, that Herbert Sharfman will preside at the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which is hereby scheduled to commence on September 17, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

Released: June 23, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5324; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:51 a.m.]

[Docket No. 12912; FCC 59-589]

STATUS OF EXTRA CLASS AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE

Notice of Inquiry

In the matter of an inquiry into the status of the extra class amateur radio license set forth in Part 12 of the Commission's rules, Docket No. 12912.

1. Notice is hereby given of a Notice of Inquiry in the above-entitled matter.

2. On January 28, 1959, the Commission issued a Memorandum Opinion and Order denying a petition submitted by George H. Goldstone, 1926 National Bank Building, Detroit 26, Michigan, which requested amendment of §§ 12.23, 12.46, and 12.131 of Part 12 of the Com-

mission's rules. The petitioner's purpose was to give some prestige to holders of Extra Class Amateur Radio operator licenses by granting them certain additional privileges.

3. To effectuate this purpose, Mr. Goldstone proposed the following changes:

A. Divide the present Extra Class into two groups: Extra Radiotelegraph licensees and Extra Radiotelephone licensees.

B. Award a "Radio Pioneer Certificate" to amateurs licensed prior to April 6, 1917, in lieu of issuing them Extra Class licenses, but with all the privileges of the present Extra Class.

C. Change the permissible maximum power input of amateur stations by, generally speaking, reducing the limit for all classes of licensees of amateur stations except those holders of Extra Class licenses (either Radiotelegraph or Radiotelephone) or "Radio Pioneer Certificates" who would be permitted a maximum power input of 1000 watts.

4. It is unnecessary to repeat here the reasons, set forth in the aforementioned Memorandum Opinion and Order (see Mimeo 67785), for finding this proposal to be neither feasible nor in the public interest. However, while denying that petition, the Commission did concur with its objective: to restore a degree of prestige to the Extra Class. It was stated: "Therefore, the Commission proposes to issue a Notice of Inquiry to explore the possibilities of restoring meaning and prestige to the Extra Class license. In this manner interested parties will be able to file comments containing alternative proposals which might accomplish the purpose desired both by the petitioner here and by the Commission." It is noted that this statement speaks of "alternative proposals" and the Commission wishes to emphasize that the aim of this Notice of Inquiry is to receive possible solutions from interested parties which have not already been examined and found unacceptable by the Commission.

5. Any interested person may file a written statement or brief setting forth his views on this matter on or before September 15, 1959. If, as a result of this Notice of Inquiry, the Commission should subsequently initiate a Notice of Proposed Rule Making adequate opportunity will be afforded interested parties to file comments on any such proposal.

6. Pursuant to the provisions of § 1.54 of the Commission's rules, an original and fourteen copies of all statements, briefs, or comments filed shall be furnished the Commission.

Adopted: June 17, 1959.

Released: June 23, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-5325; Filed, June 25, 1959; 8:51 a.m.]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-133]

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Application for Construction Permit and Utilization Facility License

EDITORIAL NOTE: This application is published pursuant to section 182(b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 954; 42 U.S.C. 2232(b)) which requires publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER once a week for four consecutive weeks.

Please take notice that Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, California, under section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 has submitted an application for license authorizing construction and operation of a 50 megawatt (electrical) single-cycle, natural internal circulation, boiling water nuclear reactor as part of Unit No. 3 at its Humboldt Bay Power Plant located near Eureka, California. A copy of the application is available for public inspection in the AEC's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Dated at Germantown, Md., this 5th day of June 1959.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

H. L. PRICE,
Director, Division of Licensing and Regulation.

[F.R. Doc. 59-4857; Filed, June 11, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

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SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 22 and 23, 1960

Methodist Board of Evangelism

1908 Grand Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee

PROGRAM

THEME: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN HUMAN RELATIONS IN TENNESSEE

Friday, January 22
Methodist Board of Evangelism

1:00 - 2:00 Registration
Chairman: Rev. Newton Malony, Chaplain, Davidson County Hospital

2:00 - 2:15 Opening Session, Walter Sharp presiding

Invocation: Dr. Lou H. Silberman, Vanderbilt University

Presentation of program: Rev. James D. Glasse, Vanderbilt University Divinity School, chairman of program for the annual meeting

2:15 - 3:15 The Role of the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Civil Rights

Panel: Members of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights--Ellen Correll, Memphis; Maclin Davis and John Hope II, Nashville; Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville.

Questions and general discussion

Coffee break

3:30 - 5:00 Discussion Groups on Progress and Problems in Human Relations

1. Citizenship. Chairmen: Rev. Cecil Culverhouse, minister of the West Nashville Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, minister of The First Baptist Church, Nashville. Resource persons: Russell Sugarmon, Jr., attorney, Memphis; Dr. Avery Leiserson, chairman of the Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University.

Secretary: Henry G. Hart

2. Economic Opportunity. Chairmen: Dr. Vivian Henderson, professor of economics, Fisk University, and Dr. William H. Nicholls, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University. Resource person: Galen Martin, staff secretary, Knoxville Area Council on Human Relations.

Secretary: Rev. Clyde C. Flannery

PROGRAM (continued)

3:30 - 5:00 Discussion Groups (continued)

3. Health and Welfare Services. Chairmen: Ellen Wallace, formerly chief of medical social work, Nashville Veterans' Hospital, and Joseph R. Moore, program director, Senior Citizens, Nashville. Resource persons: Elizabeth Jones, Health and Welfare Planning Council of Memphis and Shelby County; Katherine Jones, director Davidson County Department of Public Welfare; Paul Anderson, executive secretary of the Council of Community Agencies, Nashville, and Washington Butler, Jr., member of town council, Oak Ridge.

Secretary: Florence Teague

4. Housing. Moderator, Charles W. Hawkins, executive director, Nashville City and Davidson County Planning Commission. Panelists: Clifford Seeber, realtor, Knoxville; Irving Hand, director Advance Planning Division, Nashville City and Davidson County Planning Commission, and Seamour Shavin, businessman, Chattanooga.

Secretary: Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald

5. Mass Media. Moderator: Roy A. Smith, operations manager, WLAC-TV, Nashville. Panelists: Mrs. Ruth Talley, director public service program, WLAC-TV, Nashville; Dick Battle, Nashville Banner, and Rev. Howard E. Tower, associate general secretary, Television, Radio and Film Commission of The Methodist Church.

Secretary: Mrs. Joseph E. May

5:00 - 6:00 Reports from discussion groups

6:45 Dinner at Peggy Wales Restaurant, 1814 Broadway
Master of ceremonies, Walter Sharp

Invocation:

Music: Suite for Clarinet, Violin and Piano.....Darius Milhaud
Ave Maria... .....Gounod

Mrs. Maurine Francisco, violinist
Mr. Anceo M. Francisco, clarinetist
Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange, pianist

Address: Marion A. Wright, vice-president of the Southern Regional Council

* * * * * * * * * * *

The test of the honorable and decent citizen is his willingness to grant obedience to the unenforceable, to move in response to inner compulsions.
(Marion A. Wright in an article in New South for December, 1959.)

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.
Proverbs 4:23.

PROGRAM (continued)

Saturday, January 23
Methodist Board of Evangelism

9:00 - 10:20 Status of School Desegregation in Tennessee

Moderator: Rev. William G. Walker, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Lebanon. Panelists: Dr. George W. Redd, professor of education, Fisk University; Tom Flake, Nashville Banner; Mrs. Roscoe Strickland, Murfreesboro; Rev. W. T. Crutcher, minister of Mount Olive Baptist Church, Knoxville, and Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge.

Consultant: Dr. Bennie E. Carmichael, professor of education, Peabody College.

General discussion

Coffee break

10:30 - 12:00 Business Session

12:00 noon Adjournment

The Board of Directors will meet together for lunch.

* * * * * * * * * *

If the South could at last take a fresh, honest and hardheaded look at the race problem, the gains which would accrue to the region would extend far beyond matters of race. (From an address by President William H. Nicholls of the Southern Economic Association at a meeting in Jacksonville, Florida.)

To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth,
And dearer yet the brotherhood
That binds the brave of all the earth.

--Newbolt

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

We both consider the people as our children . . . But you love them as infants whom you are afraid to trust without nurses; and I as adults whom I freely leave to self-government. (Thomas Jefferson to Dupont de Nemours, 1816)

All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protest, and to violate which would be oppression. (Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural, 1801)

* * * * * * * *

January 1960 Vol. 2, Number 1

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING - JANUARY 22-23

THIS ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN BRINGS YOU A FIRST HAND REPORT

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville, was elected president of the Council for 1960-61. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville, vice-president; Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis, vice-president; James Stokley, Newport, vice-president; Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville, secretary and John Cheek, Nashville, treasurer.

New Board members elected are: Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge; Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville; Miss Ellen Correll, Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Rev. R. P. Richardson and Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., Memphis; Rev. Sam Dodson, Jr., Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris and Rev. Robert W. Palmer, Nashville; Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin; Neal Spahr and Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville; Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro.

At the general session Friday afternoon there were reports from the five discussion groups, several of which brought recommendations for action. The following resolutions were adopted: 1. That a Standing Committee on Economic Opportunity be set up to investigate employment policies and practises across the state as regards minority groups. 2. That State Chairmen of both major parties and campaign managers for the primary be urged to follow the Fair Election principles supported by the National Party chairmen and that all candidates and all their workers avoid all appeals based on race, creed or color. It is further recommended that Party Chairmen consider the appointment of a committee of outstanding Tennesseans of both parties to encourage acceptance of these principles in forthcoming elections. 3. That a committee be appointed by the president of the Tennessee Council to find out the legal responsibility of the State Government in respect to the functioning of the County Election Commissions.

Reports of the discussion groups are included in this Newsletter.

President Walter Sharp gave a brief report of the year's activities. He spoke of our work for overcoming racial restrictions in voter-registration in Haywood County and of other information furnished the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Civil Rights; our monthly Newsletter; our sponsorship of The Bishop's Company in performances of "Cry the Beloved Country" for integrated audiences in six communities across the state; our sponsorship in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council and leaders of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish women's organizations of a meeting of The Fellowship of the Concerned. His analysis of our strengths and weakness and his challenge for the year ahead will be reported in our next Newsletter, along with the budget adopted for 1960 and recommendations concerning the time and place of the 1961 Annual Meeting.

Mr. Sharp was given a standing vote of thanks for his outstanding service to the Council with expressions of special appreciation for the freedom and fellowship which have characterized our meetings under his chairmanship.

ROLE OF TENNESSEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The opening session of the Annual Meeting featured a discussion of the function of the Tennessee Advisory Committee, led by a panel of its members,-Miss Ellen Correll, Mrs. Ben Russell, Mr. Maclin Davis and Dr. John Hope who served as moderator.

Dr. Hope opened the discussion by defining for the group the function of the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. He described it as a transmission belt of information to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to the people and to Congress. The information it uses is in large part gathered and submitted to it in writing by other organizations. It must investigate reports that voting rights were denied. The primary areas in which it has dealt so far have been housing, education and voting. However, it has no funds, not even for postage and must depend on groups such as the Tennessee Council On Human Relations for efficient functioning.

It was pointed out that the first year of the Advisory Committee's existence in Tennessee was largely spent in attempting to get and hold members, since unfavorable publicity made most people reluctant to serve. We now have four members and hope to establish a full quota soon. However, although few complaints have as yet been received, the situation in Haywood County was uncovered as a result of a discussion group in last year's Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Council.

The Advisory Committee may hold hearings on a voluntary basis. It has the authority to take action to gather facts and information and it is on the basis of this policy that it is now planning to establish sub-committees for special areas of concern.

Finally, we were assured that the Tennessee Council On Human Relations can do nothing more important than continue its efforts to aid the Advisory Committee and to inform its members about the function and responsibilities of the Advisory Committee in the effort to work for civil rights in Tennessee.

MIDDLE INCOME GROUP PRESENTS CHIEF HOUSING PROBLEM AMONG NEGROES

In the discussion on Housing Mr. Seamour Shavin of Chattanooga, Mr. Charles Hawkins of Nashville, Miss Pam Coe of Memphis, Mr. Clifford Seeber of Knoxville and Mr. Irving Hand of Nashville all commented on the difficulties facing the Negro in the middle income group when it comes to housing. Mr. Shavin said the problem was twofold,-lack of available property and lack of credit. He mentioned that even Negro insurance companies sought other investments. Mr. Seeber said that property was available but credit was the main problem. He also said that entry of Negroes into formerly white neighborhoods had caused little concern and that property values stabilized after the initial onset.

Miss Coe stated that she was reporting informally not having been prepared beforehand. She commented on the large number of wealthy Negroes moving into the suburban areas, and noted the problems of the middle income group. She stressed the large amount of Urban Renewal and reminded the group that Memphis was embarking on a large building program of schools on the theory of "separate but eqaul."

The group had no specific recommendations but felt that housing problem should not be considered as exclusively racial, but more one of human relations dependent on economic conditions, and that until there is more integrated housing, school integration must remain inadequate.

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES RECOGNIZE NEED FOR EXPANDED SERVICES FOR ALL GROUPS

In the discussion group on Health and Welfare Services, Miss Katherine Jones of Nashville headed a panel composed of Mr. Washington Butler of Oak Ridge, Mr. Joseph R. Moore of Nashville, Miss Elizabeth Jones of Memphis and Mr. Paul Anderson of Nashville. Miss Jones spoke of the great need of expanded services for all groups and said there were no pat solutions and pointed out that one of the perennial problems was whether to go ahead trying to meet present needs on a segregated basis, or whether to keep the matter in the discussion state, hoping for a more inclusive plan later on.

Mr. Butler said that all services in Oak Ridge were provided to all citizens alike and that the school was operated on a desegregated basis. Miss Elizabeth Jones, reporter for Memphis and Shelby County, described her section of the state as conservative, but that the Committee of the Health and Welfare Council of Memphis and Shelby County includes representatives of all racial groups and that progressive programs considered manageable are agreed upon and undertaken.

Mr. Paul Anderson of Nashville gave special attention to recreation. He said that some of the large questions facing the community leaders are: Should new facilities be set up as they now exist or as they are likely to be in the relatively near future? What thought will be given to making these facilities available to all, account being taken of the problems presented by the sorts of contacts involved in recreation and tensions likely to grow out of intergroup relations in this area of activity?

Mr. Moore discussed the problem of the senior citizens. Approximately eight per cent of the population of Tennessee is in the age group sixty-five or over, and there has been great concern on the part of mental health officials over the large number of older persons being admitted to institutions.

It was agreed that expressions of opinion from citizens' groups are often influential with political leaders, and that if we must work for the time being on a pattern of segregation, we should have long term aims looking toward a greater degree of inclusiveness.

REPORT OF DISCUSSION ON ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Although all the major cities of the state were represented in this group, many said they were not informed as to the range of employment open to Negroes in their respective communities. All were urged to seek such information and to concern themselves with the school curriculum with particular reference to provision of training for vocational skills essential to meet present day employment demands. The group agreed to request the setting up of a Standing Committee on Economic Opportunity to assemble up-to-date information on the state-wide picture. A resolution to this effect was prepared and accepted at the general session later in the afternoon.

It was also requested that the state office of the Tennessee Council compile and keep up to date a list of recipients of government contracts in Tennessee, since such contracts specifically forbid racial discrimination in employment practises.

There was general agreement on the importance of maintaining a discussion group on Economic Opportunity at our Annual Meeting, since it has already proved its value in creating greater interest and concern for fair employment practices. Our leaders have in mind for 1960 certain practical programs looking toward a realistic attack on this problem at both local and state levels.

REPORT FROM CITIZENSHIP DISCUSSION GROUP

Four major blocks of interest involved in citizenship rights were discussed by a group which included representation from all across the state: Negro voting, Negro candidates for office, block voting and the effect of metro-government and redistricting on Negro representation in local governing bodies. The Chairman, Rev. Cecil Culverhouse and his co-chairman, Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, had previously prepared questions which focused attention on these problems.

In general two positions were expressed by those present. One group was largely concerned with strategy, while another felt that voting and selection of public officials should follow judgements on the best qualified persons.

The question of Haywood County was canvassed thoroughly and as a result a resolution was submitted and later adopted. This was that a committee be established to determine the legal responsibility for registration and voting in Tennessee counties. Those counties most involved are Haywood, Hardeman and Fayette.

The recent Memphis election featuring Mr. Sugarmon was analyzed and personal experiences cited. It was charged that voting machines were tampered with in the effort to offset the received vote in wards where members of the group had voted.

Federal registrars came in for consideration but no clear directive was established. It was pointed out that where there was no segregation, Negroes vote like other citizens in the community. At least one person stated that equal economic ability had a determining effect on Negro as well as on white voting. When the question of Negro jury service arose, it was agreed that such service is practically non-existent except in rare cases of Federal juries.

DISCUSSION ON USE OF MASS MEDIA

Since mass media is a new field of interest for the Council the discussion on this panel was of a fairly diversified and random nature. The panel members were: Moderator, Roy A. Smith, operations manager, WLAC-TV, Nashville; Mrs. Ruth Talley, director public service programs, WLAC-TV, Nashville; Dick Battle, Nashville Banner, and Rev. Howard E. Tower, associate general secretary, Television, Radio and Film Commission of the Methodist Church.

The discussion centered mainly on the desirability for television of a higher and more educational nature which would state sharply the issues which are important to group life and which would present a more accurate image of the different cultures of which our society is created.

The problems of advertiser interference and the cult of mediocrity which seem to exist in all mass media were discussed as were the enormous contributions that mass media has already made toward illuminating the problems in our society in a most dramatic way; e.g. the Edward R. Morrow commentary on the situation at Clinton.

Although no forward resolution was offered, it was generally agreed that because of the sensitivity of mass media, particularly television, to public opinion and criticism, here was an area of interest which the Council might well incorporate into its program of study and action. Local programing in particular could be a strong influence for progress in human relations.

WRIGHT DENOUNCES POLICY OF "TOKEN COMPLIANCE" IN DESEGREGATION

In his speech at the banquet at the Annual Meeting Mr. Wright of North Carolina gave a scathing denunciation of the new Southern policy of "token compliance" with regard to school desegregation. Mr. Wright, attorney and former president of the Southern Regional Council, is now serving as the Council vice-president. In a speech remarkable for its eloquence and its beauty of phraseology, Mr. Wright warned against the acceptance of anything less than complete adherence to both the spirit and letter of the Supreme Court's decision.

Mr. Wright pointed out that it was Andrew Jackson in 1831 who originally faced and downed "nullification." It has been redefeated in our own time as have been interposition and massive resistance. Mr. Wright quoted Sandburg's statement "The United States is, not are. The Civil War was fought over a verb. Governor Faubus doesn't know this yet, but he's gonna learn."

Now the Southern states, and this includes Tennessee, have conceded that the Supreme Court must be satisfied, but only by the barest minimum of compliance. This policy, Mr. Wright warned, is one of immorality and hypocrisy and if followed will lead to a collapse of public law and morals. Shall we stop at only every twentieth stop light, he asked his audience, pay only a fraction of our income tax, love our neighbor only every tenth day? These are evil ethics, dishonest, and the law of pupil assignment is equally dishonest when it permits race to be any consideration whatsoever.

Mr. Wright emphasized the vastly magnified role of the private citizen in the Southern school program. When it is a question of where a child can go to school, he said, all of us can make our power felt. The private citizen, by urging an honorable course upon school boards, engages in action affected with a public interest.

"Whoever hires and promotes employees," he said, "whoever builds, leases and sells houses; whoever extends a welcome into church membership-all with a vision which takes no note of color-such a one in only the narrowest sense engages in privste action. In the widest and truest sense he contributes to national grandeur. Vastly more important, he strengthens the bonds which unite into the family of man all human creatures. Beyond the reach of government there exists a moral penumbra in which we all must act. But from these uninhibited acts are fashioned custom and ultimately government itself. In the field of civilities, the citizen is on his own."

STATUS OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN TENNESSEE

It was the consensus of opinion of all of those participating in the panel discussion of desegregation in Tennessee that there has been progress on the college and university level and on the graduate level. But there is quite a bit of difference on primary and secondary levels within the state.

The two bright spots in the state as regards primary and secondary desegregation are Nashville schools on the primary level and Clinton on the Junior and Senior High level. It was made clear that neither of these situations is ideal but that there is a slow process going on. The Nashville schools have desegregated the first three grades. There are nine city schools in Clinton which were originally all white and are now attended by about 40 Negro pupils.

It was the consensus of all the people from Knoxville that there will be something done there in the near future. Up to now there has been one man who was able to exert enough influence to keep the school board from desegregating. There have

been suits brought but these have been thrown out on technicalities. The school board has now decided to let the law department of the city handle the suit and everyone seems to feel that things are picking up.

Rutherford County as a county is not desegregated but last fall two Negro children asked for admission to the school in Smyrna which serves nearby Seward Air Base. When refused their parents and others were successful in obtaining an injunction from Federal Judge William E. Miller prohibiting school officials from excluding the children because of race. The part of their petition which would extend the injunction to apply to all the schools of Rutherford County is still on the docket. The school board is now using the pupil placement plan much more carefully. Placements are no longer being made through the principals, but only through the school board. Murfreesboro has its own progressive school board which is expected to have a constructive plan when desegregation comes.

Memphis is still completely segregated. Letters have been exchanged between the NAACP and the school board but nothing has been done. The Memphis school board will apparently do nothing until ordered by the court. Memphis has recently built many modern schools but all are being used on a segregated pattern.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
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Nashville 4, Tennessee

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THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL

on

Human Relations

2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee
ALpine 5-6483

We in Tennessee are fortunate in the fair and friendly relations which, in many communities, obtain between the races. Citizens of intelligence and goodwill have the opportunity now to plan for a future which will retain these friendly relations as together we seek solutions for the problems which inevitably arise when citizens of different color, race, religious belief and social background live together in new relationships under the law.

We expect no closing of our public schools but better educational opportunities for all our children. We seek our share in expanding industries and new job opportunities that all of us as Tennesseans may benefit from a healthy American economy.

To meet the challenge of this new period of our history the Tennessee Council On Human Relations was chartered in October, 1955.

The Council is

A voluntary, non-political state-wide organization of Tennesseans, of all races and faiths, living in cities and in small communities and engaging in all kinds of occupations. Membership is on an individual basis.

The Management and control of the organization is in the hands of a Board of Directors, elected by the membership. (See list on back page)

Objectives are

To serve as a rallying point for individuals who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

To promote channels for prompt and easy communication between individuals and groups of all races.

To encourage and support individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

To foster an atmosphere and environment in which citizens of all races, creeds and colors can exist and work together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

Relationships with local groups of like purposes are carefully defined. The Council endeavors to cooperate, to support and to supplement but it recognizes the autonomy of each such organization. Affiliation is possible on the initiative of any local group.

Financial support is from

Membership dues

Contributions

Grant from Southern Regional Council renewable annually

Activities and Program

Membership activities are focused on the Annual Meeting which comes the latter part of January. The 1960 meeting will be held January 22-23, from Friday noon to Saturday noon, in Nashville, followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors. Major time is given to simultaneous meetings of six state-wide study committees, each dealing with progress and problems in intergroup relations in an important area of community life. Chairmen of these committees, each professionally competent in the field under study, help their state-wide membership to prepare for worthwhile and responsible discussion by study and observation of practises current in their own local communities. Committees have been set up for the study of *Registration and Voting, Employment Opportunities, Education, Health and Welfare Services, Housing, Library Services, Public Recreation* and *Public Transportation*. Each member is asked to serve on one of these committees. The committees report to the Plenary Session, in some cases with recommendations for action.

The program of the Annual Meeting also includes action on reports and election of directors and members of the Nominating Committee. There is an Annual Dinner followed by an inspirational address from an official of the Southern Regional Council.

On recommendation of the Committee on *Registration and Voting* the 1959 Annual Meeting requested the Board of Directors to take action for the correction of alleged violation of voting rights for reasons of race. An affidavit was secured alleging such violation and was forwarded to the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Investigation of the complaint was made by the U.S. Commission and refusal of registration to Negroes in two counties was reported to the U.S. Congress. Officers of the Tennessee Council are continuing to work for elimination of racial discrimination in registration and voting in the few communities in our state known to indulge in such illegal practices. The Tennessee Advisory Committee and the State Election Board are the groups through which they seek to have such violations corrected.

A monthly newsletter keeps members in touch with one another and with progress and problems in human relations in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Council also seeks to serve the larger community beyond its membership in a variety of ways. In 1959 it sponsored the Bishop's Players in a dramatic adaptation of Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country" before non-segregated audiences in six communities. It participated in a study of the desegregation of waiting rooms, rest rooms and restaurants in bus, train and plane terminals under the direction of the Southern Regional Council.

Through the central office the Council offers consultation services in problems of human relations either by correspondence or conference. The director will upon request visit communities wishing such assistance.

The Council provides resource materials and assists in program planning for local groups wishing to hold workshops or forums or other adult education projects. It looks forward to answering the request of college students to assist in setting up informal campus and intercollegiate groups for the study of human relations in Tennessee and elsewhere in the nation.

An invitation to join the Council is hereby extended to all citizens of Tennessee who support its objectives.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Fill out and mail to

TENNESSEE COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

- -

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(All members receive the monthly Newsletter of the Tennessee Council. The last 3 classes of membership include a year's subscription to the monthly magazine *New South*)

Please indicate your first and second choice of a Study Committee:

( ) Registration and Voting ( ) Employment Opportunities ( ) Education ( ) Health and Welfare Services ( ) Housing ( ) Library Services ( ) Public Transportation ( ) Public Recreation

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FEB 19 1960

Alabama Council on Human Relations
1218 Comer Building
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Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file an information return, Form 990A, annually, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the District Director and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period, which ends January 31.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the 1954 Code.

Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the taxable estate of a decedent for Federal estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 2055 and 2106 of the 1954 Code. Gifts of property to or for your use are deductible in computing taxable gifts for Federal gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by section 2522 of the 1954 Code.

Alabama Council on Human Relations

No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees or have any questions relating to the filing of a waiver of exemption certificate you should take the matter up with your District Director of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information return or to otherwise comply with the provisions of section 6033 of the Code and regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status.

Any reference herein to a provision of the 1954 Code shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding provisions of the 1939 Code.

The District Director of Internal Revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Morley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **BOB HUGHES**

RM. 1218 COMER BLDG., BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

Paul-

Here it is.

Guard it with your life - it's worth its weight in gold

-Bob

Returned 2/24/60. with three copies

Statement of Tax exemption.

SM —
for NC Tax File

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Feb. 25, 1960

Harald:

Here is a photo copy of our letter granting tax exemption.

HSJ.

P.S. The enclosed poem is in this week's Journal and Guide, Norfolk.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO:3-OC

FEB 24 1960

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
(Formerly North Carolina Commission on
Interracial Cooperation, Inc.)
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file an information return, Form 990A, annually, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the District Director and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period, which ends December 31.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the 1954 Code.

Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the taxable estate of a decedent for Federal estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 2055 and 2106 of the 1954 Code. Gifts of property to or for your use are deductible in computing taxable gifts for Federal gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by section 2522 of the 1954 Code.

No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees or have any questions relating to the filing of a waiver of exemption certificate you should take the matter up with your District Director of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information return or to otherwise comply with the provisions of section 6033 of the Code and regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status.

Any reference herein to a provision of the 1954 Code shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding provisions of the 1939 Code.

The District Director of Internal Revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

This ruling is applicable to 1958 and subsequent years.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Worley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

Additional material
filed separately under
Georgia & Kentucky

FORM 66.7 (REV. 9-58)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO :3-RFB

MAR 25 1960

Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file an information return, Form 990A, annually, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the District Director and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the 1954 Code.

Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the taxable estate of a decedent for Federal estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 2055 and 2106 of the 1954 Code. Gifts of property to or for your use are deductible in computing taxable gifts for Federal gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by section 2522 of the 1954 Code.

No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees or have any questions relating to the filing of a waiver of exemption certificate you should take the matter up with your District Director of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information return or to otherwise comply with the provisions of section 6033 of the Code and regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status.

Any reference herein to a provision of the 1954 Code shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding provisions of the 1939 Code.

The District Director of Internal Revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

Our ruling of January 3, 1955, is modified to accord with the ruling contained herein.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Hardy

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

FORM 6377 (REV. 8-58)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO:3-RFB

MAR 29 1960

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file an information return, Form 990A, annually, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the District Director and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period, which ends December 31.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the 1954 Code.

Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the taxable estate of a decedent for Federal estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 2055 and 2106 of the 1954 Code. Gifts of property to or for your use are deductible in computing taxable gifts for Federal gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by section 2522 of the 1954 Code.

FORM 6977 (REV. 8-58)

No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees or have any questions relating to the filing of a waiver of exemption certificate you should take the matter up with your District Director of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information return or to otherwise comply with the provisions of section 6033 of the Code and regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status.

Any reference herein to a provision of the 1954 Code shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding provisions of the 1939 Code.

The District Director of Internal Revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Norley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

HAAS, HOLLAND & ZINKOW

HERBERT J. HAAS (1905-1953)

JOSEPH F. HAAS
J. KURT HOLLAND
JACK H. ZINKOW
RICHARD C. FREEMAN
S. JARVIN LEVISON

ROSE M. SCHREIBER

LAW OFFICES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 7, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

With reference to the letter from the Internal Revenue Service dated March 22nd on the exempt status of Southern Regional Council and the various Councils on Home Relations, I would like to call to your attention a telephone conversation which I had with Mr. Rilling the other day.

We both are gratified that, according to Mr. Worley's letter, SRC is under no obligation to investigate the use of any funds distributed to any organization which has an exemption as provided in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Contributions to organizations which have not established an exempt status will not jeopardize SRC provided SRC uses reasonable care in acertaining that the contributions will be used only for an exempt purpose, and provided that we can substantiate "that fact" if called upon by the Internal Revenue Service. Whether "that fact" refers to the use of reasonable care, or whether it refers to the use of a contribution for an exempt purpose, is not entirely clear, but I believe that we will not be in jeopardy if we do use reasonable care.

Apparently, even if the distributee organization engages in non-exempt activities, so long as SRC uses reasonable care to see that <u>its</u> contributions are used only for an exempt purpose, there should be no difficulty. This, however, is a shadowy area, and I think we should continue to avoid distributions to organizations which have not established an exempt status <u>unless</u> we satisfy ourselves that <u>none</u> of their activities are of the type which would prevent their obtaining an exempt status.

Regardless of our exempt status, if SRC should use its funds for other than charitable and educational purposes, we would

Mr. Harold C. Fleming

to use reasonable care in any distribution to organizations without established exemptions, and the specific restriction of the use of our funds for charitable and educational purposes, Mr. Rilling and I agreed:

(1) That SRC should carefully investigate organizations which have not established an exempt status, and specifically limit the use of our funds to charitable and educational purposes provided in the Internal Revenue Code, and that SRC should be able to document this restriction.

(2) Any distributions made to other organizations should carry the specific limitation in the covering letter to use "for charitable and educational purposes in accordance with the provisions of Section 501(c)(3)."

If there are any other questions, please advise. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

JFH:RS

JOSEPH F. HAAS

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

NASH-EO-60-37

May 9, 1960

IN REPLY REFER TO

434:ESC:ac

Tennessee Council of Human Relations, Inc.
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence submitted, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as it is shown that you are organized and operated for educational purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you are organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to this office in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file information returns, Form 990-A, annually with this office so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from this office and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period, which accounting period ends December 31 of each year.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Bequests, legacies, devices or transfers, to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the net estate of a decedent for estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by Section 2055 and Section 2106(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. Gifts of property to you are deductible in computing net gifts for gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided in Section 2522(a)(2) and Section 2522(b)(2) and (3) of the Code.

No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your

employees, but have not filed a waiver certificate, you should take the matter up with this office. Tax liability is not incurred by you under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act by virtue of Section 3306(c)(8) of such Act.

Your attention is called to the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or if you participate in or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information returns or to otherwise comply with the provisions of Section 6033 of the Code and Regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status on the grounds that you have not established that you are observing the conditions required for the continuation of an exempt status.

Very truly yours,

J. P. Boyle

J. P. Boyle
Chief, Audit Division

Exemption granted by National Office 1/29/60 under Section 501 (c)(3) 990-A required to be filed annually.

Internal Revenue Service

Richmond, Va.

(Returned for your files)

FORM 6077 (REV. 6-58)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO:3
JN

JAN 29 1960

The Virginia Council on Human
Relations
1409 Chowan Road
Richmond 26, Virginia

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file an information return, Form 990A, annually, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the District Director and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period.

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No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees or have any questions relating to the filing of a waiver of exemption certificate you should take the matter up with your District Director of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information return or to otherwise comply with the provisions of section 6033 of the Code and regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status.

Any reference herein to a provision of the 1954 Code shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding provisions of the 1939 Code.

The District Director of Internal Revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

Our letter dated October 22, 1959 is revoked.

Very truly yours,

S. F. Wooley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

FORM 6077 (REV. 6-56)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO:3
JN

JAN 29 1960

The Virginia Council on Human
Relations
1409 Chewan Road
Richmond 26, Virginia

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

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No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees or have any questions relating to the filing of a waiver of exemption certificate you should take the matter up with your District Director of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information return or to otherwise comply with the provisions of section 6033 of the Code and regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status.

Any reference herein to a provision of the 1954 Code shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding provisions of the 1939 Code.

The District Director of Internal Revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

Our letter dated October 22, 1959 is revoked.

Very truly yours,

S. F. Wonnell

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO:3
JN

JAN 20 1960

Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Gentlemen:

This is in reference to your letter of December 7, 1959, concerning the status of your application for exemption from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The file is presently receiving consideration and you will be further advised in the matter at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Worley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

FORM 1023
Rev. Apr. 1955

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

(To be made only by a principal officer of the organization claiming exemption)

RECEIVED
54 JAN 8 1960
DIRECTOR, INT. REV.
RICHMOND, VA.
MAIL ROOM - 4

To be filed with the District Director for your District.

For use of organizations applying for exemption under section 501 (a) and described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which are organized and operated exclusively for one of the following purposes (check purpose(s)):

- [ ] Religious
- [ ] Charitable
- [ ] Scientific
- [ ] Testing for Public Safety
- [X] Educational
- [ ] For the prevention of cruelty to children or animals
- [ ] Literary

If the space provided for the insertion of information or data under any of the questions below is inadequate for the purposes, additional sheets may be used which should be properly identified and securely attached hereto.

1. FULL NAME OF ORGANIZATION: VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2. DATE OF APPLICATION: DEC. 29, 1959.

3. COMPLETE ADDRESS (*Number and street, post office box, etc.*): 216 C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE, RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA.

4a. IS THE ORGANIZATION INCORPORATED? [ ] Yes [X] No

4b. IF INCORPORATED, UNDER LAWS OF WHAT STATE?

4c. DATE OF INCORPORATION

4d. IF NOT INCORPORATED, STATE THE MANNER OF ORGANIZATION: AN UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLE CONCERNED ABOUT CULTURAL AND RACE RELATIONS.

4e. DATE OF ORGANIZATION: 1955

5a. IS THE ORGANIZATION THE OUTGROWTH OR CONTINUATION OF ANY FORM OF PREDECESSOR? No [ ] Yes [ ] No

5b. IF SO, STATE NAME OF PREDECESSOR

5c. PERIOD DURING WHICH IT WAS IN EXISTENCE

5d. SUBMIT COPIES OF ALL PAPERS BY WHICH THE TRANSFER OF ASSETS, IF ANY, WAS EFFECTED

6a. HAS ORGANIZATION FILED FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS? [ ] Yes [X] No

6b. IF SO, STATE RETURN FORM NUMBER

6c. YEAR OR YEARS FILED

7. STATE BRIEFLY THE SPECIFIC PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED (*Do not quote from, or make reference to, the articles of incorporation or bylaws for this purpose.*) TO ENCOURAGE ~~MENT~~ OBEDIENCE TO LAW, TO PROMOTE RACE RELATIONS; TO FOSTER EDUCATION AND TO PROMOTE GOOD WILL AMONG PEOPLES OF DIFFERENT RACES AND RELIGIOUS FAITHS.

8a. IS CAPITAL STOCK ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING? [ ] Yes [X] No

8b. IF SO, STATE (A) CLASS OR CLASSES OF SUCH STOCK, (B) THE NUMBER AND PAR VALUE OF THE SHARES, (C) THE CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH ISSUED, AND (D) WHETHER OR NOT ANY DIVIDENDS OR INTEREST HAS BEEN OR MAY BE PAID ON ANY CLASS OF SUCH STOCK. NONE

9a. HAS ANY DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE PROPERTY EVER BEEN MADE TO SHAREHOLDERS OR MEMBERS? [ ] Yes [X] No

9b. IF SO, ATTACH HERETO A SEPARATE STATEMENT CONTAINING FULL DETAILS THEREOF, INCLUDING (1) AMOUNTS OR VALUE, (2) SOURCE OF FUNDS OR PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED, AND (3) BASIS OF AND AUTHORITY FOR DISTRIBUTION. NONE

10. STATE ALL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE ORGANIZATION'S INCOME IS DERIVED: VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBERS AND FRIENDS. GRANTS FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

11a. DOES ANY PART OF THE RECEIPTS REPRESENT PAYMENT FOR SERVICES OF ANY CHARACTER RENDERED BY THE ORGANIZATION? [ ] Yes [X] No

11b. IF SO, EXPLAIN IN DETAIL: NONE

12. STATE ALL THE ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION IS PRESENTLY ENGAGED: 1. PUBLISHING A NEWSLETTER. 2. FOSTERING LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS. 3. PROVIDING CONSULTANT SERVICES WHERE ASKED.

13. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL EACH FUND-RAISING ACTIVITY AND EACH BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ENGAGED IN, ACCOMPANIED BY COPIES OF ALL AGREEMENTS, IF ANY, WITH OTHER PARTIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THAT BUSINESS: WE SEEK FUNDS AMONG OUR OWN MEMBERS AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNCIL AMONG PEOPLE OF LIKE INTERESTS.

14. WHAT, IF ANY, SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED? (*Explain fully, giving dates of commencement and termination and the reason for discontinuance.*) NONE

15a. Is the Organization Now, or Has It Ever Been, Engaged in Carrying on Propaganda, or Otherwise Either Advocating or Opposing Pending or Proposed Legislation?

☐ Yes ☒ No

15b. If So, Furnish a Detailed Explanation of Such Activities, and Furnish Copies of Literature, if Any, Distributed by the Organization

NONE

16a. Does the Organization Participate in or Intervene in (Including the Publishing or Distributing of Statements) Any Political Campaign on Behalf of Any Candidate for Public Office?

☐ Yes ☒ No

16b. If So, Furnish a Detailed Explanation and Copies of Literature Distributed

NONE

17. For What Purposes, Other Than in Payment for Services Rendered or Supplies Furnished, Are the Organization's Funds Expended? If Contributions, Gifts, Etc., Were Made to Other Organizations, Attach List.

NONE

18a. Are Any Payments Made to Members or Shareholders for Services Rendered the Organization? ☐ Yes ☒ No

18b. If So, Attach Detailed Explanation Showing Amount So Paid and the Character of the Services Rendered

19. Does Any Part of the Net Income of the Organization Inure to the Benefit of Any Private Shareholder or Individual?

☐ Yes ☒ No

20a. If the Organization Is a Hospital, State Whether it Accepts Patients in Need of Hospital Care Who Cannot Pay for Such Services	20b. For the Last Complete Year of Operation, State Number of Patient Days of Treatment of	(1) Full Pay Patients	(2) Part Pay Patients	(3) Charity Patients (*admitted as such*)
☐ Yes ☐ No				

21. In the Event of the Dissolution of the Organization, What Disposition Would Be Made of Its Property?

OFFICE FURNITURE ARE THE ONLY ASSETS. THIS WOULD BE DONATED TO THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

22. After July 1, 1950, Did the CREATOR of Your Organization, or a CONTRIBUTOR to Your Organization, or a BROTHER or SISTER (Whole or Half Blood), SPOUSE, ANCESTOR, or LINEAL DESCENDANT of Such Creator or Contributor, or a CORPORATION Owned (50 Percent or More of Voting Stock or 50 Percent or More of Value of All Stock) Directly or Indirectly by Such Creator or Contributor—*If answer to any of the following is "Yes," attach detailed statement.*

	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
A. Borrow any part of your income or corpus?		X	C. Have any part of your services made available to him?		X	E. Sell any securities or other property to you?		X
B. Receive any compensation for personal services from you?		X	D. Purchase any securities or other property from you?		X	F. Have any part of your income or corpus diverted to him by any transaction?		X

23. Attach to This Application

A. A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation.

B. A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the last complete year of operation.

C. If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or if not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document setting forth your aims and purposes (conformed copies should be furnished).

D. A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations.

E. A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property.

24. If exemption is claimed as an exclusively educational organization and a regular curriculum and faculty are not normally maintained and a regularly organized body of pupils or students is not normally in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on, there should be attached specimen copies of any books, pamphlets, leaflets, or other printed matter issued or distributed during the latest complete year of operations.

SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION

I, the undersigned, president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer (*or other duly authorized officer*) of the organization for which this application is made, declare under the penalties of perjury that this application (including any accompanying statements) has been examined by me and is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true, correct, and complete application, made in good faith pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder.

29 December 1959	Daniel A. Powers	Executive Director
(Date)	(Signature of officer)	(Title)

IMPORTANT

A mere claim or contention by an organization that it is exempt from income tax under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts will not relieve the organization from filing income tax returns and paying the tax. Unless the Commissioner has determined that an organization is exempt, it must prepare and file a complete income tax return for each taxable year of its existence. Accordingly, every organization that claims to be exempt should furnish the information and data specified herein, together with any other facts deemed material to the question, with the least possible delay, in order that the Commissioner can determine whether or not it is exempt. As soon as practicable after the information and data are received, the organization will be advised of the Commissioner's determination, and, the annual returns which will be required.

DECEMBER 7, 1959

MR. J. F. WORLEY, CHIEF
EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS BRANCH
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. WORLEY:

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO WE WROTE YOU GIVING CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT OUR ORGANIZATION AND REQUESTING TAX EXEMPTION UNDER THE NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS OF IRS.

SINCE WE HAVE HAD NO WORD FROM YOUR DEPARTMENT, WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE STATUS OF THIS ORGANIZATION. WOULD YOU PLEASE ADVISE US ABOUT SAME?

VERY TRULY YOURS,

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DAB/JDG

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO:3
JN

SEP 4 1959

The Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 26, Virginia

Attention: Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Executive Director

Gentlemen:

This is in further reference to your application for exemption from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as a charitable and educational organization.

Inasmuch as the regulations under section 501(c)(3) of the Code have now been adopted (Treasury Decision 6391, Internal Revenue Bulletin No. 1959-30, page 7), your application for exemption is presently under consideration.

It was suggested in our letter dated April 6, 1959 that if certain information specified therein were furnished delay might be avoided when we were able to consider your status. Such information has not been received.

It is noted that you stated you were organized as an affiliate Council (one of 12 in South) by the Southern Regional Council, Inc. If you have articles of organization or any other document, other than your bylaws setting forth your purposes, a conformed copy should be submitted.

The information concerning your activities is set forth in general terms and is therefore not sufficient to show clearly the manner in which you are carrying out your stated purposes. It is therefore requested that you furnish the following information over the signature of one of your principal officers:

1. A detailed statement of all activities in which you have engaged and those in which you propose to engage in the future, particularly those in connection with group meetings, consultation with community leaders, sponsoring workshops, and supplying material to organizations.

2. In answer to question 15(a) of the exemption application relating to engaging in propaganda or advocating or opposing pending or proposed legislation, you stated that your Executive Secretary appeared before public hearings of the Virginia General Assembly to urge compliance with Supreme Court Decision on public school segregation. In this connection, you are referred to section 1.501(c)(3)-1(c)(3) of the regulations in which an organization will be regarded as engaging in such activities if it (a) contacts, or urges the public to contact, members of a legislative body for the purpose of proposing, supporting, or opposing legislation, or (b) advocates the adoption or rejection of legislation. You are therefore requested to state whether you have engaged in any such activities, and if so, explain fully what they are, the amount of your funds used for such purpose, and the extent of such activities in comparison with all your other activities.

3. A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation subsequent to September 30, 1957, and a complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the same last year of operation. (Financial information submitted with your application covered a period which ended September 30, 1957.)

4. Sample copies of literature distributed by you since your application for exemption was filed.

5. A list of the names and addresses of the other eleven affiliates of the Southern Regional Council, if available to you.

The above-requested additional information or advice in the matter should be furnished as promptly as possible within thirty days from the date of this letter. Upon receipt thereof, further consideration will be given to your status for Federal income tax purposes.

Very truly yours,

D. F. Morley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

FORM 6955 (REV. 8-58)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO-3
JN

OCT 22 1959

DATE OF OUR LETTER TO YOU
September 4, 1959

FILE INCOME TAX RETURNS WITH
District Director of Internal Revenue
Richmond, Virginia

The Virginia Council on Human
Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 26, Virginia

Attention: Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Executive
Director

Gentlemen:

Our letter to you of the date indicated above, requested that you furnish information necessary to determine whether or not you are entitled to exemption from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

We have not received the information requested. An organization is not exempt as a matter of course or through a mere claim of compliance with the requirements prescribed by the statute for tax exempt status. Exemption will be recognized only when it is shown by evidence submitted to this office that the statutory requirements have been met.

Inasmuch as you have failed to establish that you are entitled to an exempt status, income tax returns should be filed by you with the District Director of Internal Revenue indicated above. The District Director is being so advised.

Very truly yours,

J. D. Worley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

IRS-D.C.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Statement

August 1, 1958 - August 1, 1959

Item	Budget (1958-1959)		Actual (12 mos.)	
RECEIPTS				
Dues			$ 2,911.50	
Contributions			7,901.87	
SRC			5,000.00	
New South			1,054.00	
Miscellaneous			180.05	
TOTAL RECEIPTS				$17,047.42
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salary - Exec. Director	$6,750.00		$ 4,475.40	
Secretary	3,000.00		1,887.31	
Taxes & S.S. pd thru quarter ending July 1959	-		1,751.17	
Rent	750.00		611.69	
Travel	2,000.00		1,672.70	
Miscellaneous	1,500.00			
Books, pamphlets, newspapers		267.78		
Printing, mimeo.		1,103.42		
Office equipment & supplies		561.02		
Front Royal Educational Fund		1,064.00		
Postage		416.76		
Telephone-telegraph		887.91		
			4,300.89	
New South	-		1,080.00	
Contingencies	2,000.00	521.42		
Reimbursement to locals		232.00		
Newsletter (addresso. plates)		35.60		
			789.02	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$16,000.00		$16,568.18	
Cash on hand (8/1/58)			7.76	
Balance in General Fund			429.82	
Plus taxes w/h (July)			41.66	
				$17,047.42

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AUGUST 1, 1959

ASSETS

BANK BALANCE AUG. 1, 1959	$429.82	
OFFICE FURNITURE:		
2 DESKS		
TYPEWRITER		
ADDRESSOGRAPH MACHINE		
FILE CABINET		
2 TABLES		
4 CHAIRS	550.00	
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 979.82

LIABILITIES

OUTSTANDING BILLS AUG. 1, 1959:		
RENT	$ 50.00	
UTILITIES	72.50	
SUPPLIES	7.30	
PRINTING	182.55	
SALARIES	833.32	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$1145.67

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is The Virginia Council on Human Relations: a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in Virginia an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the State; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Section 1. Membership shall be open to all persons who share the Council's aims and wish to furthur its program, at the following annual rates in these classifications: Student (duly enrolled students in high school, college or university) $1.50: Regular, $5.00; Sustaining, $10.00; Sponsoring, $25.00; Life, $100. All except Student Members shall be entitled to receive "New South" if desired, and married couples may enroll in any classification at the individual rate with the understanding that only one copy of "New South" will be sent them each month. If "New South" is not desired the Regular membership fee will be $3.00.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.

Article IV
Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifteen members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitutue a quorum for Executive meetings.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state Chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be mailed or communicated to each member at least 10 days before such meeting.

Encl D (Dup.)

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman (President), two Vice-Chairmen (Vice-Presidents), a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The Executive Director shall be an Ex-officio officer. The officers shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Affiliate Relationship

Section 1. Duly organized local groups which share the basic aims of the Council, and whose program is in harmony with its spirit and principles, may become chapters or local affiliates of the Council when approved as such by the Board after written application to the President or Secretary. Annual dues for each chapter or affiliate shall be $2.00 for each paid membership in addition to "New South" if desired; provided, that a chapter or affiliate may in lieu thereof pay dues of $1 for each membership and in addition undertake an annual appeal in its area on behalf of the Virginia Council in which its own members and others likely to be interested will be invited to contribute. Of all Student and Regular membership fees paid to a local chapter or affiliate, one-third shall be retained by the local group; of all other membership fees, one-fifth shall be retained by the local group.

Section 2. Upon approval by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, a group whose purposes are in sympathy with those of the Council and which makes a contribution to the Council may be admitted as an Associate Group. Such a group shall be invited to send observers to meetings of the Council, but such observers shall vote only if they are individually members of the Council. The Council shall explore ways in which such groups and their individual members can participate in and support the program and objectives of the Council, but shall assume no responsibility as to actions or programs of the Associate Groups.

Article VII
Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors of the organization shall be in charge of its affairs. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 48 and not more than 75 members, serving three year terms. One-third of the Board shall rotate each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's population.

Section 2. Each local chapter of the Council, or each council duly affiliated with it, shall be entitled to one representative on the Board for every 50 paid memberships or major part thereof, with a maximum of 3 such representatives from any one affiliate. This shall not preclude the election as Directors at large of additional persons who may be members of a local council.

Section 3. New Board members shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. New Board members may be taken from a list prepared by the nominating committee; new Board members may be nominated from the floor.

Section 4. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between fall meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

Article VIII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and not more than 8 additional Board members appointed by the President and approved by the other officers. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

Meetings. See Article IV, Section 2 of these By-Laws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Executive Committee.
Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.
Section 4. Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State President upon authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairman, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Article IX
Executive Staff

The Executive Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional staff - full time or part time - as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors of the Executive Committee.

Employment, up-grading, and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in cases of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

Article X
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other inter-group agencies in the South; most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article XI
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose. See Article IV, Section 4, of these By-Laws.

Article XII
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the supporting or opposing of any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

OCTOBER 22, 1959

MR. J. F. WORLEY, CHIEF
EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS BRANCH
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REF: T:R:EO:3
JN

DEAR MR. WORLEY:

I AM IN RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1959, ADDRESSED TO THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, ATTENTION MR. PAUL M. RILLING. MR. RILLING IS NO LONGER THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL. I HAVE ONLY RECENTLY ASSUMED THIS POSITION, AND SHOULD LIKE TO ANSWER YOUR LETTER AND AGAIN REQUEST TAX EXEMPTION FOR OUR ORGANIZATION.

IN ANSWER TO PARAGRAPH 5 OF YOUR LETTER, REQUESTING SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

1. A DETAILED STATEMENT OF ALL ACTIVITIES IN WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ENGAGED AND THOSE IN WHICH WE PROPOSE TO ENGAGE IN THE FUTURE. OUR ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN THUS: (1) HELPING TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. WE NOW HAVE ORGANIZED COUNCILS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF VIRGINIA: RICHMOND, FAIRFAX COUNTY, NORFOLK, ARLINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, CHARLOTTESVILLE, LYNCHBURG, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, AND THE PENINSULA AREA. OUR PURPOSE IS TO EDUCATE AND TO ENCOURAGE UNDERSTANDING AND GOODWILL BETWEEN PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT RACIAL, RELIGIOUS, AND CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS, THROUGH GROUP MEETINGS, CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS, SPONSORING WORKSHOPS, ETC. (2) WE HAVE HAD AND PLAN TO HAVE FUTURE WORKSHOPS IN THE FOLLOWING FIELDS: JOB OPPORTUNITIES, IN WHICH WE WORK CLOSELY WITH THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS; MINISTERS WORKSHOP ON AREAS OF DISCRIMINATION AND HOW TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOLS, RELIGIOUS LIFE, AND OTHER AREAS. (3) WE SUPPLY EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

T:R:EO:3
JN

ON SOCIAL JUSTICE, RACE RELATIONS, DISCRIMINATION, INTER-GROUP RELATIONS, DESEGREGATION - PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. WE ARE IN FAVOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND WE SEEK TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE TO THE VALUE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, ALONG WITH THE VALUE OF OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW, OBEYING OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC. I AM ENCLOSING SOME OF OUR MATERIALS, TOGETHER WITH COPIES OF OUR NEWSLETTER, FROM WHICH YOU MAY DRAW CONCLUSIONS WHICH MAY COMPLETELY ANSWER THIS QUESTION. 1

2. IN ANSWER TO QUESTION 15(A) OF OUR EXEMPTION APPLICATION RELATING TO ENGAGING IN PROPAGANDA, IT IS STATED THAT OUR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY APPEARED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO URGE COMPLIANCE WITH SUPREME COURT DECISION ON PUBLIC SCHOOL SEGREGATION. ACTUALLY, FROM A STUDY OF OUR PAST MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND FROM A STUDY OF THE BY-LAWS, WHICH ARE ENCLOSED, AS WELL AS PERSONAL CONSULTATION WITH OUR OFFICERS, I CAN FIND NO RECORD IN WHICH THE THEN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL TO APPEAR IN ITS BEHALF. I CAN ONLY CONSTRUE FROM OUR RECORDS THAT DR. MARION, THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WAS APPEARING BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE ON HIS OWN AUTHORITY AND NOT IN HIS CAPACITY AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. I AM ALSO ENCLOSING CERTAIN CORRESPONDENCE ON OUR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, IN WHICH WE HAVE BEEN DIRECTED BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL NOT TO ENGAGE IN ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY - THAT POLITICAL ACTIVITIES ARE BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THE WORK OF THIS COUNCIL. 2 3

I BELIEVE THAT OUR ORGANIZATION FALLS IN THE CATEGORY OF A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION, FOR IN SECTION 501(c)(3) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, SUB.SEC. 1.501(c)(3), PART 1(D)(2), AS REPORTED IN FEDERAL REGISTER 6/26/59, THE LAW DECLARES THAT ORGANIZATIONS MAY BE DEEMED CHARITABLE "WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO LESSEN NEIGHBORHOOD TENSIONS, (2) TO ELIMINATE PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION, (3) TO DEFEND HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS SECURED BY LAW, AND (4) TO COMBAT COMMUNITY DETERIORATION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY." ALSO FURTHER IN THIS SAME LAW, "THE FACT THAT AN ORGANIZATION, IN CARRYING OUT ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE, ADVOCATES SOCIAL OR CIVIC CHANGES OR PRESENTS OPINION ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES WITH THE INTENTION OF MOLDING PUBLIC OPINION OR CREATING PUBLIC SENTIMENT TO AN ACCEPTANCE OF ITS VIEWS DOES NOT PRECLUDE SUCH ORGANIZATION FROM QUALIFYING UNDER SECTION 501(c)(3) SO LONG AS IT IS NOT AN 'ACTION' ORGANIZATION OF ANY ONE OF THE TYPES DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH (c)(3) OF THIS SECTION."

T:R:EO:3
JN

3. ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST YEAR OF OPERATION. 4

4. ALSO PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED A LIST OF THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE ELEVEN AFFILIATES OF THE SRC. 5

I REGRET THAT THIS MATERIAL DID NOT GET TO YOU WITHIN THE 30 DAYS WHICH YOU SPECIFIED, BUT IT WAS BECAUSE OF MATTERS BEYOND MY CONTROL. I DO HOPE THAT YOU WILL CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE EVIDENCE AND IF YOU DESIRE FURTHER INFORMATION, I SHALL GLADLY FURNISH SAME.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ENCLS — ① List of State Councils
DAB/JDG ② Fin. Statement (copy attch'd)
③ Ltr re Political Activity (for SRC. dtd 10/1/56)
④ Newsletters, brochure, other literature
⑤ By-laws

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Statement

August 1, 1958 - August 1, 1959

Item	Budget (1958-1959)		Actual (12 mos.)	
RECEIPTS				
Dues			$ 2,911.50	
Contributions			7,901.87	
SRC			5,000.00	
New South			1,054.00	
Miscellaneous			180.05	
TOTAL RECEIPTS				$17,047.42
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salary - Exec. Director	$6,750.00		$ 4,475.40	
Secretary	3,000.00		1,887.31	
Taxes & S.S. pd thru quarter ending July 1959	-		1,751.17	
Rent	750.00		611.69	
Travel	2,000.00		1,672.70	
Miscellaneous	1,500.00			
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Printing, mimeo.		1,103.42		
Office equipment & supplies		561.02		
Front Royal Educational Fund		1,064.00		
Postage		416.76		
Telephone-telegraph		887.91		
			4,300.89	
New South	-		1,080.00	
Contingencies	2,000.00	521.42		
Reimbursement to locals		232.00		
Newsletter (addresso. plates)		35.60		
			789.02	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$16,000.00		$16,568.18	
Cash on hand (8/1/58)			7.76	
Balance in General Fund			429.82	
Plus taxes w/h (July)			41.66	
				$17,047.42

Encl A (Dup)

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AUGUST 1, 1959

ASSETS		
BANK BALANCE AUG. 1, 1959	$429.82	
OFFICE FURNITURE:		
2 DESKS		
TYPEWRITER		
ADDRESSOGRAPH MACHINE		
FILE CABINET		
2 TABLES		
4 CHAIRS	550.00	
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 979.82
LIABILITIES		
OUTSTANDING BILLS AUG. 1, 1959:		
RENT	$ 50.00	
UTILITIES	72.50	
SUPPLIES	7.30	
PRINTING	182.55	
SALARIES	833.32	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$1145.67

Encl B (Dup)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO
T:R:EO:3
RWM

APR 6 1959

The Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Gentlemen:

This is in reference to your letter of March 19, 1959, requesting to be advised as to the status of your application for exemption from Federal income tax.

You may be advised, that your application and the evidence submitted in support thereof were carefully considered prior to the receipt of your letter. However, for the reasons set forth below, we regret that a determination of your status may not be made at this time.

The principles which guide the Internal Revenue Service in interpreting the law are contained in regulations which require the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The regulations relating to the section of law under which you claim exemption have not yet been promulgated. We are making every effort to see that these regulations are developed and issued as promptly as possible.

Further consideration of your status has, therefore, been deferred pending the promulgation of the applicable regulations. You may be assured that a ruling relative to your exempt status will be issued as promptly as possible after approval of the regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In order that your file may reflect the activities in which you are currently engaged and to avoid delay at such time as we are able to give further consideration to your status, it is suggested that you submit (1) a detailed statement relative to the nature of each activity which you have thus far undertaken and propose to undertake in furtherance of your stated purposes, (2) a classified statement of receipts and disbursement through your most recent accounting closing, together with a statement of assets and liabilities as of your most recent accounting closing, and (3) sample

The Virginia Council on Human Relations

copies of any literature distributed by you subsequent to the date on which application for exemption was made.

Further correspondence in this matter should refer to the symbols T:R:EO:3-RWM.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Worley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

FORM **1023**
Rev. Apr. 1955

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

(To be made only by a principal officer of the organization claiming exemption)

To be filed with the District Director for your District.

For use of organizations applying for exemption under section 501(a) and described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which are organized and operated exclusively for one of the following purposes (check purpose(s)):

- ☐ Religious
- ☑ Charitable
- ☐ Scientific
- ☐ Testing for Public Safety
- ☑ Educational
- ☐ For the prevention of cruelty to children or animals
- ☐ Literary

If the space provided for the insertion of information or data under any of the questions below is inadequate for the purposes, additional sheets may be used which should be properly identified and securely attached hereto.

1. FULL NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Va. Council on Human Relations

2. DATE OF APPLICATION: Jan. 17, 1958

3. COMPLETE ADDRESS (*Number and street, post office box, etc.*): 1409 Chowan Rd., Richmond 26, Va.

4a. IS THE ORGANIZATION INCORPORATED? ☐ Yes ☑ No

4b. IF INCORPORATED, UNDER LAWS OF WHAT STATE?

4c. DATE OF INCORPORATION

4d. IF NOT INCORPORATED, STATE THE MANNER OF ORGANIZATION: Organized as an affiliate Council (one of 12 in South) by the Southern Regional Council

4e. DATE OF ORGANIZATION: May 9, 1955

5a. IS THE ORGANIZATION THE OUTGROWTH OR CONTINUATION OF ANY FORM OF PREDECESSOR? ☐ Yes ☑ No

5b. IF SO, STATE NAME OF PREDECESSOR

5c. PERIOD DURING WHICH IT WAS IN EXISTENCE

5d. SUBMIT COPIES OF ALL PAPERS BY WHICH THE TRANSFER OF ASSETS, IF ANY, WAS EFFECTED

6a. HAS ORGANIZATION FILED FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS? ☐ Yes ☑ No

6b. IF SO, STATE RETURN FORM NUMBER

6c. YEAR OR YEARS FILED

7. STATE BRIEFLY THE SPECIFIC PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED (*Do not quote from, or make reference to, the articles of incorporation or bylaws for this purpose.*)

Carry on educational programs in human relations, of same nature as those of Southern Regional Council, and in cooperation with that organization.

8a. IS CAPITAL STOCK ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING? ☐ Yes ☑ No

8b. IF SO, STATE (A) CLASS OR CLASSES OF SUCH STOCK, (B) THE NUMBER AND PAR VALUE OF THE SHARES, (C) THE CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH ISSUED, AND (D) WHETHER OR NOT ANY DIVIDENDS OR INTEREST HAS BEEN OR MAY BE PAID ON ANY CLASS OF SUCH STOCK.

9a. HAS ANY DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE PROPERTY EVER BEEN MADE TO SHAREHOLDERS OR MEMBERS? ☐ Yes ☑ No

9b. IF SO, ATTACH HERETO A SEPARATE STATEMENT CONTAINING FULL DETAILS THEREOF, INCLUDING (1) AMOUNTS OR VALUE, (2) SOURCE OF FUNDS OR PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED, AND (3) BASIS OF AND AUTHORITY FOR DISTRIBUTION

10. STATE ALL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE ORGANIZATION'S INCOME IS DERIVED

1. Grant from Fund for the Republic to SRC, 2. Membership fees, 3. Donations from indibiduals and groups.

11a. DOES ANY PART OF THE RECEIPTS REPRESENT PAYMENT FOR SERVICES OF ANY CHARACTER RENDERED BY THE ORGANIZATION? ☐ Yes ☑ No

11b. IF SO, EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

12. STATE ALL THE ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION IS PRESENTLY ENGAGED

Publication of monthly newsletter, supplying materials and speakers to organizations, personal consultation with community leaders, sponsoring workshops, etc. See folder

13. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL EACH FUND-RAISING ACTIVITY AND EACH BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ENGAGED IN, ACCOMPANIED BY COPIES OF ALL AGREEMENTS, IF ANY, WITH OTHER PARTIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THAT BUSINESS

Solicitation by letter and by personal interview.

14. WHAT, IF ANY, SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED? (*Explain fully, giving dates of commencement and termination and the reason for discontinuance.*)

None

15a. Is the Organization Now, or Has It Ever Been, Engaged in Carrying on Propaganda, or Otherwise Either Advocating or Opposing Pending or Proposed Legislation?

[x] Yes [ ] No

15b. If So, Furnish a Detailed Explanation of Such Activities, and Furnish Copies of Literature, if Any, Distributed by the Organization

In November 1955 and Spet. 1956 the Exec. Sec'y appeared before public hearings of Va. General Assembly to urge compliance with Supreme Court decision on public school segregation.

16a. Does the Organization Participate in or Intervene in (Including the Publishing or Distributing of Statements) Any Political Campaign on Behalf of Any Candidate for Public Office?

[ ] Yes [x] No

16b. If So, Furnish a Detailed Explanation and Copies of Literature Distributed

17. For What Purposes, Other Than in Payment for Services Rendered or Supplies Furnished, Are the Organization's Funds Expended? If Contributions, Gifts, Etc., Were Made to Other Organizations, Attach List.

N. a.

18a. Are Any Payments Made to Members or Shareholders for Services Rendered the Organization?

[ ] Yes [✓] No

18b. If So, Attach Detailed Explanation Showing Amount So Paid and the Character of the Services Rendered

19. Does Any Part of the Net Income of the Organization Inure to the Benefit of Any Private Shareholder or Individual?

[ ] Yes [✓] No

20a. If the Organization Is a Hospital, State Whether it Accepts Patients in Need of Hospital Care Who Cannot Pay for Such Services	20b. For the Last Complete Year of Operation, State Number of Patient Days of Treatment of	(1) Full Pay Patients	(2) Part Pay Patients	(3) Charity Patients (*admitted as such*)
N. a. [ ] Yes [ ] No				

21. In the Event of the Dissolution of the Organization, What Disposition Would Be Made of Its Property?

Surplus (if any after payment of bills) returned to Southern Regional Council

22. After July 1, 1950, Did the CREATOR of Your Organization, or a CONTRIBUTOR to Your Organization, or a BROTHER or SISTER (Whole or Half Blood), SPOUSE, ANCESTOR, or LINEAL DESCENDANT of Such Creator or Contributor, or a CORPORATION Owned (50 Percent or More of Voting Stock or 50 Percent or More of Value of All Stock) Directly or Indirectly by Such Creator or Contributor—*If answer to any of the following is "Yes," attach detailed statement.*

	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
A. Borrow any part of your income or corpus?		✓	C. Have any part of your services made available to him?		✓	E. Sell any securities or other property to you?		✓
B. Receive any compensation for personal services from you?		✓	D. Purchase any securities or other property from you?		✓	F. Have any part of your income or corpus diverted to him by any transaction?		✓

23. Attach to This Application

A. A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation.

B. A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the last complete year of operation.

C. If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or if not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document setting forth your aims and purposes (conformed copies should be furnished).

D. A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations.

E. A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property. Not applicable

24. If exemption is claimed as an exclusively educational organization and a regular curriculum and faculty are not normally maintained and a regularly organized body of pupils or students is not normally in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on, there should be attached specimen copies of any books, pamphlets, leaflets, or other printed matter issued or distributed during the latest complete year of operations.

SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION

I, the undersigned, president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer (*or other duly authorized officer*) of the organization for which this application is made, declare under the penalties of perjury that this application (including any accompanying statements) has been examined by me and is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true, correct, and complete application, made in good faith pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder.

Jan. 17, 1958 (Date) _____ (Signature of officer) Exec. Director (Title)

IMPORTANT

A mere claim or contention by an organization that it is exempt from income tax under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts will not relieve the organization from filing income tax returns and paying the tax. Unless the Commissioner has determined that an organization is exempt, it must prepare and file a complete income tax return for each taxable year of its existence. Accordingly, every organization that claims to be exempt should furnish the information and data specified herein, together with any other facts deemed material to the question, with the least possible delay, in order that the Commissioner can determine whether or not it is exempt. As soon as practicable after the information and data are received, the organization will be advised of the Commissioner's determination, and, the annual returns which will be required.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

◆ ◆ ◆

What it is

What it believes

What it seeks to do

◆ ◆ ◆

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone: MILTON 9-0872

Encl C (Dup)

INTRODUCING

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WE ARE . . .

a non-profit, non-partisan, non-racial organization based on the belief that Southerners can—and will—work through their problems by constructive, cooperative action.

WE BELIEVE

—that all men are entitled to equal respect, equal rights, and equal freedom in the use and enjoyment of all public facilities provided by the state, and that laws and customs that deny these basic values to any group are an offense against God's law and against the ideals to which America is dedicated.

—that free speech, free discussion, and freedom of association must at all costs be preserved, unhampered by any personal action or public policy that tends to intimidate individuals or deprive lawful organizations of their civil and constitutional liberties.

—that our public schools must also be preserved, and that every community in the state should have the right to adjust its public school system to the highest law of the land, in accordance with local needs and conditions, without hindrance or penalty by the state government.

WE SEEK

—to create, wherever possible, an atmosphere in which independent citizens may meet, counsel, and work together toward overcoming the fears and customs that stand in the way of a more humane and democratic America.

—to foster and maintain active communication between responsible leaders of the races, to the end that misunderstanding and ill will shall be avoided and mutual trust and fair play shall be more widely established and extended.

WE OFFER

—a rallying point for all citizens who wish to bring the calm light of reason and openmindedness to our human relations problems;

—professionally trained leaders to help local communities find their own answers by. intelligent planning and intergroup cooperation;

—practical assistance in the planning of programs, workshops, and institutes on human relations, along with books, pamphlets, films and other educational aids;

iation of concerned Vir-
meet the challenge of
courage, dignity, cour-
tion.

You Can Help

By Being a Member

of the Virginia Council (the membership card accompanying this leaflet may be used by any person who is in accord with the aims of the Council).

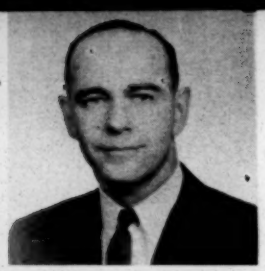
By Calling on Us

Our materials and consultant service are available to any community or individual.

By Enlisting the Interest and Cooperation of Others in the Council's Program and Activities.

LOCAL COUNCILS

Local Councils on Human Relations have their own programs directed toward local problems and at the same time provide strong grass-roots support for the Virginia Council. Such groups have already been organized in Charlottesville-Albemarle, Fairfax County, Richmond, Lynchburg, Alexandria, Arlington, and Prince William County, and there is interest in a number of other areas. Let us know if you would like to discuss the possibilities of a local council in your community.



OFFICERS

President
Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith

1st Vice-President
Dean Thomas H. Henderson

2nd Vice-President
Dr. J. Kenneth Morland

Secretary
Mrs. B. A. Makielski

Treasurer
Mr. Jo K. Higdon

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Terms Expire in 1959

Mr. C. Douglas Adams, Jr., Attorney, Annandale
Mrs. Theodore F. Adams, Richmond
Dr. Belle Boone Beard, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar
Rev. Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria
Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton
Mrs. Morris Brown, Charlottesville
Mr. Wilson M. Brown, State Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts, Richmond
Mr. Roland D. Ealey, Attorney, Richmond
Miss Susie Peach Foster, Methodist Student Worker, Fredericksburg
Mrs. Elise Green, Norfolk
Dr. E. B. Henderson, Retired Director, Physical Education, Washington Public Schools, Falls Church
Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville
Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg
Dr. Harry T. Penn, Dentist, Roanoke
Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg

Terms Expire in 1960

Mr. Edward W. Alfriend, Insurance, Alexandria
Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Congregational Christian Church, Annandale
Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Writer, Charlottesville
Mr. William M. Cooper, Public Relations, Hampton Institute, Hampton
Dr. Frank Daniel, Physician, Charlottesville
Very Rev. Monsignor J. L. Flaherty, Superintendent, Parochial Schools, Catholic Diocese, Richmond
Mr. Jo K. Higdon, General Auditor, Richmond
Mrs. B. A. Makielski, Jefferson School of Fine and Applied Arts, Charlottesville
Mr. M. C. Martin, President, First State Bank, Danville
Dr. Earl H. McClenney, President, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville
Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, University of Virginia, Charlottesville
Mr. Benjamin Muse, Columnist, Washington Post and Times Herald, Manassas
Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson, Fredericksburg
Mr. Gerald C. Speidel, Lane High School, Charlottesville
Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Gillfield Baptist Church, Petersburg
Mr. James B. Woodson, Principal, Luther Foster High School, Nottoway
Mr. Thomas W. Young, President and General Manager, Journal and Guide, Norfolk

Terms Expire in 1961

Dr. William Battig, Charlottesville
Mrs. A. J. E. Davis, Arlington
Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Williamsburg
Dr. John M. Ellison, Chancellor, Virginia Union University, Richmond
Rabbi Emmet Frank, Alexandria
Mrs. I. G. Gladden, Hampton
Mr. Nelson Greene, Alexandria
Dr. Rachel Henderlite, Assembly's Training School, Richmond
Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, Dean, Virginia Union University, Richmond
Most Rev. Joseph H. Hodges, Auxiliary Bishop, Catholic Diocese, Richmond
Right Rev. William H. Marmion, Bishop, Southwestern Diocese, Episcopal Church, Roanoke
Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, President, Hampton Institute, Hampton
Dr. Hugo Owens, Dentist, Portsmouth
Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Exec. Director, Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond
Rev. M. F. Robinson, Covington
Dr. C. Waldo Scott, Surgeon, Whittaker Memorial Hospital, Newport News
Mr. David H. Scull, Printer and Publisher, Annandale
Rev. Paul Stagg, Front Royal
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., Real Estate—Insurance, Newport News
Dr. David C. Wilson, University of Virginia, Charlottesville

STAFF

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

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rnment.

FORM **1023**
Rev. Apr. 1955

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

(To be made only by principal officer of the organization claiming exemption)

To be filed with the District Director for your District.

RECEIVED
54 JAN 25 1960
DIRECTOR INT. REV.
RICHMOND, VA.
MAIL ROOM - 3

For use of organizations applying for exemption under section 501(a) and described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which are organized and operated exclusively for one of the following purposes (check purpose(s)):

- [ ] Religious
- [ ] Charitable
- [ ] Scientific
- [ ] Testing for Public Safety
- [X] Educational
- [ ] For the prevention of cruelty to children or animals
- [ ] Literary

If the space provided for the insertion of information or data under any of the questions below is inadequate for the purposes, additional sheets may be used which should be properly identified and securely attached hereto.

1. FULL NAME OF ORGANIZATION: VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

2. DATE OF APPLICATION: DEC. 29, 1959

3. COMPLETE ADDRESS (*Number and street, post office box, etc.*): 216c BROAD-GRACE ARCADE, RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

4a. IS THE ORGANIZATION INCORPORATED? [ ] Yes [X] No

4b. IF INCORPORATED, UNDER LAWS OF WHAT STATE?

4c. DATE OF INCORPORATION

4d. IF NOT INCORPORATED, STATE THE MANNER OF ORGANIZATION: AN UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLE CONCERNED ABOUT CULTURAL AND RACE RELATIONS.

4e. DATE OF ORGANIZATION: 1955

5a. IS THE ORGANIZATION THE OUTGROWTH OR CONTINUATION OF ANY FORM OF PREDECESSOR? [ ] Yes [X] No

5b. IF SO, STATE NAME OF PREDECESSOR

5c. PERIOD DURING WHICH IT WAS IN EXISTENCE

5d. SUBMIT COPIES OF ALL PAPERS BY WHICH THE TRANSFER OF ASSETS, IF ANY, WAS EFFECTED

6a. HAS ORGANIZATION FILED FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS? [ ] Yes [X] No

6b. IF SO, STATE RETURN FORM NUMBER

6c. YEAR OR YEARS FILED

7. STATE BRIEFLY THE SPECIFIC PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED (*Do not quote from, or make reference to, the articles of incorporation or bylaws for this purpose.*) TO ENCOURAGE OBEDIENCE TO LAW, TO PROMOTE RACE RELATIONS, TO FOSTER EDUCATION AND TO PROMOTE GOOD WILL AMONG PEOPLES OF DIFFERENT RACES AND RELIGIOUS FAITHS.

8a. IS CAPITAL STOCK ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING? [ ] Yes [X] No

8b. IF SO, STATE (A) CLASS OR CLASSES OF SUCH STOCK, (B) THE NUMBER AND PAR VALUE OF THE SHARES, (C) THE CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH ISSUED, AND (D) WHETHER OR NOT ANY DIVIDENDS OR INTEREST HAS BEEN OR MAY BE PAID ON ANY CLASS OF SUCH STOCK. NONE

9a. HAS ANY DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE PROPERTY EVER BEEN MADE TO SHAREHOLDERS OR MEMBERS? [ ] Yes [X] No

9b. IF SO, ATTACH HERETO A SEPARATE STATEMENT CONTAINING FULL DETAILS THEREOF, INCLUDING (1) AMOUNTS OR VALUE, (2) SOURCE OF FUNDS OR PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED, AND (3) BASIS OF AND AUTHORITY FOR DISTRIBUTION -- NONE

10. STATE ALL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE ORGANIZATION'S INCOME IS DERIVED: VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBERS AND FRIENDS. GRANTS FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

11a. DOES ANY PART OF THE RECEIPTS REPRESENT PAYMENT FOR SERVICES OF ANY CHARACTER RENDERED BY THE ORGANIZATION? [ ] Yes [X] No

11b. IF SO, EXPLAIN IN DETAIL: NONE

12. STATE ALL THE ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION IS PRESENTLY ENGAGED: 1. PUBLISHING A NEWSLETTER. 2. FOSTERING LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS. 3. PROVIDING CONSULTANT SERVICES WHERE ASKED.

13. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL EACH FUND-RAISING ACTIVITY AND EACH BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ENGAGED IN, ACCOMPANIED BY COPIES OF ALL AGREEMENTS, IF ANY, WITH OTHER PARTIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THAT BUSINESS: WE SEEK FUNDS AMONG OUR OWN MEMBERS AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNCIL AMONG PEOPLE OF LIKE INTERESTS.

14. WHAT, IF ANY, SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED? (*Explain fully, giving dates of commencement and termination and the reason for discontinuance.*) NONE

15a. Is the Organization Now, or Has It Ever Been, Engaged in Carrying on Propaganda, or Otherwise Either Advocating or Opposing Pending or Proposed Legislation?	15b. If So, Furnish a Detailed Explanation of Such Activities, and Furnish Copies of Literature, if Any, Distributed by the Organization
☐ Yes ☒ No	NONE
16a. Does the Organization Participate in or Intervene in (Including the Publishing or Distributing of Statements) Any Political Campaign on Behalf of Any Candidate for Public Office?	**16b. If So, Furnish a Detailed Explanation and Copies of Literature Distributed**
☐ Yes ☒ No	NONE

17. For What Purposes, Other Than in Payment for Services Rendered or Supplies Furnished, Are the Organization's Funds Expended? If Contributions, Gifts, Etc., Were Made to Other Organizations, Attach List.

NONE

18a. Are Any Payments Made to Members or Shareholders for Services Rendered the Organization?	18b. If So, Attach Detailed Explanation Showing Amount So Paid and the Character of the Services Rendered
☐ Yes ☒ No	

19. Does Any Part of the Net Income of the Organization Inure to the Benefit of Any Private Shareholder or Individual?

☐ Yes ☒ No

20a. If the Organization Is a Hospital, State Whether It Accepts Patients in Need of Hospital Care Who Cannot Pay for Such Services	20b. For the Last Complete Year of Operation, State Number of Patient Days of Treatment of	(1) Full Pay Patients	(2) Part Pay Patients	(3) Charity Patients (*admitted as such*)
☐ Yes ☐ No				

21. In the Event of the Dissolution of the Organization, What Disposition Would Be Made of Its Property?

OFFICE FURNITURE ARE THE ONLY ASSETS. THIS WOULD BE DONATED TO THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

22. After July 1, 1950, Did the CREATOR of Your Organization, or a CONTRIBUTOR to Your Organization, or a BROTHER or SISTER (Whole or Half Blood), SPOUSE, ANCESTOR, or LINEAL DESCENDANT of Such Creator or Contributor, or a CORPORATION Owned (50 Percent or More of Voting Stock or 50 Percent or More of Value of All Stock) Directly or Indirectly by Such Creator or Contributor—*If answer to any of the following is "Yes," attach detailed statement.*

	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
A. Borrow any part of your income or corpus?		X	C. Have any part of your services made available to him?		X	E. Sell any securities or other property to you?		X
B. Receive any compensation for personal services from you?		X	D. Purchase any securities or other property from you?		X	F. Have any part of your income or corpus diverted to him by any transaction?		X

23. Attach to This Application

A. A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation.

B. A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the last complete year of operation.

C. If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or if not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document setting forth your aims and purposes (conformed copies should be furnished).

D. A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations.

E. A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property.

24. If exemption is claimed as an exclusively educational organization and a regular curriculum and faculty are not normally maintained and a regularly organized body of pupils or students is not normally in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on, there should be attached specimen copies of any books, pamphlets, leaflets, or other printed matter issued or distributed during the latest complete year of operations.

SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION

I, the undersigned, president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer (*or other duly authorized officer*) of the organization for which this application is made, declare under the penalties of perjury that this application (including any accompanying statements) has been examined by me and is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true, correct, and complete application, made in good faith pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder.

29 December 1959	Daniel A Bowen	Exec. Director
(Date)	(Signature of officer)	(Title)

IMPORTANT

A mere claim or contention by an organization that it is exempt from income tax under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts will not relieve the organization from filing income tax returns and paying the tax. Unless the Commissioner has determined that an organization is exempt, it must prepare and file a complete income tax return for each taxable year of its existence. Accordingly, every organization that claims to be exempt should furnish the information and data specified herein, together with any other facts deemed material to the question, with the least possible delay, in order that the Commissioner can determine whether or not it is exempt. As soon as practicable after the information and data are received, the organization will be advised of the Commissioner's determination, and, the annual returns which will be required.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Statement

August 1, 1958 - August 1, 1959

Item	Budget (1958-1959)		Actual (12 mos.)	
RECEIPTS				
Dues			$ 2,911.50	
Contributions			7,901.87	
SRC			5,000.00	
New South			1,054.00	
Miscellaneous			180.05	
TOTAL RECEIPTS				$17,047.42
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salary - Exec. Director	$6,750.00		$ 4,475.40 } after taxes	
Secretary	3,000.00		1,887.31 } after taxes	
Taxes & S.S. pd thru quarter ending July 1959	-		1,751.17	
Rent	750.00		611.69	
Travel	2,000.00		1,672.70	
Miscellaneous	1,500.00			
Books, pamphlets, newspapers		267.78		
Printing, mimeo.		1,103.42		
Office equipment & supplies		561.02		
Front Royal Educational Fund		1,064.00		
Postage		416.76		
Telephone-telegraph		887.91		
			4,300.89	
New South	-		1,080.00	
Contingencies	2,000.00	521.42		
Reimbursement to locals		232.00		
Newsletter (addresso. plates)		35.60		
			789.02	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$16,000.00		$16,568.18	
Cash on hand (8/1/58)			7.76	
Balance in General Fund			429.82	
Plus taxes w/h (July)			41.66	
				$17,047.42

FORM 6977 (REV. 6-60)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO: 3-JN

JAN 6 1961

Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 SW 109 Court
Miami 55, Florida

PURPOSE	
Charitable and Educational	
ADDRESS INQUIRIES & FILE RETURNS WITH DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE	
Jacksonville, Florida	
FORM 990-A REQUIRED ☒ YES ☐ NO	ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDING December 31

Gentlemen:

Based upon the evidence submitted, it is held that you are exempt from Federal incom[illegible]nization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as it is shown th[illegible] and operated exclusively for the purpose shown above. Any questions concerning taxe[illegible] ub-titles of the Code should be submitted to your District Director.

You are not required to file Federal income tax returns so long as you retain an exempt status, unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income imposed by section 511 of the Code and are required to file Form 990-T for the purpose of reporting unrelated business taxable income. Any changes in your character, purposes or method of operation should be reported immediately to your District Director for consideration of their effect upon your exempt status. You should also report any change in your name or address. Your liability for filing the annual information return, Form 990A, is set forth above. That return, if required, must be filed after the close of your annual accounting period indicated above.

Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devices, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of section 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code.

You are not liable for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you file a waiver of exemption certificate as provided in such act. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Inquiries about the waiver of exemption certificate for social security taxes should be addressed to your District Director.

Your District Director is being advised of th[illegible] action.

Very truly yours,

Otto R. Barker

Acting Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

GPO 81

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS; a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Georgia an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Section 1. Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations may become a member. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.
Section 2. Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

Article IV
Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.
Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.
Section 3. Quorum. One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for Executive Committee meetings.
Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state Chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be mailed or communicated to each member at least 10 days before such meeting.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman, first and second Vice-Chairmen, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The Executive Directors shall be Ex-officio officers. The officers shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the organization shall be in charge of its affairs. The Board of Directors shall consist of 25-50 members, serving three-year terms. One-third of the Board may rotate each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's population.

New Board members shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. New Board members may be taken from a list prepared by the nominating committee; new Board members may be nominated from the floor.

The Board of Directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between fall meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

Article VII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and two or more Board members elected at the fall meeting.

The Executive Committee may fill vacancies between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Meetings. See Article IV, Section 2 of these By-Laws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

Section 4. Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairmen, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Article VIII
Executive Staff

The Executive Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional staff -- full time or part time -- as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Employment, up-grading, and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergencies the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

Article IX
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, such as the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose. See Article IV, Section 4, these By-Laws.

Article XI
Non-political

This is a non-political organization working in the traditional American way of education and persuasion. No part of its program shall be the carrying on of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

Its purpose is to carry on in the State of Georgia an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the state; to attatin through educational research and programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies who have the same or similar purposes in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Board of Directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between Fall meetings. Terms of Board Members so elected shall expire at the next regular election. It shall be a responsibility of the Board of Directors to see that the work of the organization conforms to the stated purposes of the organization at all times.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Program Committee. It shall be the duty of the committee, in close cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals pursuant to the stated purpose which are to be carried out by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is The Virginia Council on Human Relations: a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in Virginia an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the State; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Section 1. Membership shall be open to all persons who share the Council's aims and wish to furthur its program, at the following annual rates in these classifications: Student (duly enrolled students in high school, college or university) $1.50: Regular, $5.00; Sustaining, $10.00; Sponsoring, $25.00; Life, $100. All except Student Members shall be entitled to receive "New South" if desired, and married couples may enroll in any classification at the individual rate with the understanding that only one copy of "New South" will be sent them each month. If "New South" is not desired the Regular membership fee will be $3.00.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.

Article IV
Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifteen members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitutue a quorum for Executive meetings.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state Chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be mailed or communicated to each member at least 10 days before such meeting.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman (President), two Vice-Chairmen (Vice-Presidents), a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The Executive Director shall be an Ex-officio officer. The officers shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Affiliate Relationship

Section 1. Duly organized local groups which share the basic aims of the Council, and whose program is in harmony with its spirit and principles, may become chapters or local affiliates of the Council when approved as such by the Board after written application to the President or Secretary. Annual dues for each chapter or affiliate shall be $2.00 for each paid membership in addition to "New South" if desired; provided, that a chapter or affiliate may in lieu thereof pay dues of $1 for each membership and in addition undertake an annual appeal in its area on behalf of the Virginia Council in which its own members and others likely to be interested will be invited to contribute. Of all Student and Regular membership fees paid to a local chapter or affiliate, one-third shall be retained by the local group; of all other membership fees, one-fifth shall be retained by the local group.

Section 2. Upon approval by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, a group whose purposes are in sympathy with those of the Council and which makes a contribution to the Council may be admitted as an Associate Group. Such a group shall be invited to send observers to meetings of the Council, but such observers shall vote only if they are individually members of the Council. The Council shall explore ways in which such groups and their individual members can participate in and support the program and objectives of the Council, but shall assume no responsibility as to actions or programs of the Associate Groups.

Article VII
Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors of the organization shall be in charge of its affairs. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 48 and not more than 75 members, serving three year terms. One-third of the Board shall rotate each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's population.

Section 2. Each local chapter of the Council, or each council duly affiliated with it, shall be entitled to one representative on the Board for every 50 paid memberships or major part thereof, with a maximum of 3 such representatives from any one affiliate. This shall not preclude the election as Directors at large of additional persons who may be members of a local council.

Section 3. New Board members shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. New Board members may be taken from a list prepared by the nominating committee; new Board members may be nominated from the floor.

Section 4. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between fall meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

Article VIII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and not more than 8 additional Board members appointed by the President and approved by the other officers. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

Meetings. See Article IV, Section 2 of these By-Laws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Executive Committee.
Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.
Section 4. Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State President upon authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairman, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Article IX
Executive Staff

The Executive Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional staff - full time or part time - as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors of the Executive Committee.

Employment, up-grading, and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in cases of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

Article X
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other inter-group agencies in the South; most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article XI
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose. See Article IV, Section 4, of these By-Laws.

Article XII
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the supporting or opposing of any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

FORM 56-77 (REV. 8-58)

HCFV
Sh

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO-4
MLS

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for educational and charitable purposes.

Accordingly, you are not required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You are required, however, to file an information return, Form 990A, annually, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the District Director and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the 1954 Code.

Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the taxable estate of a decedent for Federal estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 2055 and 2106 of the 1954 Code. Gifts of property to or for your use are deductible in computing taxable gifts for Federal gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by section 2522 of the 1954 Code.

No liability is incurred by you for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you have filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the applicable provisions of such Act. In the event you desire social security coverage for your employees or have any questions relating to the filing of a waiver of exemption certificate you should take the matter up with your District Director of Internal Revenue.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Failure to file the required information return or to otherwise comply with the provisions of section 6033 of the Code and regulations applicable thereto may result in the termination of your exempt status.

Any reference herein to a provision of the 1954 Code shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding provisions of the 1939 Code.

The District Director of Internal Revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Worley

Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

November 11, 1954

MEMORANDA

TO: C.H. Parrish

FROM: G.T. Hamilton

Made some inquiries about possibilities of your getting to Columbia on Monday, November 22nd. You can leave Louisville on Eastern Airlines at 9:50 a.m., arriving in Columbia at 2:30 p.m. (This is by way of a direct connection in Atlanta.)

There is another plane leaving Louisville 12:05 noon, arriving Columbia 8:40 p.m. (This is also by way of Atlanta.)

Piedmont Airlines has service to Charlotte which connects with Eastern to Columbia but the plane leaves Louisville at 11:05, arriving Charlotte 3:11 just misses connections. The only other leaves Louisville at 3:35 p.m. and does not reach Columbia until 9:20 p.m. It looks as if the 9:50 Eastern is your best bet.

Hope your other problems work out.

FRED ROUTH - Virginia, Washington, Boston, South Carolina

November 14-24, 1954

15 - 16:	Richmond, Virginia.	C. Emerson Smith, 109 West Grace Street, Richmond 20, Virginia, Telephone 3-0274
16:	Washington, D.C.	Evening - Cosmos Club, 2120 Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Telephone 7-7783 overnight
17 - 19:	Boston, Mass.	NAIRO panel session - Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Copley Square, Telephone: Copley 7-5300
19:	Washington, D. C.	Evening - Cosmos Club overnight
20:	Greenville, S. C.	Richard Foster, Chairman, SRC State Division, Box 1325, Curb Market Building, Telephone 5-3011
21:	Same as above	Same as of above
22:	Columbia, S. C.	Mrs. E. H. Spearman, 3315 Colin Kelly Drive (home) 1508 Lady Street (temporary or permanent office)
23:		En route to Atlanta
24:		Atlanta
25 - 28:		Miami, Florida

F.B. Routh 11/30/54 thru 12/5/54

Arkansas-Texas Trip

From evening of 11/30 to 12/3
% Mr. Fred Darragh
1401 E. Sixth Street
Little Rock, Ark.

From evening of 12/3 to 12/5
% Tom Sutherland
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Tex.
telephone -- 78819

F.B. Routh Dec. 13 - Dec. 16, 1954

Monday, Dec. 13, 1954

Leaving Atlanta a.m.

Contact: St. Peter's Rectory
123 N. West Street
Jackson, Miss.

Heidelberg Hotel

Returning Atlanta evening 12/13

Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1954

Leaving Atlanta - am. 12/14, Tues.

Contact: Miss Harriet Doar
2423 Vail Avenue - Apt 12
Charlotte, N.C.

Staying at
Barringer Hotel

Returning Atlanta - 6:50 am, 12/16
Thurs.

F.B. Routh - Monday, Dec. 20, 1954

Leaving Atlanta Sunday night - Dec. 19

Arriving Jacksonville, Fla. Dec. 20, morning

Contact: Davisson Dunlap
Barnett National Bk. Bldg.
Telephone 3-6261

Returning Atlanta, Tuesday morning

Mrs. Hamilton

January 6, 1955 -- Durham, N.C.
Ex. Com. Meeting - 2:00 pm

Leave Atlanta -- Fl.582 ¢ 7:45 am
Avvie Durham - 10:34 am

Leave Durham - Fl.655 to Charlotte and 563 to Atl.
7:16 pm

Arrive Atlanta 9:49 pm

Contact J.H. Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
116 Parrish Street
Durham Tele: 6119
3-1121

Fred Routh -- Florida Trip -- Feb. 11-19

2/11 thru 2/13	Miami area
2/14	Tampa-St. Pete area
2/15	Orlando area
2/16	Gainesville-Ocala area
2/17	Daytona Beach area
2/18	Jacksonville area
2/19	Tallahassee area

Frederick B. Routh -- Florida Trip

Feb. 7 -- Feb. 16

Mon., Feb. 7	Tallahassee
Tues., Feb. 8	Gainesville
Wed., Feb. 9	Orlando
Thurs., Feb. 10	Tampa and St. Pete
Fri. Feb. 11	Miami
Sat., Feb. 12	Home - Coral Gables
Sun., Feb. 13	" " "
Mon. Feb. 14	Jacksonville
Tues., Feb. 15	"
Wed., Feb. 16	Return to Atlanta

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Oct 1960

New South

Bibliography on

Sit-ins —

Memo

from **ED ALLBRIGHT**

Student Movement

Martin Oppenheimer / U of Pa.

~~Reprinted~~

The Genesis of the Southern Negro Student Movement: A Study in Contemporary Negro Protest – 311 pp.

Micro film: #4.00 available from University Micro Films Inc Ann Arbor, Mich

Zerography #14.20 complete manuscript

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THE GENESIS OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO STUDENT MOVEMENT (SIT-IN MOVEMENT): A STUDY IN CONTEMPORARY NEGRO PROTEST.

Martin Oppenheimer Ph.D.
University of Pennsylvania, 1963

Reprinted from DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS
Volume XXIV No. 6, 1963

ILABLE

THE GENESIS OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO STUDENT MOVEMENT (SIT-IN MOVEMENT): A STUDY IN CONTEMPORARY NEGRO PROTEST.

(Order No. 63-7075)

Martin Oppenheimer, Ph.D
University of Pennsylvania, 1963

Supervisor: Dr. Jeremiah P. Shalloo

The purpose of this dissertation is to present the origins, development, structure and results of the Sit-In Movement of Negro students in the South during the year 1960, within the framework of social movement and conflict theory. The historical data of the movement are ordered along traditional lines of life-cycles of social movements, and the movement is found to conform to expectations as developed by the literature. A life-cycle of community-level movements is suggested by this, and a series of ten communities is examined to see what kinds of factors modify this development in terms of the literature of conflict theory.

The paper is divided into four general sections: social movement theory, with the development of five propositions to be tested in the light of the data; presentation of the historical data of the Sit-In Movement; community conflict theory, with the development of three sets of propositions dealing with various aspects of conflict dynamics; and presentation of ten case studies of communities in conflict. Sources of data include primary sources such as interviews (a field trip to 14 communities was undertaken in the Spring, 1961, by the writer), correspondence, files and reports, and secondary data such as newspaper accounts, magazine articles, unpublished manuscripts, and publications released by interested parties. An assessment of the attainments of the Movement is also included.

ABLE

The data can be briefly summarized as follows: Demonstrations to change local segregation customs took place in over 100 Southern communities during the period Feb. 1, 1960 to Dec. 31, 1960. In slightly over one-half of these, some facilities were integrated during that year. By the Spring, 1961, nearly 140 cities had integrated some facilities as the direct or indirect result of the Movement. During the first year no facilities were integrated in the Deep Southern states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. The Movement was found to be most common in cities of large population (over 100,000) in which there were Negro colleges; and most successful in areas where Negroes were a relatively small proportion of the total local population (less than 15 per cent). Nearly 3,000 integrationists were arrested in the course of the first year's activities. An important indirect effect of the Movement was that for the first time in many years large numbers of Northern college students became actively involved in politics. An additional effect, the exact extent of which is not verifiable, was on the Presidential election of 1960. Later direct and indirect activities of significance which grew out of the Sit-Ins included the Freedom Rides and current voter registration campaigns in the Deep South.

The chief sociological contribution of the paper was to attempt to synthesize Negro history, social movement theory, and conflict theory. Movements, in order to arise, require certain historical preconditions (discussed in detail utilizing such concepts as relative deprivation, group identification, actionable social context, etc.) and go through certain stages. The resistance to such movements (and the socio-historical conditions which generate such resistance) helps to determine the form and outcome of a movement. This study shows that this resistance (in the case of the Sit-Ins) is highly related to the presence or absence of conditions commonly associated with the terms "Black Belt" and "Deep South," the chief of which seems to be the ratio of population between the subordinate group seeking change, and the dominant group seeking to prevent change: the larger the subordinate group, the greater the resistance.

Microfilm $4.00; Xerograph [illegible] 4.20. 311 pages.

A microfilm or xerographic copy of the complete manuscript is available from the publisher, University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the prices quoted at the end of the abstract.

ILABLE

LIST OF SOME PUBLICATIONS ON SIT-IN MOVEMENT

SRC:

The Student Protest Movement, special report, Summer, 1960
" " " " , A Recapitulation, Sept. 1961
Lunch-Counter Desegregation in ... Texas, 1960
Toward a Solution of the Sit-in Controversy, 1960
The Freedom Rides, 1961
Direct Action in the South, 1963
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement, 1960

New South articles: Sept., Dec., 1960; March, June, 1961; May, July-Aug., 1963; March 1964

Others:

Dime Store Demonstrations, reprinted from Duke Law Journal, 1960, No.3

Lunch-Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, N. C., by Clarence H. Patrick, Wake Forest College, July 25, 1960

Settling a Sit-in, by Wallace Westfeldt, Nashville Community Relations Conference, 2001 Division St., Nashville, Tenn.

The Sit-in Protest, articles from April 25 and May 2, 1960 New Republic were available from Race Relations Dept, Fisk University, Nashville

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Esquire Oct 1963
Dan Wakefield, "A Battle Plan for Integration"

The Nation, Oct 5, 1963
Zinn, "The Battle-Scarred Youngsters" (SNCC)

Science Digest, Oct. 1963
"The Negro: Why Whites Fear Him" Selma Hirsh

Civil Rights

Journal of Negro Education, Fall 1963

XI. Civil Rights Leadership (An Opinion Study)
Daniel C. Thompson, Howard

XII. Negro Protest Movements & Organizations,
August Meier, Morgan State College

Xx
Gains & Losses, Thos. Pettigrew, Harvard

Student Protest

March 19, 1964

Mr. Roland T. Heacock
Alamac Hotel
Broadway at 71st Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Heacock:

We are pleased that you found our materials helpful. The questions in your letter of March 17 I will try to answer as well as possible. We have kept, for making our periodic reports, a day-by-day score of demonstrations, number of persons arrested, cities where they occurred, etc. But these records are not available for distribution. I can, however, give you totals for the dates you mention, and some of the information you asked for is in the materials already sent. I can, however, add to it by sending several other things. Note particularly in the back of the New South copies recommendations for further reading, giving publications and dates. Also, the files of the New York Times are rather complete for demonstrations all over the country.

Activity between April 10, 1960 and March 1, 1961. Demonstrations were continuous from February 1960 through September 1961 in 20 states. The number of arrests for the southern (11) states only was 3,600. (See the Recapitulation report which covers this period to September 1961. Activities slowed down when the students went back to college the middle of September. Additional information on specific instances: New South Sept. 1960, Dec. 1960, Lunch Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, N. C.

In April 1961 the Freedom Rides began, and most of the student activity was concentrated in this project. There were 84 arrests, and you said you have a pretty good picture of the activity.

January-April 1962. Beginning January 1961, the school desegregation in the "deep South" began to take "center stage"--schools in Atlanta, Ga. and in New Orleans, La. were to be desegregated that Fall. Of course, New Orleans had desegregated the Fall previously, with the difficulties everyone knows; there was hope that the Fall of 1962 would permit more peaceful desegregation there. The May 1961 New South will give you a run-down, and for this reason Negro demonstrations were slowed down although there was the Albany, Ga.

demonstrations from January through September 1962 and year long scattered south-wide protests. The Albany demonstrations resulted in 1,100 arrests; the other protests resulted in 309 arrests. See our publication already sent: Albany.

July 1962-June 1963. From January through April (before Birmingham) there were 94 arrests for protest activities, chiefly sit-ins. Our Synopsis I begins April 1963 and from then through August (after Birmingham) there were 13,786 arrests. Our four Synopses condense our day-by-day tabulations.

Under the April 10, 1961 dates, please note that the Nashville sit-ins began in May and continued (via boycott) through June 8th.

During September 1963 the southwide protests continued with a total of 947 arrests.

Most of the sit-ins were accompanied by marches, picketing, and in many cases by boycotts.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
New South, Sept, Oct., Nov. 1960
Jan., May 1961
Lunch Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, N.C.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Broadway at 71st Street
New York City

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL,

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,

Atlanta 3, Ga.

March 17, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate .

Dear Mrs. Albright:

I do wish to thank you, and I ought to have done so before this, for the fine body of material on the demonstrations which you sent me last month. It was of valuable use to me and I thank you sincerely for the work you did in assembling it.

What I have been working upon is a study of the various types of direct action activities in the decade between May 17, 1954 and the same month and day of the present year. I do not need the 1960 Recapitulation you mention as I have pretty well covered the 1960 sit-ins, and the 1961 Freedom Rides. Note. In looking at a memo I made recently I see that I do need the Recapitulation for 1960 after all as I have the following gaps where there seems to have been no demonstrations of any kind:

1st report - Feb
postscrip March 15)

April 10, 1960 to March 1, 1961
January to April, 1962
July, 1962 to June 1963

I am aware that the Meridith case occurred in Sept, Oct. 1962, and I have sufficient data on that, BUT WHAT I NEED TO KNOW IS : WERE THERE ANY DEMONSTRATIONS BY NEGROES BETWEEN THE DATES I HAVE LISTED, ANY MARCHES, PICKETING, SIT-INS, ETC.

Please be assured of my gratitude for your help. Should the study ever be published I will certainly express in it my thanks to Southern Regional Council and yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Roland T. Heacock

ROLAND T. HEACOCK

March 20, 1964

Mr. Frank V. Keller
226 East Hancock #306
Detroit, Michigan 48201

Dear Mr. Keller:

Your January 16th letter to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (their address, by the way, is 6 Raymond Street, N. W. instead of 200, #5 Forsyth N.W.) has been forwarded to us with a note from the students that they would like us to reply since they do not have this information.

The kind of information you wish is simply not available, except after prolonged research. We have issued some reports, but not in the detail you require. We do have voluminous files, by city and state, of news clips of all demonstrations since the beginning of the sit-ins, and these would be available to a serious researcher.

You asked for other "reliable resources." I would suggest the Congress of Racial Equality and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

We do have this much information available:

1) A 1960 report, six pp. of text (interpretive) and 28 pp. of index which includes state-by-state summary and charts from Feb. 1 through May, 1960 of places, dates, form of protest, and some remarks on results (i.e., legal action or resultant desegregation). We only have a file copy; it could be copied for you @ .08 per page.

2) A 1961 report, a "recapitulation" giving state-by-state summaries of action during the 1960 and 1961 protests which includes names of cities, number of arrests and charges, number of demonstrators; these are totals only for the two-year period. The report also gives some information on the participants and the kinds of demonstrations but not according to each city and not by a day-by-day tally or chart.

Such a chart was drawn up, of course, before the report was written; it evidently was not kept after the report was compiled and mimeographed.

We have other file copies of other reports, and we are mailing you a fairly recent report which summarizes all the previous reports and includes more recent developments.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Direct Action, Nov.-1963
1963 Synopses: I, II, III, IV

226 East Hancock #306
Detroit, Michigan 48201
January 16, 1964

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
c/o Room 200
No. 5 Forsyth N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a graduate student at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan in the Department of Geography. I am attempting to do a master's thesis and I need your help in this matter.

First of all, I have come up with the idea of doing a thesis that will in all probability be entitled "The Geography of the Civil Rights Movement."

For this research I am seeking from you the following data: A chronological listing--if possible--of all the Civil Rights Demonstrations which have taken place throughout the United States since 1955. I am concerned with these conducted by your organization as well as those of other Civil Rights groups which may or may not be in your files. In short, I would like to know, as far as your records show, where each demonstration occurred, the year of the occurrence, approximately how long they lasted and the strategy technique employed. For example, the bus boycott(s), integration of schools, sit ins, freedom rides, sympathy demonstrations, de facto segregation protests, and demonstrations for better living conditions, to mention a few.

After this information has been received and processed, I will attempt to point out on a series of maps the city or area of origin of the movement(s) and the rapid spread of the various movements from city to city and state to state. Then I will make certain correlations which will become more apparent after the mapping is complete. For example, it is possible that the demonstrations in some areas are associated with "middle class" Negroes, or college sutdents, or perhaps they occurred in areas of high lynching rates. These and others are some of the problems I will be facing in this research.

I hope that your organization will be able to supply me with the necessary information I am seeking. I would appreciate it also if you are able to direct me to other reliable sources.

I shall be expecting a reply from you very shortly and will be thankful for whatever information you can provide.

Yours truly,

Frank V. Keller

Frank V. Keller

SRC –

I believe you would be more likely to have this list than we —

Dinky Romilly
Northern
Coordinator
SNCC

March 25, 1964

Professor Robert J. Harris
School of Law
University of Michigan
Legal Research Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Professor Harris:

Under separate cover we are mailing you our more recent and pertinent publications for your course in Race Relations Law. A copy of our current publications list is enclosed, in the event you would wish to order additional materials.

As you will note, our statistics and information covers only the Southern states.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
Synopses: I, II, III, IV
New South: Direct Action in the South

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
LAW SCHOOL
LEGAL RESEARCH BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

March 19, 1964

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am giving a course in Race Relations Law and would appreciate any publications of ~~yours~~--past, present or future--which bear on the subject. If there is no charge for a publication, I should appreciate receiving it at once. If there is a charge, do not send it but tell me its name and price so that I may order it on the appropriate University ~~funds.~~ forms

I am particularly interested in any information you can furnish about race-connected protests and race-connected violence. I am having difficulty putting together any kind of statistics on this. If you can suggest the names of any other possible sources of this information, I would be grateful.

Yours very truly,

Robert J. Harris

Robert J. Harris
Associate Professor of Law

RJH:dcf

RVS L E
Albany
Synopses (4)
NS: Direct Action in South

LWD ✓

April 13, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

I have just returned from North Carolina, where I took two days to talk with people involved with Williamston.

For what it is worth I have enclosed a copy of my report of my findings.

Yours truly,

Norman L. Kilpatrick

Norman L. Kilpatrick ← who he?

PA ✓
PW ✓
BP
MA
VEP ✓

maybe this should be filed in Research?

it is: under materials: 1964: Demonstrations — N. C.

Demonstrations
Student Protest
(see file in drawer left)

May 1, 1964

Professor Robert J. Harris
School of Law
University of Michigan
Legal Research Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Mr. Harris:

Your letter to Wiley Branton has been referred to me for reply; the Voter Education Project is a part of the SRC. You will recall that we sent you some materials, on March 25, in reply to a letter you wrote the Council.

We do not have the kind of statistical report you would like, but if you begin with The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation, Sept. 1961, add in The Freedom Rides, and use the four Synopses reports. Thus, you can make up a kind of chart of your own.

If you wish more detailed information, and would be willing to pay us the .08 per page it would cost to reproduce an earlier report of which we have only a file copy: The Student Protest Movement, Winter 1960, I can give you a city-by-city breakdown of the k ind you wish covering the period of Feb. 2, 1960 through May 10, 1960.

For activity between May 1960 and September 1961: demonstrations were continuous in 20 states. The number of arrests for the southern (11) states only was 3,600. (See Recapitulation) When students went back to college activities slowed down. For additional information on the above period, see NEW SOUTH, Sept. 1960 and Dec. 1960 and Lunch Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem.

In april of 1961 the Freedom Rides began, and most student activities were concentrated in this project. There were 84 arrests. (See Freedom Ride)

Beginning January 1961, the school desegregation in the "deep South" began to take "center stage." Schools in Atlanta, Ga. were to be desegregated and everyone hoped the right kind of community preparation would prevent the same kind of difficulty as had been present in New Orleans the previous Fall. For this reason Negro demonstrations were slowed in some areas, although there was the Albany, Ga. situation (see Albany reports) with demonstrations from January through September 1962 and year-long scattered south-wide protests and demonstrations. The Albany demonstrations resulted in 1,100 arrests; the other protests resulted in 309 arrests.

From January through April 1963 (before Birmingham) there were 94 arrests for protest activities, chiefly sit-ins. Our Synopsis I begins April 1963 and from then through August (after Birmingham) there were 13,786 arrests. The four reports condense our dya-by-day tabulations.

Most all of the sit-ins were accompanied by, or resulted in, marches, picketing, and in many cases boycotts.

From the period beginning December 1st, 1963 to the present, we have noted over 2,000 arrests in the 11 Southern states.

I believe the additional materials we are mailing you will answer most of your questions. If you find there are gaps and you have other questions, please write again and we will do our best to reply.

In the event you would like instances of violence before our sit-in reports began, we can refer you to an earlier report, Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence, 1959, of which we have no more copies but which was reprinted in its entirety in:

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 86th Congress. Part III, Appendix, pp. 1573-1603.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation
- L-47, Jacksonville
- 64 Acts of Violence: Mississippi
- Mississippi: The Closed Society
- Price of Defiance: Oxford, Miss.
- Settling a Sit-in (Nashville)
- Sit-Ins (CORE)
- The Freedom Rides
- Dime Store Demonstrations
- Lunch-Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, N.C.
- New South: Sept., Dec. 1960; March, June, 1961: May, July-Aug. 1963; March 1964

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
LAW SCHOOL
LEGAL RESEARCH BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

MAR 26 1964

March 23, 1964

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am teaching a course in Race Relations Law at this Law School and am trying to put together current materials on different aspects of that topic. I am having great difficulty in gathering data concerning race-connected violence and race-connected demonstrations. I could use any of the following kinds of information, if anyone has collected it:

(1) how many race-connected demonstrations have been conducted in recent years and how do they break down statistically by years, location, subject matter, mode of protest, number of participants, police reaction, etc.;

(2) any published matter describing a particular demonstration or series of demonstrations other than the conventional sources -- newspapers, popular and scholarly magazines, books catalogued by the Library of Congress;

(3) how much race-connected violence -- I include indiscriminate violence, such as bombing a Negro church; violence geared to protest of voting activity; and violence geared to breaking racial taboos or encouraging others to break them -- has occurred in recent years, and how do these incidents break down statistically, etc.;

(4) any published matter describing one or more such incidents other than the conventional sources -- newspapers, popular and scholarly magazines, and books catalogued by the Library of Congress.

Your name was given me by Mr. Horace Julian Bond, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee as a possible source of such information. I should be grateful for any help you can give me. I should also be grateful for any other material you could furnish which you think might be useful to me or my students in studying this or other aspects of the current and recent race relations scene.

If you conventionally charge for this material, do not send it, but send its title and price and I will order it on University forms.

Yours very truly,

Robert J. Harris

Robert J. Harris
Associate Professor of Law

RJH:ac

S P Movement

August 6, 1964

Mr. Edward Peters
629 15th Avenue S.E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Peters:

I will try to answer your questions, some of them by sending you under separate cover several of our publications, and I will, re your questions about SNCC, say that their purpose is to express nonviolent resistance to segregation, often in a dramatic way that brings it to the attention of the community. I assume that Julian Bond has probably, by now, sent you some printed materials on SNCC which will give you a more complete picture of their program. As to the conditions for SNCC setting up a branch office in any community, I would assume that there would first have to be some community organization, or neuclus of interested people, and that this group would then correspond with SNCC. The organization is rather loose and not a tightly controlled, authoritarian thing with rigid charter, by-laws, etc. It has grown in a spontaneous manner, spreading to other cities, usualy college and university centers, where there were students interested in "the movement."

Regarding your inquiry on participation by the Church, we will have soon an essay expressing our own opinions on the value of the church contribution. I will be glad to mail a copy to you. Since you are Roman Catholic, you may be interested in writing to the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, 21 W. Superior St., Chicago 10, Ill. and request some of their printed materials and especially copies of Commitment, a sort of newsletter giving condensed reports on activities. The National Student Association has some "chapters" or groups on college campuses; these would be interdenominational and there is emphasis on civil rights. I would not wish to speak for the Council on its attitude about the Church; my own very personal opinion is that nationally, and in many instances regionally, the church has moved forthrightly and forcefully in the past year. Locally, there is still much to be desired in the way of commitment.

In my opinion, when a church turns away anyone because of race, color, or creed, it ceases to be a church and becomes only a private club.

I am enclosing a publications list which is rather out of date; a new one will be sent you later. If you see anything you think would be helpful, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
New South, Jan. 1960: Religion's Role in Desegregation
Racial Justice Now!
This I Believe
The Case for Integration
School Desegregation: the first six years
The Annealing of the South
The American Adventure
Direct Action in the South
The President's Address, Dec. 1963
SRC: 1944-64

EDWARD PETERS
629 15 AVE S.E.
Mpls. MINN 55414

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

AUG. 1, 1964

Dear Sir,

Mr Julian Bond, in response to a letter from me asking for information regarding S.N.C.C., referred me to this address (in addition to sending some information).

As I told Mr. Bond, I was made much more fully aware of the real, concrete problems faced by Negroes in many (most?) communities by the few trips I made to Cambridge Md. last May but found that these experiences are not easily translated into convincing arguments, rather are more easily written off as emotionalism by people who prefer to deal with the problem on an abstract, intellectual level.

Also, as a white, people are more free with their prejudices to me than they would be to a Negro (especially those who are "liberal" & in favor of equal rights but "wouldn't want my daughter to marry one").

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

At any rate, what I would like to know, if possible, is the expressed purposes of S.N.C.C. and the conditions under which the members of S.N.C.C. set up an office in a community i.e. do you wait for a request from the community, ask the community, or what.

Also, as a Roman Catholic, I am much concerned with the apparent slowness of the Church in expounding and standing by the Christian principles on all levels. And, in addition to a concern for a human being as human being and a soul, a concern for the Negro, as a persecuted race - very much in the material world and composed very much of bodies as well as souls - a concern based on the brotherhood of man, regardless of religion. Anyway, what I'm driving at is that I would very much like to know whatever you know or feel regarding the attitude of the Church regarding ~~the~~ the discriminatory practices encountered by Negroes

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

and, as well, with regard to the efforts of S.N.C.C. (and other) organizations in their attempts to improve the lot of the Negro.

My adress will be as above until Aug. 18. If there is any bill for the information you can either send it C.O.D. or bill me here. Thank you very much. I will be looking for your reply.

Very Gratefully
Edward O. Peters

also- bibliography

FRIDAY

OCTOBER						
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OCT. 1964

10-21-64

A Manual for Direct Action

by Martin Oppenheimer
& George Lakey

Friends Peace Committee
1520 Race St, Phila. Pa.
19102
1964

50¢ each (@ 40¢ for 25 or more)

TUESDAY

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OCT. 1964

Protest

H. Garfinkle, When Negroes March, Free Press 1959 (Washington March)

M L King, Stride Toward Freedom Harper 1958

Don Wakefield's Revolt in the South, Evergreen 1960

Louis Lomax, The Negro Revolt Harper 1962

Robt F. Williams, Negroes with Guns Marzani & Munsell 1962

one

WEDNESDAY

SEPTEMBER						
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OCT. 1964

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8:00 Mulford Sibley The Quiet
8:30 Battle, Anchor 1963
9:00
9:30
10:00 Leo Kuper, Passive
10:30 Resistance in South Africa
11:00 Yale 1957
11:30
12:00
1:00 Richard B Gregg, The
1:30 Power of Non violence
2:00
2:30 Fellowship, 1959 ed.
3:00
3:30 Killian & Gregg Racial Crisis
4:00 in Am.
4:30
5:00
5:30

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER						
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SEPT. 1964

Paul Martin
Gannett Wash. Bureau
8-20-64 (9AS)
"Current Racial Disorders
Come Long Way Since
1961"
1st of series

SUNDAY

AUGUST						
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AUG. 1964

SNCC

The New Abolitionists

by Howard Zinn

Beacon Press

FRIDAY

AUGUST						
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AUG. 1964

Freedom Rider
3.50

by James Peck
Simon & Schuster 1962

Diary of a Sit-In
by Merrill Proudfoot
U of Ill Press 1962 5.00

TUESDAY

MAY						
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MAY 1964

Student Protest

Handbook -

+ Article New Yorker 4-11-64

pp. 33-36

"Meeting" SDS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of Southern Regional Council and Chairmen and Directors of State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Suggestions for the Nominating Committee of SRC

Soon the Council's Nominating Committee will meet to select candidates for Council membership for the consideration of the Annual Meeting in November.

In filling the vacancies which exist, it is our hope that the Nominating Committee will have a large group of dedicated Southerners from which to choose. This is to invite you to share with us the names of persons whom you feel should be considered.

When possible, it will be helpful if the Committee can be supplied with pertinent background information and the addresses of persons suggested.

We will be most grateful for your attention to this request.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

WS 2/19
Conf 23

March 19, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The Blue Ridge Assembly seems to be the best possibility for a summer conference. I have word from Harold J. McNary, business manager, that Blue Ridge would be available the week of June 16. We could come in any time after June 16 and stay until noon on Sunday the 23rd. We talked about a 4-day conference, coming in on Wednesday and leaving Sunday. That would be June 19. There would be one or two other small conferences there at the time but this would not matter.

The rates are shown on the enclosed folder. We could come in either on the American Plan, or on the European Plan and take our meals in the cafeteria.

Housekeeping cottages are still available at this date but they rent from Saturday to Saturday, at $50 per week. They cannot be rented for less than a week.

You will note that the difference in cost per person, two in a room, between the American and European plans, is $3.50 per day. This $3.50 would, I imagine, be about what one would spend for meals in the cafeteria, but it would allow more flexibility in our schedule, and I would recommend it. A room only, without bath for two persons for 4 days would be $21.00, or $11.50 per person which is pretty reasonable.

I hope that this conference can be arranged this June. I think we would have a grand time, combining a vacation and a conference.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

March 25, 1963

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for your good and prompt handling of the request. I don't think we could possibly do better. The enclosed memo is going out today.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

April 17, 1963

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Sorry I missed you last week. Needless to say, I will be very interested in what decisions you make about the Air Force job. If you should decide you want it I hope it comes through, but shudder at the thought of a changeover in North Carolina.

Attached is a list of those who will be present for the Blue Ridge meeting. Thought I had written you and apologize for not having done so.

I will be pleased to attend the Smith dinner on May 1 and look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

Alabama:	Norman Jimerson
Arkansas:	Nat Griswold and Ozell Sutton
Florida:	Louis Mitchell
Georgia:	Frances Pauley and Oliver Holmes
North Carolina:	Harry Jones (and wife?)
South Carolina:	Three people (Alice Spearman, Mr. James, and Libby Ledeen??)
Tennessee:	Kay Jones
Virginia:	Happy Lee (and family of wife and 5 children?) and Ocie Lee Smith
SRC:	Paul Anthony; and possibly Marge Manderson

The Virginia Council will write to Harry Jones directly about whether Ocie Lee Smith is coming. Happy Lee will decide about wife and family upon getting a quotation on rates for children. He's writing North Carolina Council re. this.

At the present time it doesn't look as though Mrs. Jimerson and Mrs. Mitchell will be present.

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Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
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Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

April 11, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This letter is in response to your memo announcing the arrangements for a summer meeting of state council executives at Blue Ridge Assembly from June 19 to June 23. I have waited this long to reply because my own situation is so uncertain. And it still is. I have three members of my family seriously ill - or senile - in Kentucky and the situation remains acute. I had already accepted an engagement here for June 19, but I think I can get someone to fill that.

The accommodations sound excellent, and I plan to participate. Mrs. Webster will be holding the fort here, so only count on me.

Hastily,

Kay Jones

Katherine Jones

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
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CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

April 11, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is an invitation to the McNeill Smith dinner on May 1. We would be happy to have you attend.

I stopped by your office yesterday, just to say hello and to ask about the Blue Ridge proposition. We should be letting them know, before too long, how many are coming and at what dates.

I was down yesterday to talk with Air Force personnel about the possibility of taking on the job of intergroup relations specialist in that area. I don't know that they will want me, and don't know that I want the job, but I agreed to discuss the matter with them. They will let me know their decision inside of a month.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

Enclosure

April 10, 1963

Mr. Heslip Lee
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Con O

Dear Happy:

Paul Anthony asked me to write and tell you that children will certainly be welcome at the summer meeting. We'll have to check further to find out if rates will be reduced for them, and we'll let you know.

Sincerely,

Marge

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Milton 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

April 2, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Conference, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In answer to your recent letter, regarding the summer meeting of Executive Dirtors, in North Carolina, I would like to make the following comments.

1. The dates look fine and as far as I am concerned you can go ahead and settle on the time and place.
2. The costs look reasonable enough and we will be willing to assume our share or all if the other states do likewise, of the expenses involved.
3. Nothing was said regarding children. Please check this out for me and let me know what the cost for children would be, or if they are going to rule out the possibility of children attending. This might become a factor in our plans, because we are trying to arrange our summer so that we can be together as a family unit.

Please let me have your thinking on these matters.

Answer him on this -

Sincerely,

Happy

Happy

HML
ea

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

April 1, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

June 19-23 is as good as any for us. Ozell Sutton and Nat Griswold now expect to be at the meeting of state staffs.

We do not have clear understanding as to sharing cost. We had thought of each state paying travel costs and SRC pay costs at the conference. However, this would make expenses for Arkansas much higher than other states. Would a travel pool for all state staffs be too complicated? Of course expense accounts would not be at the going rate for Congressmen! By driving, estimated travel for both of us would be $150.

At any rate we will come.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

OFFICERS-MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF-NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

"...to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

Florida Council on Human Relations

P. O. Box 8292 / Jacksonville 11, Florida

March 28, 1963

To: Paul Anthony

From: Georgia Dreger

Subject: Summer Staff Meeting

I suppose you sent notice of this meeting to Lou as well, and do hope he will be able to attend. Is this the meeting at which State Presidents may be asked to come? Ralph would not be able to attend, but if Presidents are going to be there, it might be very good (if possible and appropriate) to ask the FCHR Vice President, Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Bethune-Cookman College. She will be working closely with Lou in Daytona. She also would be an excellent participant in such a meeting.

Our present plans are to be out of Florida and farther north than Carolina (D. C., Illinois, or Wisconsin depending on how the inter-family and professional schedules coincide) by June 15. This leaves me one brief week following the June 8 meeting in Daytona to get us ready to leave, and our house ready to be put in the hands of a real estate dealer while we're away, and four weeks of camp clothes ready for our ten-year-old who is splitting the seams of all the clothes which were too big for her last year!

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 13, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Reqional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Congratulations upon the efficiency with which you set up and conducted the recent state staff conference. We were appreciative of your making it possible for the three of us from South Carolina to attend. We all feel benefited and look forward to the summer conference, either at the beach or mountains, in June. May I say parenthetically that I prefer the beach and what aqua therapy does for one's jaded nerves and tired body.

You ask for the name and address of the Presbyterian minister who attended the Penn Conference. He is the Rev. Lucius DuBose, Mullins, S.C., and I ebclose copy of a recent letter from him which will throw further light upon his frustration. We are trying to assist him in every way and think that he has real potentialities.

As you will see in my quarterly report, he had me attend and speak at a monthly meeting of the Marion County Ministerial Association and meet later with the inner circle. He serves the association as president.

Won't you tell me a little bit more about Jack Sisson? He phoned me and talked for a long time on Saturday. As always, I was inclined to be frank and confidential, but would like to know a little bit more about him through you and/or Les.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

June Meeting

Ala. – ? Jimmerson (?)

Ark. – Sutton, Griswold

Fla. – ? (No Dregers) Mitchell (?)

Ga – ? F. Pauley + O. Holmes

N.C. – Harry Jones (Others ???)

S.C. – Yes – We (2)

Tenn – Kay Jones tentative

Va. – Happy Lee (Others ??) + family –

Anthony?

and possibly Marge Manderson

MM:

Please prepare a list of acceptances for state staff meeting in June so we can confirm this with Harry.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 28, 1963

TO: Those attending the Staff Conference
at Blue Ridge, June 19-23, 1963

FROM: Harry S. Jones

A Blue Ridge Folder is enclosed. Here is information pertinent to our conference:

The first meal will be supper on Wednesday, June 19 and the last meal lunch on Sunday, June 23. The meal schedule is: Breakfast - 8:30 a.m., Lunch - 12:30 p.m., and dinner at 6:00 p.m. We will take our meals in the cafeteria and I presume that there will be some lee-way in this time schedule.

Room rates are as follows:

	Daily		Total Conference	
	Single	Double	Single	Double
Without Bath	3.50	5.25	14.00	21.00
With Bath	5.50	8.25	22.00	33.00

I understand that we can decide whether we want rooms with or without bath when we get there. However, if you want to be sure about the matter, you may write directly to Harold J. McNary, Business Manager, Blue Ridge Assembly, Black Mountain, North Carolina. You will tell him, of course, that you will be part of the "Councils on Human Relations" conference.

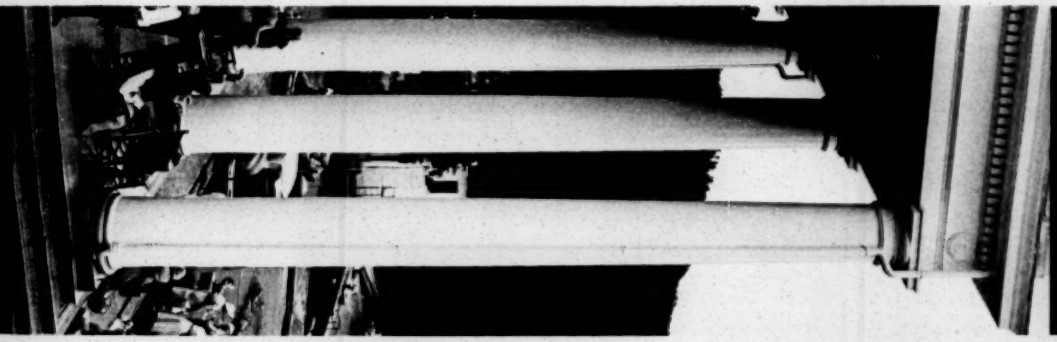
BLUE RIDGE BULLETIN

Pubished by THE BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY, INC.

Vol. 26 OCTOBER, 1962 No. 4

Published four times yearly with second class postage paid at Black Mountain, N. C.

Blue Ridge Assembly



1963 Summer Conference Season

You Are Invited to the "Land of the Sky" for your 1963 Conference

This year beautiful Blue Ridge Assembly will celebrate 52 years of service as a conference center to the South and the nation. Thousands of persons year after year, since 1912, have registered for conferences, institutes, and summer schools while other hundreds came for a session or a day.

Located on a 1,580-acre tract and comprising about 40 buildings, the Assembly affords a sweeping view of the lofty Great Craggies and Black Mountains, which rise above 6,500 feet in numerous peaks. Also visible are numerous sections of the scenic Blue Ridge Parkway.

The Assembly is owned and operated by the Young Men's Christian Association of the ten southeastern states. It is controlled by a Board of 34 distinguished directors. It is chartered by the State of North Carolina as a non-profit, non-sectarian, educational and religious corporation.

While the regular Summer season starts early in June, off season facilities are also available for smaller groups. Furnished cottages are now available for fall and spring retreats and conferences. Several such groups met at Blue Ridge in the spring of 1962. They came from churches, colleges and universities and Y. M. C. A.'s. Convenient kitchen and meeting facilities are available to such groups and modest off-season rates prevail. Private family groups may also rent cottages at off-season rates.

An interesting feature of its operation is the summer staff consisting of 47 adults and 85 selected college students. The latter, in 1962, coming from 50 colleges and universities in 13 states, participated in a guided program of work, study, play, and worship. While working about six hours daily for the Assembly, each student carries three or six academic hours of accredited college work in a summer school operated under the auspices of the University of North Carolina. Qualified college students (with at least one year of academic experience at an accredited college) are invited to apply for the 12-week program.

A Complete Conference Center

ACCOMMODATIONS: Lee Hall, the large central building, accommodates 320 persons, and adjacent halls and lodges house 200 additional persons. Fourteen housekeeping cottages are also available.

CONFERENCE FACILITIES: College Hall contains an auditorium, equipped with opera seats, accommodating 750, and a stage. Three large assembly rooms seat 100, 150, and 190 persons respectively. There are 18 classrooms.

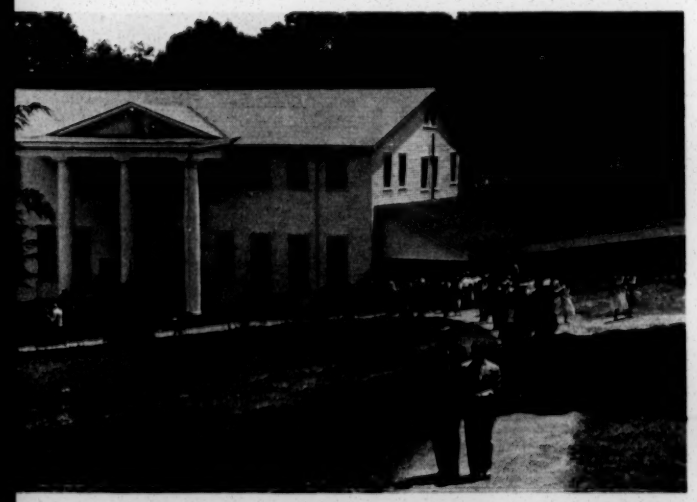
LIBRARY: Blue Ridge has its own library building with a small but useful collection of about 4,000 volumes. There is a research and study area for fifty persons. A trained librarian is in attendance.

DINING FACILTIES: The main dining hall, seating about 500 is reserved for conference guests. Meals are served family style. A cafeteria is located adjacent where cottage and other non-conference guests are served.

FIRST AID SERVICE: A registered nurse resides at the Assembly during the summer months. Staff physicians and dentists are on call from nearby Black Mountain.

PROGRAMMING: A competent director and staff of seven are available for program services. A staff naturalist is in charge of a nature museum, provides conducted and self-guided nature tours, and is available for lectures and class instruction. The Craft Shop, directed by qualified personnel, is a popular new feature. Projection and sound equipment with trained operators is available.

RECREATION: Many miles of beautiful mountain trails provide a delightful source of recreation. The view from High Top and High Windy is unsurpassed and affords a panorama of 360 degrees. Also available are the following: swimming in our own Lake Laurel; tennis; badminton; softball; basketball and other sports in the gymnasium; and rocking on the big porch of Lee Hall while viewing the famous panorama of the Craggies. Nearby are facilities for golfing, fishing, boating, and many other sports.



1963 Conference Season Rates

CONFERENCE RATES are based on the American Plan, which includes room and meals. Rates quoted are per diem. All rooms are furnished with twin beds.

	Without Bath	With Bath
Single	$ 7.00	$ 9.00
Double	$12.25	$15.25

EUROPEAN PLAN RATES, affording room without meals, are available for private guests not in attendance upon a conference. Rates quoted are per diem.

	Without Bath	With Bath
Single	$ 3.50	$ 5.50
Double	$ 5.25	$ 8.25

PROGRAM FEE: For a conference of five days duration or less, the fee is $1.50 per person, and 25¢ per person per diem for each day more than five.

CHILDREN: Children ten and under are charged one-half the adult rate, and a flat program fee of 50¢. Children two and under shall not be charged except when a crib is requested, for which the fee is $1.00 per day.

COTTAGES: The basic rates are for six persons in occupancy, regardless of the size of the family, and all rentals shall be from Saturday to Saturday. No period less than one week can be considered. For more than six persons in a cottage the rate is $1.50 per person per diem. Program fees are included in all cottage rates quoted. A deposit of 25 percent is required at the time the reservation is made, and such deposit will be refunded only when the reservation is cancelled at least 30 days in advance of the effective date.

1 week 50.00; 2 weeks $95.00; 4 weeks $185.00.

For further information and reservations write:

Business Manager, Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.

Black Mountain, N. C.

Blue Ridge Is Easy To Reach

By Auto—Black Mountain, two miles east of Blue Ridge Assembly, on U. S. Highway 70, is a short 14-mile drive on a three-lane highway from Asheville and nine miles from Old Fort. A large sign directing the driver to the campus of Blue Ridge is close to the highway on the right coming from the west. After another turn, shortly, to the right, the beautiful mile and a half drive leads up the mountain slope to the main building, Lee Hall, where all of the offices are located and guests are registered.

By Train—A main line express on The Southern Railroad makes one trip daily to and from Asheville and stops at Black Mountain. Cab service from the station to the Assembly campus is quite inexpensive.

By Bus—The Trailways Line makes numerous trips, approximately sixteen times daily, from Asheville to Black Mountain. There are at least seven Trailways buses from the east, stopping at Black Mountain.

By Plane—Asheville has a new airport serving three national air lines. Limousine service to the city will stop at the Trailways Bus Terminal on request. Regular bus travel to Black Mountain makes this method of transportation very acceptable. Delta, Piedmont, and United Air Lines have daily flights to major air terminals.

While at Blue Ridge. . .

One Day Tours—"Loop Tours" proceed to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee Indian Reservation; to Cashiers, the Land of Waterfalls; and many other points of interest. Conducted tours are available leaving from Asheville.

There are a number of other conference centers nearby which are owned by religious denominations. Special programs of these centers may be attended by Blue Ridge guests who may also want to see their own denomination's summer location.

Biltmore House—Magnificent estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt, now open for guided tours throughout the year.

Summer Theatre—There are two indoor summer playhouses and four outdoor dramas close by, two of which have achieved national reputation.

June 3, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors, State Councils

FROM: Paul Atnhony

Enclosed is our check to help with expenses of the North Carolina meeting.

Unless you hear otherwise, our meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. on the morning of Thursday, the 20th.

See you then.

PA:mm
Enc.

State Councils on Human Relations as listed on

attached sheet, the listed amounts.

Expenses, Blue Ridge State Staff Meeting

Field Activities

June 3 63

Paul Anthony

June 28, 1963

Mr. Harold J. McNary, Business Manager
Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.
Black Mountain, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McNary:

Beginning June 20, I had the pleasure of coming to Blue Ridge to attend the meeting of the staff of the Council on Human Relations. This is to thank you for your hospitality and to commend you on the excellence of the Assembly.

The quarters, food, service, and especially the staff were of real quality, well above that one normally expects at a conference center.

The participants of our meeting voted that we plan to return next year and stay longer. I wholeheartedly concur in that decision.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PAimm
cc: Mr. Harry Jones
Director, North Carolina Council
on Human Relations

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

MM

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CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
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Secretary:
MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
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Executive Secretary:
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WILLIAM S. PAGE
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RUFUS P. PERRY
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EMERY L. RANN
CHARLOTTE
THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

May 28, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The enclosed memo has been sent to the following:

Miss Katherine Jones. . . . . Tennessee Council
Mrs. Alice Spearman. . . . . .South Carolina Council
Mr. L. S. James. . . . . .South Carolina Council
Mrs. T. J. Ladeen. . . . . .South Carolina Council
Mrs. William Pauley. . . . . .Georgia Council
Mr. Oliver Holmes. . . . . .Georgia Council
Mr. Louis Mitchell. . . . . Florida Council
Mr. Nat Griswold. . . . . Arkansas Council
Mr. Ozell Sutton. . . . . Arkansas Council
Mr. Norman Jimerson. . . . . .Alabama Council
Rev. Heslip M. Lee. . . . . Virginia Council
Miss Ocie Lee Smith. . . . . .Virginia Council
Mr. Gregory E. Shivert. . . . Virginia Council

Perhaps there are other who will be included in the conference. If so, you may want to send a memo to them. Several extras are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

Enclosures

April 25, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors, State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: June meeting of staff

We have had a little trouble trying to figure out how our modest help toward expenses could best be used and fair to all in light of the greatly different travel costs. Therefore, we propose the following schedule of help. If you have strong disagreements or feel unfairly catalogued, please feel free to yell. Your yells will be seriously considered. Otherwise, checks in the following amounts will be sent you before the meeting.

North Carolina	~~$20.00~~ 30.00
South Carolina	35.00
Virginia	35.00
Georgia	40.00
Tennessee	40.00
Alabama	45.00
Arkansas	70.00

In addition, SRC will take care of any special costs of the conference such as rental of a conference room, etc., up to $25.00 and we hope to be able to pay the expenses of both Marge Manderson and Paul Anthony to the meeting.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors, State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: Summer meeting

As we requested, Harry Jones has made inquiry concerning facilities for our June meeting. He has determined that facilities at Blue Ridge Assembly, near Asheville, are available for the period June 19 - 23. We could arrive on the 19th, begin our meeting on the morning of Thursday the 20th, and remain there on whatever meeting schedule we wanted through Sunday, the 23rd. A room for two without bath would be $11.50 per person for the four days. A cafeteria is available for meals.

These arrangements sound excellent in terms of dates, place, and cost. If we want these arrangements, Harry should confirm them as soon as possible. At your earliest convenience, will you let me have your reaction and a tentative commitment of who will be coming.

PA:mm

Va.
N.C.
S.C.
Ga.
? - Fla -
Tenn -
Ark. -
Ala -

		1
N. C. -		20
S. C -		35
Va -		35
Ga -		40
Tenn -		40
Ark -		~~60~~ 70
Ala -		45
		275
mm -		50
		325
Cur/cof.		35
		~~350~~
		360

SURVEYS

ALABAMA

Anniston
Birmingham ---------- The Rev. Norman C. Jimmerson
Huntsville ---------- Mrs. Jane Reed, 3604 Lookout Drive
Tuscaloosa ---------- Miss Louise R. McKinney, c/o Stillman College
Mobile ---------- The Rev. John W. B. Thompson, 415 West Ridge Rd.
Florence ---------- Mr. Stanley Rosenbaum, 117 Riverview Drive
Sheffield ---------- The Rev. Brice Joyce, 220 East 19th Street

ARKANSAS

Little Rock ---------- Gus Faulk
Pine Bluff ----------

Florida

Pensacola ---------- Mr. Charles Wilson
Daytona Beach ---------- The Rev. Irvin Chaney
Jacksonville ---------- Mr. Ernest Lant
Tampa ---------- Mr. Claude Meyman
St. Petersburg ---------- Dr. Thomas P. Hardeman
Clearwater ---------- Mrs. Sarah Louise Halmi
Tallahassee ---------- Mr. George Lewis
St. Augustine ---------- Dr. R. B. Hayling, 78 Bridge Street

GEORGIA

Atlanta ---------- Mr. Charles Wittenstein
Columbus
Savannah Mrs. Frances Pauley
Macon

Louisiana

Baton Rouge ---------- Mr. Wade Mackey
New Orleans ---------- Henry Cabirac

Mississippi

Greenville ---------- None
Hattiesburg ---------- None

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE	Mr. Raymond Wheeler Mr. Ernest DeLaney, Jr., Wachovia Bank Bldg.
Durham	Mr. J. C. Herrin, Box 188 Chapel Hill
Raleigh	Mr. J. C. Herrin, Box 188 Chapel Hill
Rocky Mount	
Greensboro	Mr. Tartt Ball, 1818 S. Main St/ High Point
Winston-Salem	Mr. Tartt Ball, 1818 S. Main St/High Point
High Point	" " " " " " " " " "

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston	Alice Spearman
Columbia	Alice Spearman Courtney Siceloff
Greenville	Martin England
Spartanburg	Martin England
Anderson	Martin England
Clemson	Martin England

Tennessee

Chatanooga
Knoxville
Memphis
Nashville
Jackson
Oak Ridge
Bristol

Texas

Houston	Mr. Ted Freedman
Austin	Mr. Ted Freedman
Corpus Christi	Mr. Ted Freedman
Dallas	Gus Faulk
Ft. Worth	Gus Faulk
Waco	Gus Faulk
Tyler	Gus Faulk
San Antonio	Gus Faulk
Galveston	Gus Faulk
Beaumont	Gus Faulk

VIRGINIA (HERSLIP LEE - ALL)

Alexandria
Arlington
Ashland
Bluefield
Charlottesville
Covington
Danville
Hopewell
Franklin
Fredericksburg
Lynchburg
Norfolk
Newport News
Radford
Richmond
Roanoke
Williamsburg
Warrenton

Second

TRANSITION W/O TRAGEDY

to Susan Goodwillie

(see letter of 12/18/63

filed under Misc.)

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Jackson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 7, 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Interested persons

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: "Transition Without Tragedy"

Enclosed is a publication, "Transition Without Tragedy," which has just been issued by the SRC field department. This is not receiving the "usual" SRC distribution. (Initial distribution is limited to less than twenty copies.) It is a highly specialized publication intended for a very special need; namely, a detailed guide on how to organize a save-the-school movement, to be placed in the hands of one trusted and astute individual in a community. Essentially, the publication is for use in Alabama and Mississippi, though we hope it can be useful in all of those areas (as far North as Virginia) where public education is endangered or where "transition" threatens to be difficult.

Please handle this copy with some discretion. Without, we hope, being dramatic, we feel some hostile newspapers and groups could greatly reduce the effectiveness of the publication by "exposing" its existence. To some degree, this happened in Mobile.

Copies will be sent by us to any individuals whom the recipients of this mailing recommend. Generally, however, some preparatory work will have to be done in a community before the publication can be used to maximum advantage.

We would welcome your comments.

February 7, 1964

BC PA

Please send 6 copies of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY to Mrs. Bradford Ansley, Columbus, label attached.

Please ~~ye~~ be very, very sure that these are wrapped with all the protection possible. If the package was damaged in mailing, TRANSITION would fall into the hands of people who could wreck the SOS movement in Columbus and many other places.

quite conceivably

February 7, 1964

Mrs. Bradford Ansley
1603 Elmwood Drive
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Ansley:

Six copies of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY are being mailed to you today under separate cover. Although it may sound a little hysterical to repeat the advisability of great care in their use, we would like to caution you to please be very careful that they don't fall into the wrong hands after you have distributed them. Some community efforts have been badly damaged as a result of similar material being somehow obtained, then "revealed;" by segregationist groups.

We hope TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY will be of help in your community.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

February 7, 1964

Mrs. Bradford Ansley
1603 Elmwood Drive
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Ansley:

Six copies of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY are being mailed to you today, under separate cover. Although it may sound a little hysterical to repeat the advisability of great care in their use, we would like to caution you to please be very careful that they don't fall into the wrong hands after you have distributed them. Some community efforts have been damaged as a result of similar material's having been "revealed" by organized segregationist groups.

We hope TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY will be of help in your community.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

March 6, 1964

BC PA

Please send six copies of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY
First Class to Father Bernard Law, P. O. Box 155,
Jackson, Miss., label attached.

Please wrap them well.

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERÉ
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
525-6468

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Sent - April 2

March 31, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Please send a copy of "Transition Without Tragedy" to the following names suggested by Florence Robin from her workshop in Augusta.

Mrs. Nancy Parks Anderson
820 Fleming Avenue
Augusta, Georgia

Miss Franziska Boas
Edgefield Farms, Rte. # 1
Kingston, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. Don Franks
1728 Davison Drive
Augusta, Georgia

Mrs. Janie Hightower
Rte. # 1 - Box 147
Trenton, South Carolina

Mr. & Mrs. Don Hosteler
716 Hammond Drive
North Augusta, South CArolina

Mrs. Margaret Belcher
2861 Urban Avenue,
Columbus, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Blackstock
1604 Adger Road
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Sarah T. Hixon
509 Hardy Avenue
Rome, Georgia

Rev. & Mrs. C. S. Hamilton
1224 Gwinnett Street
Augusta, Georgia

Ruth Levine
1040 Brentwood Drive
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. C. M. Lander
217 Riggis Drive
Clemson, South Carolina

Mr. Robert J. Moore
835 Stebondile Road
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. A. M. Power
123 Corner Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Mrs. LaConstance Taylor
175 Ward Street
Macon, Georgia

Miss Christine White
414 Saluda Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Mr. Roy Lamotte
1241 - 15th Street
Augusta, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. J. Sutherland
2420 Apricot Lane
Augusta, Georgia

Mrs. Mary Alice Sims
428 Oaks Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dr. & Mrs. Victor C. Vaughan
3021 Fox Spring Road
Augusta, Georgia

Mrs. Ruby H. Williams
198 Second Avenue
Macon, Georgia

1984

Love and Kisses,

F. P.

Mrs. Frances Pauley,
Executive Director

FP/es

Memo

Mr. E. L. Reed
1500 Dinglewood
Columbus, Ga.

Tucker-Castleberry Printing, Inc.

April 2, 1964

BC PA

Please send one copy of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY to each of the people listed on the attached labels. Please make sure they are wrapped well. Thanks.

April 6, 1964

BC PA

Please send 14 copies of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY to Harry Fleischamn. (Two labels attached in case you need both.)

April 6, 1964

BC PA

Please send two copies of TZW/ TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY
to Mr. John van Wezel, label attached.

(Fla - Cmty. Relations Bd.)

April 7, 1964

BC PA

Please send three copies of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY to F. Robert Otto, label attached. Send one copy of it to each of the other three people for whom labels are attached.

Thanks.

M: Please do

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

April 20, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We should like to receive five additional copies of:

Transition Without Tragedy:
A Community Preparation Handbook
By Florence Robin (December 1963)

We are distributing this to our Area Directors around the country.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Murray E. Ortof

Murray E. Ortof
Director of
Field Services

MEO:rp

April 23, 1964

BC PA

Please send 5 copies of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY to
Mr. Murray Orton, American Jewish Committee, label attached.

Thanks.

April 23, 1964

BC PA

Please send one copy of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY to Mr. E. L. Reed, Columbus, label attached.

Thanks.

M E M O

June 26, 1964

TO: BC

FROM: PA

Please send one copy of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY to each of the people below. Labels attached.

Miss Peggy Roach

Miss Margaret Edmunds

Mr. Art Levin

Mrs. Charles Gartland

Mrs. W. E. Meares

Mrs. Dorothy Height

Thanks.

December 9, 1964

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, President
Virginia Council on Human Relatéons
512 E. Main Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Aubrey:

At the annual meeting last month, the Southern Regional Council authorized a grant of $5,000 to the Virginia Council for 1965, subject to the conditions set forth on the enclosed. This grant is "to assist in the continued development of local councils and general membership."

We deeply regret that it was necessary to make this reduction over last year's grant. This does not represent any lessening of our appreciation of your program. Rather, it is the results of the harsh reality of fewer funds and the addition of the Mississippi Council which merits our support.

The SRC has authorized the staff to seek an additional $25,000 for the 1965 grants-in-aid program for assistance beyond the commitments now made. There is a substantial difference between being authorized to raise these funds and having them for distribution. And, I am not hopeful at this point that we shall do so. However, we shall seek these funds and if we are successful to any significant degree, we will be open to supplementary requests from all state councils.

The first quarterly payment will be made after January 1 on receipt of your quarterly program and financial report. We also request a copy of your 1964 audit, for the calendar year or for your fiscal year. If you presently operate on a fiscal year other than the calendar year we ask you to give serious consideration to changing this so that all state council operations will be uniform.

OUr congratulations for a good year nearly completed and all good wishes for the coming one.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mr. Henry L. Caravaté, Acting Director

Memo from **PAUL ANTHONY**

Done -

MM:

Please send T^2W to:

Mrs. George Butler
4005 old Canton Lane
Jackson, Miss -

1st Class -

Bill Bagwell —

10 copies
T²W —

[check later, if he hasn't let us know, on ~~who~~ what communities they were sent to —>

Memo from **RUTH HOWARD**

Mrs. Donald Godehn
Haywood Forest
Hendersonville, N. C.

This is the lady who came by this morning and she did return for the Transition Without Tragedy.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

~~Talbot~~

SCL

Meyer

He definitely is.

F/A CNCL

schedule of what happened when

LW

cc file

SRC staff Dunbar -

cc

Leadership Ai

Home Address -

Mr J Y Holloway

Mercer Univ

Macon

distribution of
list of $\Lambda T^2 W$ - for GCHR

Keep - covering letter -
Note - hear from FB

Sent

Mrs. Watkins Dimon
2039 13th St
Columbus Ga

Mrs Brad Ansley
1603 Elmwood Drv
Columbus

Mrs. Victor C. Vaughan
3021 Fox Springs Rd
Augusta

Mr Roy C. Delamotte
1241 15th St
Augusta

over

Done - 4/61

Son and

Macon
Friday

Dear Paul,

Will you please send Transcription without tragedy to the following.

Three copies (He is acting chairman of the school group) to

J. Robert OTTO (3)
Mercer University
Macon, Ga.

J. J. Hutchings (a board member)
557 Monroe St
Macon, Ga

H. L. McManus (working with Otto on the project)
Mercer University
Macon

Rev. Roger L. Marxen (where we meet)
Christ Church
Walnut St
Macon

Frances

Son & Paul
These people are much more concerned with the school situation than with the Civil Rights Bill - it will take a lot more work before we get anywhere - They are screaming for materials - The Newspaper man grabbed at everything I had - I think next week I'll spend on getting out some facts -
Frances

Memo from **MARGE MANDERSON**

Augusta.

Cecil Powell
Paine College

SB Gandy
Paine College

T²W sent to above at request of F. Pauley.

Distribution for TWT

1. Jean Fairfax
2. Tartt Bell
3. Henry Cabirac
4. Don McEvoy
5. Will Campbell
6. ~~xxxxx~~ Courtney Siceloff
7. Harold Fleming
8. Neil Tarplee
9. Constance Curry
10. Paul Rilling
11. Fred Rauth
12. Susan Goodwillie

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JANUARY 16 & 17, 1959

Methodist Board of Evangelism
Nineteenth Avenue, South at Grand
and
Scarritt College for Christian Workers
Nineteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

THEME: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN

INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN TENNESSEE

OFFICERS OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1956-1958

PRESIDENT: Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Director, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville.

VICE PRESIDENT: Rev. William A. Dennis, President, Baptist Ministers Conference, Chattanooga.

VICE PRESIDENT: Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, Chairman, Dept. of Medicine, Vanderbilt, Nashville.

TREASURER: Mr. Walter Sharp, Chairman, Department of Fine Arts, Vanderbilt, Nashville.

SECRETARY: Mrs. Matthew Walker, Council Member, Cumberland Valley Scouts, Nashville.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Miss Louise Young
OFFICE ADDRESS: 416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville 12, Tennessee
Phone: BRoadway 7-5721

OFFICE SECRETARY: Miss Nina Louise Hurt

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1959

METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM

1:00 - 2:00	REGISTRATION: Mrs. Dewey Granthan, Chairman
2:00 - 2:30	OPENING SESSION: Dr. A. C. Miller, Presiding
	SCRIPTURE AND PRAYER: Dr. Kendrick Grobel
	INTRODUCTIONS: Officers, Staff, and Board
	PROGRAM PRESENTATION: Mrs. John T. McCall
2:30 - 3:30	PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS DISCUSSION GROUPS: I Citizenship: Rev. Cecil Culverhouse, Chairman II Economic Opportunity: Dr. Vivien Henderson, Ch. III Education: Mrs. Delbert Mann, Chairman IV Health Services: Miss Ellen Wallace, Chairman
3:30 - 4:30	REPORTS FROM DISCUSSION GROUPS
4:30 - 5:30	AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATIONS: Mrs. Harry C. Spencer, Ch.
6:00	DINNER AT SCARRITT COLLEGE
	Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Chairman
	INVOCATION: Rev. John Rustin
6:45	MEETINGS OF DELEGATIONS
	Social Rooms at Scarritt College
7:15	BOOK BROWSING: Social Rooms at Scarritt College
	Miss Mary Joan Finger, Chairman

PROGRAM

8:00 EVENING SESSION: Open Meeting

Wightman Chapel, Scarritt College
Dr. J. Robert Nelson, Dean of the Vanderbilt Divinity School, Presiding

PRELUDE: Vision - Rheinberger

MEDITATION: Dr. Nelson

HYMN: O God Our Help in Ages Past, Page 533

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER: Mr. Walter Sharp

ADDRESS: Mr. James McBride Dabbs, President of The Southern Regional Council

HYMN: Turn Back, O Man.
BENEDICTION
POSTLUDE: Lord God We All to Thee Give Praise, Tachelbel

Organist: George Councill

Turn back, O man, forswear thy foolish ways.
Old now is earth, and none may count her days;
Yet thou, her child, whose head is crowned with flame,
Still wilt not hear thine inner God proclain--
"Turn back, O man, forswear thy foolish ways."

Earth might be fair and all men glad and wise.
Age after age their tragic empires rise,
Built while they dream, and in that dreaming weep;
Would man but wake from our his haunted sleep,
Earth might be fair and all men glad and wise.

Earth shall be fair, and all her people one;
Nor till that hour shall God's whole will be done.
Now, even now, once more from earth to sky,
Peals forth in joy man's old undaunted cry--
"Earth shall be fair, and all her folk be one!" Amen.

PROGRAM

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1959

METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM

8:30 A.M.	COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS
9:00	OPENING SESSION: Rev. J. C. Mickel, presiding
	MEDITATION: Father Thomas P. Duffy
	INTRODUCTION OF DELEGATIONS
9:30	TRANSPORTATION: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Ch.
10:20	ASPECTS OF MASS MEDIA: Mr. Maclin Davis, Ch.
	ADDRESS: Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director Southern Regional Council
11:00	BUSINESS SESSION: Mr. Walter Sharp, presiding
12:00	CLOSING PRAYER: Dr. C. A. Kirkondoler

* * * * * * * *

"Without counsel purposes are disappointed: but in the multitude of counsellors they are established."

"How much better it is to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding is rather to be chosen than silver!

COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL MEETING

Rev. C. Thomas Baker
Mr. George Barrett
Rev. Cecil Culverhouse
Mr. Maclin Davis
Miss Mary Joan Finger
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Mrs. Frederick Ferré
Mrs. Dewey Grantham
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Mrs. John C. Hull
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mrs. Dalbert Mann
Mrs. John T. McCall
Dr. A. C. Miller
Dr. William Nicholls
Mrs. David Sherman
Mrs. Harry Spencer
Miss Mildred Stoves
Miss Florence Teague
Miss Ellen Wallace
Mrs. Albert Werthan
Mrs. Jack Yulman

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"We both consider the people as our children . . . But you love them as infants whom you are afraid to trust without nurses; and I as adults whom I freely leave to self-government." (Thomas Jefferson to Dupont de Nemours, 1816)

"All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression." (Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural, 1801.

* * * * * *

August-September, 1959 Vol. 1, Number 1

JC
LD
return PR

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee

SCHOOLS AROUND THE STATE

Knoxville:

Fourteen Negro students were refused admission when they attempted to enroll at three Knoxville schools Sept. 1. The Rev. Frank Gordon, representing the group, said that continued refusal by the school board to lower the racial barrier "could be the basis"for a new law suit. City School Supt. Thomas N. Johnston said "They were refused admission because the board of education has not yet changed its policy of separate but equal schools." The board had voted not to integrate the schools this year but would study the problem. Gordon says that his committee will continue its efforts to have the children admitted.

Memphis:

Eight Negro students registered at Memphis State University on September 15, but were advised to stay off the campus until classes open on Sept. 18. Dean R. M. Robison said that this was done in the best interests of the students. The special orientation he held for them, he said, "represents a sincere effort on our part to help you get started right, and I am expecting each of you to make an intelligent approach to the problem which is new to all of us." MSU is the first school in Memphis to integrate. Robison compared the students' situation in education to that of Jackie Robinson pioneering in the world of sports and pointed out how the world had come to admire and appreciate Robinson.

Obion County:

A group of 10 to 15 Negroes tried to register at the all-white South Fulton high school when school opened. The principal told the group that there were no provisions for entering them in the school. The Obion county court recently voted to spend $70,000 to construct new classrooms at the Negro schools and to make other improvements.

Nashville:

Nashville city schools proceeded with their desegregation program as the schools opened on September 8, with no evidence of unrest. Forty-one Negro pupils were enrolled in nine formerly all-white schools. Last year there were twenty-eight Negro pupils in the first and second grades of six schools. The 41 pupils in the schools today represent slightly more than ten per cent of the Negroes eligible to attend predominantly white schools.

Rutherford County:

Desegregation of the previously all-white John Coleman Elementary Schhol in Smyrna took place without incident on September 16. The Principal Robert Hitt told the Negro parents, "Your child will receive the same treatment as any other child in the school." The sixteen students, whose fathers are stationed at Sewart Air Force Base, had attempted to register on August 28. When refused admission their parents filed a suit asking for integration of this school and all other schools in Rutherford County. Federal Judge William E. Miller ordered the board to integrate saying he had nothing to show there would be any problem in integrating the school. Without this ruling the children would have had to ride a bus 14 miles into Murfreesboro. The desegregation order is applicable to Coleman school only, but the School Board has been ordered to submit a plan for integrating other schools in the county within 20 days.

Judge Miller, speaking of the delay on the part of public school officials in planning for desegregation said, "Why do some of the school boards have to be forced to take action? They come up here at the last minute and say they need time. They must know the question has been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court. They surely know of the situation in Nashville and Little Rock. It is an inescapable fact that the Supreme Court decision in the case of Brown versus Board of Education is the law of the land."

ON THE POLITICAL FRONT

Since our last Newsletter the Negro citizen's right to vote has received almost as much attention in the press as the issue of school desegregation. The Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights included five recommendations for the correction of abridgment of this right to which only Commissioner Battle dissented. Vice chairman Storey of Texas and Commissioner Carlton of Florida concurred in all five recommendations including the appointment by the President of a temporary registrar upon receipt of sworn affidavits by nine or more individuals of a political subdivision of a State that believe themselves to have been illegally denied registration by the duly constituted State registration office. All three white Southerners on the Commission dissented from the proposal by the other three members for a constitutional amendment to establish universal suffrage. Agreement in the field of voting was considerably greater than in that of public education and housing, the other fields in which the Commission made studies and recommendations.

Early in September the Southern Regional Council released its study of The Negro and the Ballot in the South. The report concludes that the pace of Negro voter registration has slowed since their study made in 1956 but that the long run prospect is for "a steady, if gradual, increase in Negro political participation -- along with rising economic and social status."

The findings for Negro registration in Tennessee were no less than startling - from an estimated 90,000 registrants in 1956 to 185,000 in 1958. Mrs. Margaret Price, author of the book, said that both figures are estimates and that the 1956 figure is known to be quite low . There is evidence, however, that the last two years have brought substantial increase in Negro registration in our state.

The recent elections in Memphis where there are 57,109 Negro registrants indicate a rapid rise in political power. Five Negro candidates for city offices finished second in their respective races. Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., 30 year old Harvard educated lawyer, candidate for Commissioner of Public Works, had been given an almost even chance to win because of an expected four-way split of the white vote. A white "Unity Ticket" endorsed by major political leaders and by both daily newspapers brought votes for the favored white candidate up to 50,000 against 35,000 for Sugarmon. The election was characterized by both white and Negro leaders as fair and orderly, with no display of intimidation.

In contrast to the Memphis story are reports of refusal to register in the rural West Tennessee counties of Haywood and Fayette. Earlier issues of the Newsletter have told of racial restrictions operative for many years in Haywood County. Recently Dr. Sam Coward of Livingston, State Election Commission chairman, has announced appointment of members to a new Haywood County Commission in response to the complaint of a delegation from the Civic and Welfare League of that county. To date the new commissioners are unwilling to reply to inquiries from the press as to what the Commission policy will be, preferring to make no statement until a meeting of the full Commission.

As this Newsletter goes to the mimeograph Congress has voted to extend the life of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for another two years. The right to vote without racial discrimination will doubtless continue to be a major subject for investigation and action. As Negro leaders continue to stimulate increased political participation, many white Southerners in Tennessee and elsewhere will support them in this basic right, looking forward to the time when this symbol and instrument of citizenship is denied to no one by reason of race.

PROBLEMS OF SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION FROM THE EDUCATOR'S VIEWPOINT

This is the title of the report of the Civil Rights Commission's Conference held in Nashville March 5 and 6, 1959. The participants in the Conference were Southern school officials who had had experience in desegregated school systems. They told the Commission of their experiences and described how a community may best be prepared in advance of actual desegregation.

Their statements generally tended to support the following points:

A peaceful transition depends largely on the quality of leadership in a community-the churches, the press and public officials.

Wise planning for desegregation is an absolute necessity.

Generally, desegregation in schools comes with much less pain when it is just one more step in a developing pattern of desegregation.

There is no appreciable change in the rates of juvenile delinquency as a result of school desegregation.

School desegregation in cities is much easier than in rural areas.

Educational standards have not been lowered by desegregation.

The Commission reported its findings and recommendations to the President and Congress on Sept. 9. The report is now available to interested persons and organizations

NASHVILLE SCHOOL PLAN DISCUSSED

Supt. of Nashville Schools, W. H. Oliver, a principal, a first grade teacher and a parent, all with experience in desegregation, were on a panel for the Nashville Community Relations Conference luncheon meeting on August 13. Mr. Oliver expressed his appreciation for the support of the Conference during the first two years of the desegregation plan, especially for their support of the school board and the fact that the Conference refrained from telling them what to do.

The remarks of the other panel members were generally optimistic. It could be seen that the leadership of a school principal could generate a spirit of good relations and teamwork that would involve all connected with the school - teachers, parents, and administrators.

The Community Relations Conference has set a regular meeting time for the second Thursday of each month at the Methodist Board of Education cafeteria.

NEW PAMPHLETS ON SCHOOLS
(Available in Tenn. Council Office)

"Will Norfolk Schools Stay Open?" by Forrest P. White. From Atlantic Monthly September, 1959.

"Save Our Schools - A Roundup of Southern Press Opinion."

"If the Schools Are Closed, A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan," by Donald Ross Green and Warren Guerke.

"A Background Report on School Desegregation for 1959-60." A report of the Southern Regional Council.

"Problems of Schools in Transition from the Educator's Viewpoint." Conference before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (see opposite column)

"The College Student and the Changing South," a report of the Southwide Student Human Relations Conference, by Reginald H. Green.

Also available on other subjects:

"The Negro Voter in the South," by Margaret Price. Southern Regional Council.

"Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1959, " Supt. of Documents, U.S. Gov. Printing Office. $2.00

LAST PLAY SUCCESSFUL

The reports from Cookeville indicate that a large audience was privileged to enjoy as excellent a performance of the Bishop Players in "Cry, the Beloved Country" as we did in Nashville. It was held at the First Methodist Church on August 9, with a reception afterwards to which many stayed to meet and talk with the Players. We hope that this fine Company will return to Tennessee soon.

The Tennessee Council, like other organizations, has the problem of trimming its activities in summer. In issuing a combined Newsletter for August-September the Council is in step with other organizations practicing a similar economy - note that SRC's New South has a July-August number. A further advantage is that of placing our issuing date at mid-month.

CURRENT READING

Crusader Without Violence: A Biography of Martin Luther King, by L. D. Reddick. (Harper, $3.95)

W.E.B. DuBois: Negro Leader in Time of Crisis, by Francis L. Broderick.(Stanford U. Press, $5.00). These two biographies personify the colored man's quandary: whether t fight hate with hate or with love. It is up to white America to determine whether King's vision of "love-force" will crash on the same rocks of despair as did the program of DuBois.

Christians in Racial Crisis, By Thomas Pettigrew and Ernest Campbell. (Public Affairs Press, $3.50) A study of the Little Rock ministers during the school turmoil.

The Integrated Classroom, By H. Harry Giles (Basic, $5.00) This is a practical guide for teachers who plan for peace in their own schools.

"Hope Comes to Little Rock" by Colbert S. Cartwright, in Progressive Magazine, Aug., 1959.

"The Issue is Miscegenation" by Milton Mayer, In Progressive Magazine, September,1959.

"Southern Schools: Progress and Problems",Southern Education Reporting Service, reports that in spite of the desegregation battle, the South has performed a near miracle in improving its educational system in the past few years. However, it is still a long way from being on a par with the rest of the nation.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

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October 1959 Vol. 1, Number 3

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

"What I wonder is, why do those of us who feel that integration is right, inevitable and feasible, huddle so quietly over our dinner tables, our veranda conversations and our coffee breaks, while those who would destroy our schools holler so loud from here to Washington."

Margaret Long
Atlanta Journal: Columnist

HOW YOU CAN HELP OUR SIDE HOLLER

As the first step in initiating our state membership drive, we are setting the tripling of our numbers as our goal for this year. We need your help to achieve this aim.

We need you to publicize the fact that the Tennessee Council is a non-political state-wide organization of all races and faiths. Especially do we need you to tell loud and clear that we have as our objectives:

To serve as a rallying point for individuals who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

To promote channels for prompt and easy communication between individuals and groups of all races.

To encourage and support individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance if law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

To foster an atmosphere and environment in which citizens of all races and creeds and colors can exist and work together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

There are four types of memberships available.

Membership.....$2.00
Subscribing membership..... 5.00
Contributing membership.....10.00
Sustaining membership.....25.00
and up

All members receive the monthly Newsletter of the Tennessee Council. The last three classes of membership include a year's subscription to the monthly magazine New South.

Our new brochure explaining the purpose and organization set-up of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations is enclosed. Others may be obtained from our office at 2001 Division Street, Nashville 4, Tennessee.

This brochure is for you to use in securing a new member. Persons who join now will be counted as members throughout 1960,-fourteen months for the price of twelve!

Help make our new slogan a vitalizing reality.

EACH ONE FIND ONE

By an agreement reached at the October 7th meeting of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, Nashville members of the Tennessee Council will receive notices of the NCRC meeting. The local group meets on the 2nd Thursday of the month.

Members of the Nashville Community Relations Conference will receive notices of Tennessee Council meetings.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEMANDS GOOD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In a speech given at the opening of the DuPont Company at New Johnsonville, Tennessee, Dr. Robert L. Hershey, Vice-President of the DuPont Company, emphasized the close relationship between industry and education in economic development. Dr. Hershey reminded his hearers that the children in school today will be running our businesses in 20 or 30 years and it is of paramount importance that we see that they get the best possible education.

Economic development just doesn't exist where there are not good schools. In November 1958 the Atlanta Constitution conducted a state-wide survey to determine what economic effects would result from closing any public schools in Georgia. 129 questionnaires were completed by administrative, engineering and research personnel in 13 major industrial plants and the state's four largest universities. The results were published in a series of articles. Following are some excerts:

"Three out of four people in administrative, research and engineering work in the universities and industries in Georgia would be willing to send their children to public schools integrated to some extent...17.1 percent of those in key industrial and university positions say they plan to leave Georgia if their children's public schools are closed. Moving away was listed as the second alternative by 21 additional parents, who said they would have to leave Georgia if the children's schools were not reopened within three months to a year."

"Several examples indicated that the existing possibility of school closings is now hampering the recruitment of qualified engineering, research and management personnel - the sort needed to assure economic progress---The fact that such people now living elsewhere are growing less inclined to live here with their children as long as continued public school operation remains uncertain, and a significant proportion of those already employed in Georgia are growing restless."

"Georgia has dropped from a list of potential plant sites by a major electronics manufacturer, says a business research economist at one of the universities, primarily because of the threat to continued operation of the public schools."

MAY WE SUGGEST FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS LIST

A member of the Tennessee Council with kith and kin scattered across the country, in and out of the South, is selecting as Christmas gifts books which will interpret the current racial situation in which he is deeply interested.

For young families, several of whom live in the East, he has selected The Southern Temper (Doubleday, $3.95) as the most readable account of the wide variety of attitudes and happenings. For others in this group he is sending Neither Black Nor White by James and Wilma Stokely (Rhinehart, $5.00 or paper edition $1.95).

To his own contemporaries who love the South of their youth and who want to preserve its best traditions, he is sending James McBride Dabbs Our Southern Heritage (Knopf, $4.00). For those with a strong interest in the Protestant church he has selected The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective by Haselden (harper, $3.50). The Seeds of Time: The Background of Southern Thinking by Henry Savage, Jr. is his choice for those of a historical turn of mind.

In the November Newsletter we shall report the Christmas book plans of members interested especially in book gifts for children.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF NEWSLETTER CHANGES

Since last May when Mrs. Frederick Ferre left with her husband for Mt. Holyoke College, the Newsletter has been written by Mrs. Dewey Grantham. This fall Mrs. Grantham began part time study at the U.T. School of Social Work. So for the next few months Mrs. Robert Eisenstein, Mrs. Jack May and Mrs. Bernard Schweid have taken over the job of getting out the Newsletter.

REPORT OF THE MAYOR'S BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

The Honorable Ben West
Mayor of Nashville
Tennessee

Sir:

The Bi-Racial Committee appointed by you on March 3, 1960, submits herewith its report whic contains its findings and its recommendations.

Commission of the Committee

The commission of the Committee, as you outlined it to the Chairman, was "to study the present 'sit-in' demonstrations and to recommend steps toward their solution." This the Committee has sought diligently to do.

Procedure Employed by the Committee

In order to gain a better understanding of its commission and of the problems involved in the execution of its commission, the Committee employed the following procedure.

1. To obtain an understanding of the objectives of the sit-ins, the motivations for them and the facts incident to the arrests, the Committee interviews six students, two each from the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Fisk University and Tennessee A. & I State University. These six students were selected, respectively, by the students of the indicated institutions.

2. To obtain an understanding of the attitudes of the merchants involved and of the problems that might be encountered in connection with any change of policy regarding the serving of Negroes in the downtown eating facilities, the Committee interviewed six merchants whose places of business were involved in the demonstrations. These merchants were chosen by the merchants involved.

3. In order to be able to make recommendations which would have a reasonable chance of being accepted by the students, the merchants and the community, the following plans, in some form, were placed before the students, the merchants and later, a representative of the Negro adult community and their reactions invited:

   a. Complete integration of the facilities involved: (The "facilities involved" is defined by the Committee as those downtown establishments which offer goods, services and food to white customers, but offer only goods and services, and no food, to Negroes.)

   b. Limited integration of these same facilities, involving an arrangement whereby one section of the facility would be reserved for Negroes, one for whites, and one on a fully integrated basis:

   c. Division of the facilities into an integrated section reserved exclusively for white persons:

   d. A trail period for the plan agreed upon;

This third step required a considerable length of time, particularly where the merchants were concerned, because some of the stores involved were chain stores and their local managers are not empowered to make fundamental changes in operating policy.

The Committee also examined more than 150 unsolicited letters from responsible individuals, churches and secular organizations of the City of Nashville.

Findings of the Committee

From the above-described procedure and from information available within the Committee within the Committee, the Committee's findings are as follows:

Students

The objectives of the students, as indicated by their representatives in both written statements and by testimony before the Committee, are two-fold:

1. The desegregation of the eating establishments and related facilities, such as rest rooms.

2. The elimination of segregation generally.

Other points brought out by the students are as follows:

1. That the motivation for the "sit-in" came from news stories describing "sit-ins" in other cities. That they had no recognized leaders and that no organization, national or local, was directing them.

2. That the students called upon the Chief of Police prior to the demonstrations, advising him of their intention to demonstrate on Saturday, February 27 and requested police protection.

3. That the students involved in the demonstrations have received the active support of many persons of the adult community, both white and Negro.

4. That the demonstrations are not of the"panty raid" variety of college student activity, but a part of a movement based upon deep-seated moral convictions and conducted by techniques based upon the passive resistance philosophy.

Merchants

Findings pertaining to the merchants are as follows:

1. That the merchants' reservations regarding change in the present policy governing the serving of Negroes in the eating facilities of downtown Nashville, according to the testimony presented to the Committee, stem not from their personal desires to segregate Negroes, but rather from their belief that their businesses would suffer as a consequence of any change in policy.

2. That the demonstrations and related incidents interferred with the normal conduct of business.

3. That these particular stores could not get too far out of line with the community pattern without inviting trouble.

Basic Decision of the Committee

On the basis of the foregoing findings, the Committee decided to recommend a plan which goes a significant step beyond the status quo. The Committee made this decision with knowledge of the strength of deep-seated customs, but also with faith in the good judgment of the responsible citizens of the community, white and colored.

Having made this decision, the Committee then requested the Chairman of the Retail Merchants Division of the Chamber of Commerce to place before all of the merchants concerned the series of proposals outlined earlier in this report. This was done.

After much deliberation one group of six stores accepted a part of one of the Committee's proposals. The Committee then suggested that these six stores strengthen what they were willing to accept as a starting point. The merchants were considering this proposal when the demonstrations were resumed on Friday, March 25.

The Committee recognized the fact that it had no legal standing and no inherent power and that it could accomplish nothing without the cooperation of both merchants and those persons participating in or lending aid and assistance to the "sit-in" demonstrations. From its investigation the Committee has been unable to find a plan wholly

acceptanle to both the students and the merchants, but has seen indications that the following plan seems most feasible. Therefore, in order to promote peace, to reduce racial tension, and to contribute to the growth and prosperity of our community, the Committee respectfully recommends to the merchants involved, to the students and to the public at large that serious consideration be given the following plan:

1. That the downtown stores which offer goods, services and food to white customers, but offer only goods and services and no food to Negroes, make available to all customers a portion of a restaurant facility now operated exclusively for white customers. That these stores promptly provide a seating arrangement in this portion of the restaurant facility where white and Negro customers may be seated and served together.

2. That this plan be subject to a trial period of 90 days. That a permanent, representative county-wide ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RACIAL MATTERS be named by the proper authorities, in order that racial problems may be studied on a thorough, long-range basis, not only in Nashville proper, but the whole of Davidson County, and acted upon as promptly as possible. During this trial period, the New Advisory Bi-Racial Committee consider any problems which may arise and make appropriate recommendations for their solution.

3. (This question was left out.)

4. That in the event this plan is accepted by both merchants and Negro citizens and there have been no sit-ins or other demonstrations during the trial period, it is recommended to the proper authorities that the prosecution of those arrested made up to this date be abated and the cases dismissed.

5. That the total community give the recommended plan a fair chance to work.

The Committee wishes to record its appreciation for the many communications it has received from individuals and organizations in the City, and for the many thoughtful suggestions they contained. The committee also wishes to record its appreciation to all who appeared before it and helped to make this reprot possible.

Having concluded its assignment, the Committee has disbanded.

Respectfully submitted,

THE MAYOR'S BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

George E. Barrett
Lipscomb Davis
W. S. Davis
B. B. Gullett
F. Donald Hart
Stephen J. Wright, Secretary
Madison Sarratt, Chairman

April 5, 1960
Nashville, Tennessee

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
FOR
NASHVILLE NEGROES

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE
ON
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

A REPORT ON A TWO-DAY MEETING
HELD AT FISK UNIVERSITY
April 22-23, 1960

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE CONFERENCE

Inherent within the democratic philosophy are basic individual rights which apply to all persons, or else they can not, in the final analysis, be enjoyed as the privilege of any. Among these are:

1. The right to pursue gainful employement and economic security within the limits of the individual's highest capabilities and skills,

2. The right to participate in such schools, general education and vocational training programs, which will provide the needed skills, and

3. The right not to be denied either of the above opportunities by virtue of such accidents of birth as race, social class, or religion.

The greatest mutual benefit for the individual and society will obtain when these rights are maximally developed and utilized throughout the social structure and at all levels of capacity.

While changes are occuring, it is still clearly apparent that the regional and local areas are still seriously lagging in the application of the above principles to all of its citizens, especially Negro Americans in the region and in this community. The increasingly rapid industrialization of the South and the frequent location of major national companies in the Nashville metropolitan area make the above discrepancies more painfully and acutely abvious.

We, having witnessed these changes as well as other conditions, are vitally concerned with their implications, specifically for Nashville, not only in terms of the inequities of individual employment opportunity but also for the loss to the community by the inadequate utilization and development of all of its human resources. Therefore, having considered the proposal of a Conference on Employment Opportunity for Negro Americans in Nashville, we do deem it a wise and helpful step to support such a conference that will be concerned with appropriate measures to establish and enhance equal employment opportunity.

See end of report for roster of initial sponsors.

REPORT ON

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR NASHVILLE'S NEGRO CITIZENS*

In the midst of rapid industrial change in the Nashville economy the problem of employment for Negro Americans has revealed itself as a matter of crucial importance relative to the socio-economic progress of Nashville's Negro citizens as well as the progress and development of the total community. Economic change and industrial development taking place in Nashville during the past eight years has yielded a picture characterized by the fact that Negroes have not only failed to share proportionately in the industrial and commercial progress of the area but in many aspects of employment the Negro's position of a few years ago has not been maintained, as technological improvements have upgraded jobs previously "reserved for Negroes", such jobs being absorbed by whites seeking urban employment.

Failure to share proportionately in the economic progress of the area and the deteriortation of job opportunity in some areas of employment has projected an unwholesome employment climate for Nashville Negroes, resulting in the under-utilization of local Negro manpower resources; while, at the same time, providing little or no opportunity for the absorption of the manpower potential that presents itself each year from the vast reservoir of eligible Negroes on hand and the qualified youth leaving local high schools, colleges and universities who face serious difficulty in attempts to channel themselves into local employment areas that will utilize fully the skills and qualifications possessed by such persons.

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* Prepared by Vivian W. Henderson, Professor of Economics, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

In essence, the pattern of employment for Nashville's Negro citizens has three dimensions:

At one extreme, when and where Negro manpower is utilized in jobs and occupations above the unskilled level, it is channelled to segregated employment areas devoted almost exclusively to serving Negroes via the professional, proprietor, clerical and similar skilled occupations.

At the other extreme, the large percentage, over 80 per cent, of employed Negroes occupy menial, unskilled positions in the commercial and public life of the community.

There is very little absorption of Negro manpower in the occupational middleground with semi-skilled job status and employment, the third dimension of the pattern.

Thus the opportunity for full utilization of Negro manpower in Nashville is lost through the underemployment of Negroes who have potential for full contribution to the local economy and through the large number of qualified Negro youth who leave the city and the state to exploit their potentials in other sections of the nation. Such occurs primarily in response to a climate for employment that is in general discouraging since, to remain in Nashville most Negroes have to do menial and unskilled work far below their capabilities.

* * * *

It is within the framework of this picture that the Nashville Branch of the NAACP, through its Committee on Labor and Industry, initiated the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, an organization developed with the objective of bringing together various segments of the community

for the purpose of sensitizing the community to "what has become a significant problem in the changing Nashville economy, namely employment opportunity for Negro Americans."

Beginning with a sponsoring group representing a cross-section of the "Negro community" and representation from various Negro organizations throughout the area, the initial project of the Conference involved the sponsorship of a two-day meeting with three objectives:

1. To present a broad picture of Negro manpower utilization in the nation and in the southern region.

2. To present factual data on the status of employment and developments pertaining to the utilization of Negro manpower at the local level, and to examine vocational training and on-the-job training programs as factors influencing employment opportunity.

3. To discover through group discussion and consultative assistance ways and means of meeting the problem and steps that may be taken to correct the imbalance between industrial development and trends and the employment progress of Negroes, as well as the imbalance that persists in all areas of economic opportunity, civil, commercial and otherwise, relative to Nashville's Negro citizens.

* * * *

Dr. Henry David* opened the meeting with a keynote discussion on the broad problem of full utilization of Negro manpower at the national and regional levels. Emphasizing that "there are no quick and easy solutions for equalizing job opportunity for any group in the population," Dr. David cautioned that a "search for a magic solution is a wasted effort."

Citing the fact that Negroes make up 10 per cent of the nation's total labor force, Dr. David presented statistical findings to illustrate employment and occupational relationships between Negro and white workers in the nation.

- Of the employed whites, 12 per cent are in positions as managers, officials, proprietors, as compared with 2 per cent of the employed Negroes.

- Of the total employed Negroes, 6 per cent are employed in clerical positions as compared with 16 per cent of the employed whites.

- In saleswork there is a 6 to 1 ratio of whites to Negro.

- Fourteen per cent of the employed whites occupy jobs as craftsmen in comparison with 6 per cent of the total employed Negroes.

- In general the national and regional employment and occupational picture

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* Director of the National Manpower Council and Dean of the Graduate School, New School of Social Research, New York.

reveals that whites are in better paying jobs in clerical and related positions, managers, officials and proprietors while Negroes are heavily represented in the unskilled labor areas and as service workers. In spite of prevailing patterns, however, some improvements are being made and breakthroughs are occurring everyday that result in overall progress in employment opportunity for Negroes.

The progesss being made, Dr. David pointed out, is primarily the result of two major forces both of which have helped strengthen the Negro's chance for better employment: (1) the continuing high level of employment on a national scale and continued economic prosperity in the nation, yielding better economic opportunity for Negroes throughout the national and regional economy; and (2) a rapid increase in Negro education and an equally rapid decrease in Negro illiteracy.

The role of education and training was projected by Dr. David in terms of the demands which commerce and industry are placing upon youth seeking urban employment during the next ten years. It was pointed out that much of the curricula for vocational training is antiquated and at least 25 years behind the times. In the area of education radical change is needed in vocational training to prepare young people to meet the needs of the economy in the next decade when the greatest employment demands will be for persons who can read, write, measure, compute and exercise good judgment.

* * * *

The near critical picture of the Nashville situation relative to employment opportunity for Negroes was revealed in the second session of the meeting. A factual analysis of employment trends and opportunity for Nashville's Negro citizens and the general status of vocational preparation for Nashville's Negro youth were presented by Professor Vivian W. Henderson. Several indicators were offered pointing to a serious lag in employment for Negroes in proportion to economic progress in the Nashville area. The situation is one that has yielded virtually no job progress on the part of Negroes during the past decade and the existence of a serious imbalance between the rapid increase in industrial, commerical and civil employment and the proportion of such shared by Negroes.

- During the past three years 30 new industrial plants have come into the Nashville area and 55 firms have expanded; over 12,00 new jobs directly connected with these plants have been created. Less than 4 per cent of these jobs have been obtained by Negroes and practically none of that 4 per cent has involved jobs above the unskilled, menial levels or on the production line.

- In addition Negroes have been excluded from the training programs of new industry even though over 95 per cent of the employees of incoming plants have been recruited locally and trained for the jobs secured in the new plants.

- Negroes occupy just a little more than 5 per cent of the manufacturing jobs in Nashville and Davidson County with practically no improvement in such jobs since 1950 even though there has been an increase of 20 per cent in the number of such jobs in the area since 1950.

- Of all the unskilled jobs in Nashville over 80 per cent are held by Negroes.

- Since 1957 millions of dollars in government contracts have been placed in Nashville with over $10 million worth being channelled through 9 Nashville manufacturing firms including Phillips and Butterff Manufacturing Company, Temco, Inc., Avco Manfacturing Company, Southern Manufacturing Company, Genesco, Inc., and American Bread. Despite the anti-discrimination clause in such contracts, Negroes are not employed in such firms on the basis of merit and the few Negroes that are employed occupy "blind Alley" jobs that lead to nowhere and provide little or no opportunity for upgrading to better paying positions and occupations above the unskilled levels.

- In the public utilities there are 13,700 employees in Nashville and less than 1 per cent are Negroes and they are the porters, maids and janitors.

- There are 2,724 persons employed in telecommunications in Nashville and less than ½ of 1 per cent are Negro; here too Negroes are employed solely in unskilled occupations as porters, janitors, maids, and one or two as messengers.

- The most profitable lines in public transportation are those lines supported predominately by Negro patronage, yet Negroes are not employed as bus drivers, as managers, as clerks, or as supervisors by the bus company. (Since the April meeting developments have resulted in Negroes being trained for bus driving jobs and an employment breakthrough has occured in this area.)

- There are no Negro linesmen for telephone and electric companies, no meter readers for electric or gas companies, no telephone repairmen, no telephone switchboard operators, and no clerical personnel in these companies even though Negroes are billed monthly for the use of over 23,000 telephones, 20,000 electric meters and 12,000 gas meters in the area. (It was not too many years ago when Negroes did hold jobs as linesmen with telephone and electric companies and held jobs in these companies that required skills and training.)

- Nashville prides itself on being the world's largest center for the publication and distribution of religious literature. The Methodist Publishing House and the Baptist Publishing House constantly recruit and employ lineotype operators, stenographers, clerks, stock and inventory personnel. The ratio of white to Negro workers in the religious publishing houses is 35 to 1 with Negroes excluded from white collar staffs and jobs above the unskilled levels.

Further, though qualified Negroes have applied for clerical and skilled jobs at the Methodist Publishing House none have been hired.

- Some 31,000 persons are employed in retail and wholesale businesses but there are practically no Negro salesmen. Milk companies deliver thousands of gallons of milk each day to Negro homes and institutions but, with limited exceptions, the major milk companies do not hire Negro route salesmen to earn the substantial commissions that go with selling jobs. (When one major milk company hired a Negro salesman he did so well that within a short period of time his route had to be split.)

Negro salesmen are practically absent from the operations of major soft drink bottling companies and the same goes for beer distributors. (Since the April meeting developments have resulted in the Dr. Pepper Bottling Company hiring a Negro route salesman.)

Retail stores employ Negroes as porters, janitors, deliverymen, although in some stores Negroes account for 40 per cent of the customer patronage. In some neighborhood stores operated by national and local chain organizations, Negroes make up 75 per cent of the patronage but there are no Negro managers, and in most cases there are no clerks or even bag boys.

Downtown retail and commercial enterprises rely heavily upon Negro buying power to sustain themselves in business. In a four-block area of the downtown shopping district Negroes spend from $7,500.00 to $10,000,000 a year. In several firms

the difference between success and failure can be traced to the expenditures of Negro customers. Yet Negroes are not hired in sales occupations, in clerical positions, as skilled maintenance personnel or in any positions above those falling in the service capacities as porters, and janitors. In several instances, however, Negroes perform the duties of stock clerks but they are not so classified and they are not compensated accordingly.

The pattern indicated prevails in the appliance stores, in the retail dry goods firms, in the shoe stores, in the department stores and those enterprises handling household equipment and other furnishings.

- In the area of federal employment there are twenty-five offices and agencies of the federal government based in Nashville employing persons primarily in clerical and white collar positions. Excluding the Post Office, there is only a token representation of Negroes in these agencies and only 6 persons employed in positions requiring some skills and training: One machine operator (clerical) and two supply clerks at the Internal Revenue Service; two general mechanics with the Government Services Administration and one secretary at the Veterans Administration.

  The main administrative offices of the State of Tennessee are located in Nashville. Stenographers, clerks, engineers, bookkeepers, auditors, and personnel for a variety of jobs falling in the semi-skilled categories are recruited and employed for such state jobs. Local high schools, colleges, and universities graduate hundreds of Negroes each year who are recruited and employed in civil service in other sections of the country each year,

but local resources are not tapped for Negro employees by the state offices and there are only 2 Negroes employed in positions above the menial unskilled categories, excepting a few serving as drivers, and one or two persons in positions as inspectors.

The City of Nashville employees nearly 3,500 persons, excluding school teachers and educational personnel. Of these employees only 5 per cent are Negroes and excepting one stenographer and those Negroes employed in social work for the city and county the pattern of employment is the same in this area as is other areas. Negro social workers are employed in about a 6 to 4 ratio relative to whites; such is not the case in other areas of employment in Nashville and Davidson County. On the police force there is 1 Negro above the rank of patrolman even though in terms of years of service other Negro policemen have merited advancement.

Finally, the key determinant of employment opportunity and one of the conditioning factors influencing the economic advancement of Negroes involves education and vocational training. Two aspects of the education picture relative to Nashville stand out: (1) Negro youth of Nashville have little opportunity to secure for themselves first class vocational preparation. The large majority of Negro youth still attend Negro schools. Three such schools, Meigs, Cameron, and Haynes, do not have vocational training programs, while the program at Pearl High School is antiquated and not compatitable with the demands placed upon our youth competiting for jobs in an urban economy.

The vocational program at Hume-Fogg High School is far from what it should be, yet, compared with the program at Pearl, a student is at a much greater competitive advantage in job seeking with the Hume-Fogg curricula than the Pearl curricula. Selected indicators point to the serious discrepancy in the vocational programs at the two schools. For example, Hume-Fogg Technical and Vocational High School offers courses in electronics, IBM operations, refrigeration, air conditioning, drafting, radio television, and electricity; while Pearl High School offers vocational training in tailoring, bricklaying, cabinetmaking, and diversified occupations to include cook, maid, maintenance, and dietetics.

After twenty years of technological change and in the face of changed manpower demands Negro youth is still being offered vocational training to prepare for employment as cooks and maids.

In summary employment opportunity for Nashville's Negro citizens is in a serious state and job progress in the industrial, commercial and civil areas have not kept pace with the economic development of the Nashville economy. The general climate within which Nashville's Negro youth enter the labor market is of such a nature that little incentive exists for qualified Negroes to seek employment in the local community. Negro youth must either find employment in the limited segregated employment market within the Negro community or he must take employment in jobs far below his capacity as unskilled service workers and laborers chiefly outside the manfacturing and production jobs that provide the better paying opportunities. Just as 100 per cent of the engineering graduates of Tennessee A & I State University have done in the past several years, Negro youth expecting to employ their

resources according to skills and training must exploit job opportunity in other sections of the country even though they have been trained at the expense of local tax-paying citizens.

* * * *

The third session of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the factual presentations and the development of consensus relative to ways and means of meeting the problem and improving upon existing employment opportunity conditions. A synthesis of the conclusions, views, opinions, and general recommendations emerging from the discussion sessions is given below. There was no attempt to obtain parliamentary approval of the recommendations, rather they were passed on to the sponsoring group, the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, for the next steps.

1. Need for coordinated community effort. It was generally agreed in the discussion sessions that specific channels are necessary through which the efforts of all community groups may be coordinated in attempts to improve upon employment opportunity. Thus individual groups may pursue specific projects but within a framework that will portray a high degree of concerted backing and effort.

It was recommended that the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity become a permanent organization to serve as a coordinating agency in the area of employment opportunity, leading, perhaps, to the establishment of a professional organization, such as an Urban League, in Nashville.

2. Clearinghouse. The establishment and maintenance of a "clearinghouse" operation, the function of which will be to service and maintain a file on qualified applicants in particular occupations. Such a file is to be used as a

reference or resource when attempting to aid in chanelling persons into available jobs and training programs and also to be used as a prospect resource for jobs with new and incoming firms as well as those firms in existence now.

3. Immediate targets. Four general areas were suggested for immediate emphasis and toward which efforts should be directed immediately.

- Emphasis should be placed upon industries and firms which have received government contracts; the anti-discrimination clause in such contracts provides an entree to establish breakthroughs in industrial and other plants.

- Emphasis should be placed upon federal state and city government employment.

- Emphasis should be placed upon the local business and commercial enterprises where Negro purchasing power is most potent, thus drawing a relationship between dollar bills and job opportunity.

- Emphasis should be placed upon the public utility enterprises, including gas company, electric company, and telephone company, as well as public transportation company.

In addition to the general categories given above specific employment areas were cited for immediate action including religious publishing houses, new and old plants such as Ford, Gates, Avco, Temco, etc., the distributive enterprises such as beer companies, milk companies, soft drink bottlers, drug distributors, office supply houses and bread companies.

4. Vocational training. It was suggested that the entire city and county program for vocational training needs serious upgrading; curricula and training programs for urban employment during the next decade are not what they should be. It was strongly recommended that the local Boards of Education be apprised of our concern about the vocational training program at Pearl High School and the other schools in the city and county and to urge that steps be taken to give immediate relief to the unsatisfactory situation.

Further it was strongly urged that Negro youth be encouraged to pursue vocational training at Hume-Fogg in order to be assured of obtaining the best vocational training that is available in the Nashville community.

5. Use of political influence. It was the view of the group that candidates for political office should introduce fair employment practices into their platforms relative to local, state and federal civil employment.

6. The participants went on record recommending that another community-wide meeting be held, directed toward stepping up the effort and effecting further action.

* * * *

Since the close of the two-day April meeting a permanent organization devoted to employment opportunity has been developed. Secondly, action has been initiated on several fronts as suggested by the participants with evidence of initial results. Developments since the close of the meeting involve the training of Negroes for bus drivers by the Nashville Transit Authority and a break-through in the initial employment of a Negro driver. A major bottling company, Dr. Pepper, has hired a Negro route salesman. Another major

milk company has received the application of a Negro for employment as a route salesman. Spiegal's mail order company has interviewed several persons for employment in clerical positions in a local mail order house. Encouraging contacts exist relative to employment break-through in other areas.

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Roster

Brayboy, Nathaniel
Bowden, Willard
Churchwell, Robert
Crawford, E. E.
Day, M. W.
*Dooley, Dr. W. T.
Doyle, Bishop Bertram
Ennix, Atty. Coyness
Everett, Robert L., Jr.
Ferguson, M. G.
Galloway, Alfred C.
Griffith, Mahlon J.
Grimmett, Rev., J. F.
Gunn, L. J.
Hawkins, Atty. W. D.
Hayes, Mrs. C. M.
Henderson, Dr. V. W.
Hope, John, II.
Hull, Mrs. Carrie
Johnson, Napoleon
Johnson, Mrs. C. S.
Lillard, Atty. Robert
Lloyd, Dr. R. Grann
Long, Dr. Herman H.
Looby, Atty. Z. A.
McClellan, Atty. J. F.
McKissack, Calvin
Nyabongo, Dr. V.
Otey, Flem
Turner, Dr. M. P
Roberts, Dr. S. O.
Simms, Mrs. Margaret
*Smith, Rev. K. M.
Schuster, Dr. L.
Scott, Walter
Patton, Rev. J. T.
Walker, Dr. Matthew
White, Rev. Andrew
Williams, N. H.
Wright, Dr. S. J.

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* Co-Chairman

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

April 22-23, 1960

Park-Johnson Hall
Fisk University

ORGIN OF THE CONFERENCE

The Community Conference on Employment Opportunity is the outgrowth of concern on the part of the Labor and Industry Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the fact that some attempt should be made to bring together various segments of the Nashville community for the purpose of sensitizing the persons involved to what has become a significant problem in the changing Nashville economy, namely employment opportunity for Negro Americans. The Labor and Industry Committee took the initiative in calling a group of community people together for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of having a community conference directed toward the problem presented. The response was exceptionally good. Out of that response the conference has come into being as a community project designed to bring together and mobilize the many groups interested and concerned relative to employment opportunity for Negro Americans.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Community Conference on Employment Opportunity should like to thank all persons, committees, institutions and groups for their kind cooperation in helping to develop and sponsor this program. Specifically the gratitude of the conference is expressed to the following:

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Fisk University

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Fisk University

Nashville Branch
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

Race Relations Department
American Missionary Association
Fisk University

MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY CONFERENCE

Wallace Dooley, Co-chairman
Kelley M. Smith, Co-chairman

Brayboy, Nathaniel
Bowden, Willard
Churchwell, Robert
Crawford, E. E.
Day, M. W.
Dooley, W. T.
Doyle, Bishop Bertram
Ennix, Coyness
Everett, Robert L.
Ferguson, M. G.
Galloway, Alfred C.
Griffith, Mahlon J.
Grimmett, J. F.
Gunn, L. J.
Hawkins, W. D., Jr.
Hayes, Mrs. C. M.
Henderson, V. W.
Hope, John, II
Hull, Mrs. Carrie
Johnson, Napoleon
Johnson, Mrs. C. S.
Lillard, Robert
Lloyd, R. Grann
Long, Herman H.
Looby, Z. A.
McClellan, J. F.
McKissack, Calvin
Nyabongo, Virginia
Otey, Flem
Turner, Maynard P.
Roberts. S. O.
Simms, Mrs. Margaret
Smith, Kelly Miller
Schuster, Louis
Scott, Walter
Patton, J. T.
Walker, Matthew
White, Andrew
Wright, Stephen J.

GROUP CHAIRMEN AND RESOURCE PERSONS

Rutherford Adkins	Physics Department Tennessee A & I State University
Henry David	Executive Director National Manpower Council Dean, Graduate School New School of Social Research New York, New York
Wallace T. Dooley	Meharry Medical College
Mahlon Griffith	Chairman Labor and Industry Committee Nashville Branch, N A A C P
Robert Everette	President, Nashville Alliance of Postal Workers
Vivian W. Henderson	Department of Economics Fisk University
Mrs. Carrie Hull	Social Action Committee First Baptist Church
Mrs. H. B. Johns	Social Action Committee First Baptist Church
Napolean Johnson	School of Engineering Tennessee A & I State University
R. Grann Lloyd	Department of Economics Tennessee A & I State University
Herman H. Long	Director, Race Relations Dept. American Missionary Association Fisk University
Virginia Nyabango	Personnel Department Tennessee A & I State University
S. O. Roberts	Department of Psychology Fisk University
Mrs. Margaret Simms	Personnel Department Fisk University
K. M. Smith	Pastor First Baptist Church
Nathaniel Williams	Social Worker Eighteenth Avenue Community Center

Park-Johnson Hall
Fisk University

PROGRAM *

THEME: Democracy, The American Negro and Employment Opportunity

Friday Evening, April 22

I

7:30 P.M. Opening Session - The National Setting

Presiding : Rev. Kelley M. Smith

Welcome : S. J. Wright, President
Fisk University

The Occasion : Rev. Kelley M. Smith

Introduction of Speaker : John Hope, II

Keynote Address: Henry David, Executive Director
National Manpower Council
Dean of the Graduate School
New School for Social Research
New York, New York

Brief Discussion:

Announcements :

Saturday Morning, April 23

II

8:30-9:00 A. M. Registration Lobby: Park-Johnson Hall

III

General Session and Study Groups

9:00-10:00 A. M. A. The Nashville Situation
B. Conference Procedure
—Vivian W. Henderson

10:00-10:20 A.M. Coffee Break

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* Program will be adjusted according to needs.

10:20-12:00 Noon

C. Study Groups - Developing Programs of Action

1. Civil Employment - Local, State and Federal

Chairman: William Bowden
Resource persons: 1. Herman H. Long
2.

Participants will registrar for study groups according to individual interests.

2. Industrial and Commercial Employment

Chairman: Dr. Louis Schuster
Resource persons: 1. John Hope, II
2.

3. Schools and Vocational Training Preparation and Labor Influence

Chairman: R. G. Lloyd
Resource persons: 1. Napolean Johnson
2. S. O. Roberts

4. Institutional Employment - Schools Hospitals,(public & private) Welfare Agencies

Chairman: Nathniel Williams
Resource persons: 1. W. P. Dooley
2. Mahlon Griffith

5. Retail Stores and Services

Chairman: Mrs. Carrie Hull
Resource person: 1. Rutherford Adkins
2.

6. General Program of Action

Chairman: K. M. Smith
W. P. Dooley
Resource Persons: Chairmen of the above group

12:00-1:15 P.M. Lunch

Saturday Afternoon, April 23

IV

1:15-3:00 P.M.	Study Groups Continued
3:00-3:15 P.M.	Coke Break

V

3:15-4:30 P.M.	General Session and Next Steps

—Herman H. Long, Chairman

A. Reports From Study Groups
B. Report on General Program of Action
   Next Steps and recommendations
C. Summary
D. Public Pronouncement(if any)

4:30 P.M.	Adjourn

SUGGESTED AREAS FOR INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF PARTICIPATION
BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN SEGREGATION PRACTICES IN KNOXVILLE

MAY 16 1960
KNOXVILLE AREA HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL
P. O. BOX 1011, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Introduction

Harris Wofford of the Notre Dame Law School has recently said, "The Government of the United States is propelled by three great engines, but in civil rights, it has been flying on only one engine — the federal judiciary."

This seems to be illustrated in Knoxville, Tennessee where the Federal Court has had several civil rights cases, but positive influence of the other branches of Federal Government are more difficult to discern. Because the Commission on Civil Rights is specifically charged to: "...appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the constitution," it seems relevant to cite instances where federal policies seem to aid segregation or at least to be neutral. This local information is presented to show the role of the Federal Government and is not presented with the intent of reflecting on those involved in the local administration of federal money. As is obvious there may be numerous reasons for the situations described, but no attempt can be made herein to explain these.

The Federal agencies and the firms working under government contract are covered by Federal policies against discrimination in employment, but based on the experience in Knoxville, it seems appropriate to ask: HAS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DONE AS MUCH AS IT CAN TO PROMOTE EQUAL TREATMENT? No attempt is made to provide sufficient evidence to prove guilt of unfair practices.

In other areas involving Federal financial participation, there seems to be no Federal policy or law to prevent Federal assistance from being used to perpetuate segregation. It is hoped that this information will encourage a further look into the role of the Federal Government in these fields.

I. FEDERAL AGENCIES

On the positive side, two Federal agencies in Knoxville have made progress in the utilization of minority group personnel. Employees of the post office in particular report the absence of discrimination in employment by that Federal agency. In excess of 10 Negro postal carriers and 4 postal clerks are at work as well as 10

custodial employees.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has also made progress in employment. Approximately 60 Negroes are employed by the Authority in Knoxville. About 20 of these are "white collar" workers with job titles including engineer, economist, duplicating machine operator, personnel clerk, and others. However, most of these 20 employees are centered around the mail room and personnel files section of TVA and no Negro woman works in a white collar position with TVA in Knoxville.

There are at least 5 other Federal agencies having offices in Knoxville with from 25 to 50 employees each, and numerous smaller offices which employ no Negroes, except perhaps in traditional jobs of janitor or maid. The larger offices include those of Social Security Administration, Veterans Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Housing Administration, and Internal Revenue Service.

The availability of qualified Negro employees in the secretarial field would seem to be evidenced by the employment in 1959 of six Negro secretaries by one firm in nearby Oak Ridge.

II. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACT AWARDS TO KNOXVILLE FIRMS
Totals by firm from 1956 thru February 23, 1960

Firm	Product	Approximate date of Last Contract	Amount
Alpha Industries	Jackets	(10-59)	$ 330,419
C. B. Atkins Co.	Furniture	(6-59)	120,387
Brooks Fisher Insulating Co.	Insulation for TVA	(1-59)	630,434
Camel Manufacturing Co.	Tarpauline & Tents	(10-59)	3,399,360
Dempster Brothers	Refuse Containers	(10-59)	995,242
Dobbs Industries, Inc.	Raincoats	(2-59)	1,305,075
Knoxville Iron Co.	Steel Angles	(10-59)	301,881
John Owenbey Co., Inc.	Army & Navy Jackets & Trousers	(8-59)	6,256,411
Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co.	Temperature regulating valves	(6-59)	53,655
Special Instrument Lab., Inc.	Galvanometers	(10-59)	40,446
Southern Athletic Co., Inc.	Army & Navy Coats	(10-59)	12,315,240
Southern Aviation Mfg. Co.	Cotton Coats	(2-58)	180,410
Wynn Enterprises Inc.	Cotton Trousers	(11-56)	834,150
Total			$26,763,110

Note: This list is as complete as possible, but does not include all contracts

Source: Tennessee Industrial Development News, Monthly Newsletter

On the positive side, Dempster Brothers has employed several Negroes in nontraditional jobs and desegregated the plant cafeteria as well.

Information on the above contract awards has been distributed among Knoxville Negro groups and some applications have been submitted, but virtually no Negroes are employed by the firms except a few as janitors.

III. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE & UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

These services are listed in the Knoxville phone book, under U. S. Government, as:

"Unemployment Compensation Div Tenn
White Div 520 Henley S W 4-0701
Colored Div 10 Emory Pl 4-0701"

Only whites work in the Henley Street Division and only Negroes work in the Colored division. Applicants for unemployment compensation and employment are rigidly segregated. Since the telephone number is the same, it is suggested that the switch board operator is one of the most important persons in Knoxville for determining what jobs Negroes can apply for. It appears that if an employer calls to fill a job, she may be the one to determine whether the colored division is informed of the job and whether or not any Negro applicant listed with that division has a chance for it.

The U. S. Department of Labor says all administrative costs of these local offices are met from Federal funds. While the segregated offices may not violate any Federal law or regulation, it would seem to violate their spirit.

IV. HOSPITALS

The University of Tennessee Memorial Research Center & Hospital is the only general hospital in Knoxville serving Negro patients. Although another hospital has received substantial federal construction funds, it is one of three Knoxville hospitals which excludes Negro patients. In a recent incident a Negro boy was refused emergency room service at this hospital. However, this refusal of emergency treatment, like a similar incident some months ago, was explained as a misunderstanding of policy on the part of employees involved.

Estimated Federal Aid to this Hospital 1/

Chronic Disease Hospital	60 beds	Opened 5-25-58	$317,087.00
Diagnostic and Treatment Center		Opened 5-28-58	$131,565.75

V. NURSE TRAINING

Qualified Negro girls are not accepted for training as registered nurses in any of the four nurse training schools operated by Knoxville hospitals, including the one reported above and the University of Tennessee Hospital. The city of Knoxville does subsidize some Negro student nurses to go to take training in Nashville and Atlanta, but the number is clearly limited by the amount available for subsidy.

Under the Federal Hill-Burton Law Construction schedule for the 10th year (revised as of December 31, 1958), the University of Tennessee Memorial Research Center was allocated an estimated Federal Share of 1/ $327,000.00 for a nursing School.

The irony is further shown by the employment of Negro professional nurses by three Knoxville hospitals including these two, after they had been trained in some other city.

1/ Source: Annual Report of Hospitals In Tennessee 1958

VI. ELECTRONIC COURSE EQUIPMENT

According to the Knoxville News-Sentinel, the Federal Government in 1959 furnished the Knoxville Board of Education with basic industrial electronic equipment worth $34,000.00

This is part of industrial education programs financed by the Federal Government.

Most, if not all, of this equipment was installed at the Bell House School from which Negroes are excluded. The courses for high school graduates offerred there include radio, television, radar, microwave, transformers, etc., and are sponsored by the state and Federal Governments.

VII. FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRAMS

Negro graduate students are excluded from the graduate dormitory at the University of Tennessee. Negroes are not admitted to the University of Tennessee as undergraduates.

Through the Federal Housing Authority insured loans the University of Tennessee received for the construction of West Hall Dormitory: $1,800,000.00

A similar new loan has been approved to build a men's dormitory totaling $2,000,000.00

Knoxville's 1500 units of Federally aided public housing continue to be assigned to occupants under systems which permit race or color to take precedence over the need of families of disabled, deceased, or other veterans, as well as non-veteran applicants.

QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO ANSWER ON DOOR-TO-DOOR CANVASSING

1. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH ALL THIS MONEY YOU'RE ASKING FOR?

Each signer is asked to help pay for the cost of the ad and campaign by making a small contribution (about 50¢ a head...more is needed from some persons since we will accept names without any money). THERE IS NO OUTSIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR THIS PROJECT though the CRC, as originator of the project, will probably be liable for any deficit. Total expenses are estimated to be:

$210	- full page ad in the Oak Ridger
125	- leaflet printing (8500 copies)
25	- leaflet distribution (where we can't find volunteers)
10	- mimeo and typing
$ 370	

If more money is collected than is needed for the campaign and one printing of the ad, the AD OR PARTS OF IT (such as the factual resume or pledge) WILL BE REPRINTED UNTIL THE MONEY IS USED UP. None of the money collected from signees will revert to the CRC. DO NOT ACCEPT MONEY FOR THE AD FROM PERSONS WHO WILL NOT SIGN IT. If they insist on helping, they may contribute to the CRC through you (this means keeping separate records). We want to be able to say in the ad that THE SOLE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE AD CAME FROM THE SIGNERS. Treasurer for this project is George Northway, 308 W. Vanderbilt, 5-9536; all monies should be sent to him through your precinct chairman.

2. WHAT DO YOU EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH BY THIS AD?

We hope to show that there are several hundreds or a thousand Oak Ridgers who are WILLING TO ASSERT PUBLICLY that they will not stop going to restaurants if Negroes are also served. It is probably a safe assumption that there are many more Oak Ridgers who will keep on going to restaurants if Negroes are served but who will not say this publicly. Also, the Mayor's Committee has indicated it would like to have more data as to how many Oak Ridgers are really in favor of equal public services.

We feel that the time has come to back the Mayor's Committee by expressions of public support, and to speak up in favor of equal opportunity for all Oak Ridgers. The stalemate in the Mayor's Committee's efforts because of the refusal of Davis Bros. cafeteria to negotiate is serious, we think, particularly because all other restaurant owners have said that they will open their facilities to everyone BUT ONLY IF DAVIS BROS. ALSO OPENS.

3. ARE YOU (THIS PROJECT) CONNECTED WITH PICKETING?

The CRC is not connected with the picketing that has gone on in front of Davis Bros. cafeteria since July 6. These peaceful demonstrations were organized and are directed by Oak Ridge Negroes. Those white persons who have participated in picketing have done so on an individual basis unconnected with any organization. (The CRC has issued a statement supporting the objectives and methods of the non-violent picketing (7/13/60) but is not otherwise involved.)

4. WHO'S BEHIND THIS PROJECT?

This campaign was organized by the Oak Ridge Community Relations Council. Help was asked from many other persons in the community. About half of the 130 workers (7/19/60) are CRC members. Anyone in favor of equal opportunity for all and in agreement with the pledge in the ad is welcome as a worker.

5. HOW CAN I SIGN THIS AD WHEN I'M NOT A MEMBER (DON'T SUPPORT) THE CRC?

A signature on the ad is only an endorsement of the ad, not the CRC. Being in favor of equal public services for all Oak Ridge citizens is not an idea restricted to CRC members.

6. IS THIS PROJECT CONNECTED WITH ORFEPS or the MAYOR'S COMM. ON RACIAL RELATIONS?

NO. The CRC is a member of the O.R. Fed. for Equal Public Services along with 10 other community organizations and churches. The Mayor's Comm. knows of this project and has expressed interest in its results, but is not involved in the campaign. Both ORFEPS and CRC have supported the Mayor's Comm. and its objectives; we view this campaign as another chance to show community support for the objectives of equal access to public commercial services by anyone who can afford them.

7. WHAT'S THE SITUATION WITH RESTAURANTS SERVING NEGROES...WITH THE MAYOR'S COMM.??

Davis Bros. cafeteria refuses to serve Negroes despite the efforts of the Mayor's Comm. All other restaurants and lunch counters have stated to the Mayor's Committee that they will serve everyone but only if the policy change is unanimous among ALL restaurant owners. If a Negro can prove he is not an American citizen, he can probably be served at several local restaurants, but advance arrangements usually have to be made by his hosts (Carbide, ORINS). Since the picketing of Davis Bros. began, there is some evidence that a few places have served Negroes, but this is not a consistent or public policy as yet. Merchants who cooperated in the June 4 "test" arranged by the Mayor's Comm. and others who say they would serve everyone if all managers agreed to do likewise claim that their only reason for not going ahead by themselves is fear of economic loss to a strong competitor who might use this to his advantage; merchants are also uncertain about public support if they did open to all

DO'S AND DON'TS FOR "BIG AD" CANVASSERS July 20,1960

1. DO KEEP CAREFUL AND COMPLETE RECORDS of
   Name, Address, and Contribution of each signer. Lines at bottom of leaflets may be used for these records. Addresses will not be printed.
   Nature of response from non-signers, but not their names or addresses. (whether opposed, fearful of signing, indifferent, etc. See Tally Sheet).
   Number of "not-homes" after one callback.

2. DON'T bother with receipts unless one is requested. Be prepared to write and sign one on the spot if necessary.

3. MAKE SURE YOU CAN READ THE SIGNATURES of persons signing the ad. Names must be retyped for publication in the ad. You might ask persons with particularly illegible signatures to print their names alongside also.

4. DO EXPLAIN details of this project or the current situation on restaurant discrimination WHEN ASKED, but don't feel you have to spend many minutes at each door.

5. DO SIGN UP TEMPORARY OR SUMMER RESIDENTS if they are sympathetic. These persons probably patronize restaurants much more than do permanent residents.

6. DON'T ARGUE with people opposed to equal services or opposed to this method of demonstrating public support for equal public services for all Oak Ridgers. We're not trying to convert the opposition or insult the timid for their lack of gumption. (Besides, it takes too long and seldom accomplishes anything but making people mad.)

7. DON'T FORGET TO SIGN YOUR OWN NAME and make a contribution.

8. DO CHECK WITH YOUR FRIENDS after the main canvassing is over to see that they weren't overlooked.

9. DO TURN IN YOUR LISTS, MONEY, and RECORDS TO YOUR PRECINCT CHAIRMAN PROMPTLY. We need to know how things are going. If there is not enough money coming in, we'll have to scrape some up somewhere to pay for the ad and leaflets. (See other side for explanation of financing of this project.)

If you have further questions, contact YOUR PRECINCT CHAIRMAN who is _____ or general chairman, Eliz. Peelle, 5-8974.

PURPOSE OF THE INFORMAL TALLY

This informal tally of YOUR IMPRESSIONS of the attitudes of people who decline to give their signatures should be filled out AFTER you leave one door and before you go on to the next. It is NOT MEANT to be used as a questionnaire. Don't make a lot of work out of it - just jot down a tally mark in the appropriate column.

Some information about the vast number of Oak Ridgers who don't feel strongly about whether Negroes are served or not (but who most likely wouldn't do anything about it if they were) will be helpful in evaluating the real hard-core opposition to equal opportunity in public accommodations. This informal tally we are asking canvassers to conduct is obviously not a seriously-planned survey and the results must be considered advisory because of incompleteness.

TALLY SHEET FOR CLASSIFYING RESPONSES OF ALL NON-SIGNERS

Violently opposed to equal public services	Opposed to equal public services	Indifferent or never heard of the problem	In favor but fearful about signing	In favor but opposed to this method	Other

TEXT OF AN AD APPEARING IN THE OAK RIDGER, JULY 21, 1960

HCF
SM

TO THE CITIZENS OF

OAK RIDGE AND VICINITY

I have operated restaurants in Southern cities against a background of Southern tradition for a good many years. This is the only way I know to operate a restaurant, and therefore, all of my restaurants are located in the South.

People have been good to me. I have served the best possible food at the best possible prices. People have patronized my restaurants and the fact that they are crowded at mealtime indicates to me that they are pleased with my food and my manner of operation.

I have never tried to monopolize the restaurant business in any community. I have friends who operate restaurants for Negroes. They too serve good food and please their customers. This is the Southern tradition. I have many friends in the negro race -- in fact many of them are happily employed in my restaurants. I respect them. They respect me. We work harmoniously together to the profit and advantage of us all. I seek the friendship and good will of all the people in Oak Ridge, but I must continue to operate my restaurant the only way I know how to operate a restaurant -- serving the best possible food at the best possible prices -- against the background of our Southern traditions.

STANLEY R. DAVIS

DAVIS BROTHERS RESTAURANT AND CAFETERIA OF OAK RIDGE,

TENNESSEE, INC.

Oak Ridge, Tennessee
July 23, 1960

Dear Resident of Oak Ridge:

Too often we take for granted the things which make us proud of our community -- our schools, our excellent municipal services, and our community relations. It takes a real crisis to concern most of us enough to express ourselves publicly on issues affecting the community in which we live. A crisis now exists in human relations in Oak Ridge and challenges us to express our belief in the brotherhood of men and in equal human rights.

The present discriminatory practices among some Oak Ridge business establishments have brought about a breakdown in human relations that threatens the moral and economic well-being of our community. It is of serious concern to us that efforts of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations to arrive at a progressive solution to the problem of equal service in restaurants have met with refusal to cooperate on the part of at least one restaurant owner and fear of economic loss by others. We feel that a statement of beliefs and a pledge of support to establishments who wish to serve all persons regardless of race is an important way in which individual citizens can contribute to a solution of the problem.

The advertisement on the inside of this leaflet is planned for publication in the Oak Ridger to give an opportunity for public expression to those who support equal treatment of all and wish to see progress in human relations in Oak Ridge. Please read the statements of fact, the quotations, the expression of beliefs, and the pledge of support in the ad and consider their importance for Oak Ridge. Your joining with others in supporting this public statement will make a real contribution toward better human relations.

IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS YOU WILL BE VISITED OR CALLED BY A VOLUNTEER and given the opportunity to sign the statement and make a contribution. It is suggested that a donation of 50¢ per person will provide funds to pay for the advertisement. The amount of contributions will determine the size of the ad and how many times it will be printed.

All who wish to offer their assistance in this community-wide project should call one of the following persons: Joan Silva, 5-9641; Elizabeth Peelle, 5-8974; Fred Sweeton, 5-7398; or Roberta Shor, 5-6145. Those who wish to submit their names immediately are urged to sign the sample ad and send it to the Oak Ridge Community Relations Council, Box 2162, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Yours for a better community,

Oak Ridge Community Relations Council
and 120 local volunteer workers

This campaign and the enclosed sample advertisement ENDORSED BY:

YWCA
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
JEWISH CONGREGATION OF OAK RIDGE
LADIES AUXILIARY OF THE JEWISH CONGREGATION
B'NAI B'RITH LODGE #1770
OAK RIDGE UNITARIAN CHURCH
MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION OF OAK RIDGE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN OF OAK RIDGE

(This is the text of an ad supporting equal public services which will appear in the Oak Ridger with names of persons signing below.)

Let's Have Progress in Oak Ridge

1 - WE BELIEVE in the principles of human brotherhood and equal human rights and favor the elimination of racial discrimination in Oak Ridge.

2 - WE BELIEVE businesses serving the general public should not refuse service to persons on the basis of race.

3 - WE URGE all businessmen, jointly and individually, to adopt a policy of nondiscrimination, and to cooperate with the Mayor's Committee in achieving desegregation.

4 - WE PLEDGE our continued support to establishments accepting the patronage of all.

KNOW THE FACTS

A HUMAN RIGHTS APPEAL IN OAK RIDGE . . .
. . .was made by Negro citizens in the Oak Ridger, March 22, for "those rights which are inherently ours as citizens . . .(and) we shall use every legal and non-violent means . . . to secure full citizenship rights. . . . We call upon all citizens to abolish these injustices."

INTEGRATION HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL . . .
. . .in our schools, swimming pool, library, plays, concerts, and some churches and civic groups. Discrimination still exists in some areas, notably eating places and other public accomodations. Visitors are often surprised, offended, and handicapped by this unfortunate situation.

A MAYOR'S COMMITTEE WAS FORMED . . .
. . .March, 28 at the direction of Mayor Bissell and City Council. Its objectives (Oak Ridger, April 6) are "to consider current prob-

WHO SPEAKS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS?

. ."Every normal human being wants to walk the earth with dignity and abhors any and all proscriptions placed upon him because of race or color. . . . We want to state clearly and unequivocally that we cannot tolerate, in a nation professing democracy and among people professing Christianity, the discriminatory conditions under which the Negro is living today in Oak Ridge. . . ."
(From "An Appeal for Human Rights in Oak Ridge," signed by 14 churches, civic, and social organizations of Oak Ridges Negro community. Oak Ridger, March 22, 1960.)

. . . The Oak Ridge Ministerial Association has appealed to the people of this city to ". . . Exercise in their thoughts and actions toward one another the tolerance, kindness, and goodwill to be expected of intelligent human beings...(and) share a concern for full human justice and social rights for members of all races, including the availability of all public services without discrimination

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. . .March, 28 at the direction of Mayor Bissell and City Council. Its objectives (Oak Ridger, April 6) are "to consider current problems . . . (explore) all peaceful means . . . deal constructively with these situations. The task . . . of extending racial integration beyond the boundaries heretofore recognized in this part of our country presents your committee with a challenging situation." The Committee received the endorsement of the Oak Ridge Chamber of Commerce, the Ministerial Association, the Oak Ridge Federation for Equal Public Services, the Oak Ridge Education Association Executive Board, and other organizations.

AN INDEPENDENCE DAY TEST . . .
. . . on June 4, was planned and authorized by the Mayor's Committee and was termed highly successful by the Committee's chairman. Negroes were served in seven of the nine restaurants visited. (Oak Ridger, June 6 & 7.)

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT ON RESTAURANTS . . .
. . . in part said, "One of the larger restaurant operators has steadfastly refused to change from his traditional practice . . . . Efforts to persuade this operator by the Restaurant Association, the Mayor's Committee, and representatives of the city government to participate in any constructive plan have failed . . . the Committee cannot apply any compulsion on either the restaurant or the residents of Scarboro Community . . . . The outcome of any plan will depend solely on the support which the entire community gives to such plans formulated with the assistance of the Committee." (Oak Ridger, July 1.)

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(From public statement signed by 23 clergymen)

. . . "The success or failure of the community to resolve this problem will have a significant effect on the future of Oak Ridge. . . .The government in all its pronouncements has recognized that discriminatory practices toward Negroes are undesirable and must be discontinued. If the people of the community and the various privately-owned businesses in the community insist on the continuation of unwarranted discriminatory practices, it can reasonably be expected that government work which is now assigned to the plants and laboratories in Oak Ridge will be assigned to other AEC locations where there is no racial problem."
(Statement of the Mayor's Committee on Racial Relations as reported in the Oak Ridger.)

. . ."We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certunalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness . . ."
(The Declaration of Independence)

. . ."Ownership does not always mean absolute domination. The more an owner, for his advantage, opens up his property for use by the public in general, the more do his rights become circumscribed by the statutory and constitutional rights of those who use it."
(United States Supreme Court: Marsh vs. Alabama)

Signatures:

This is a community project staffed by 120 volunteers, paid for by voluntary contributions of signers of the ad, and organized by the Oak Ridge Community Relations Council.

JOIN THE CROWD OF FRIENDLY PEOPLE AT

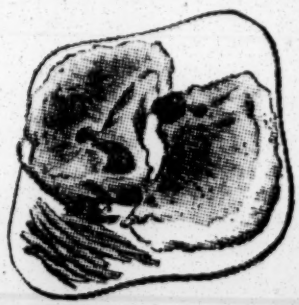
DAVIS BROS. CAFETERIA

MONDAY - ALL DAY

Baked Pork Chop

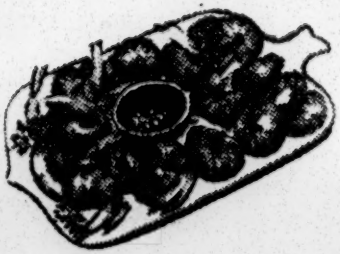
- Onion Dressing
- Rich Brown Gravy
- Fresh Squash
- String Beans

45c



TUESDAY - ALL DAY

Fisherman's Seafood Platter



- Fish
- Shrimp
- Scallops
- French Fried Potatoes
- Hush Puppies
- Tarter Sauce • Lemon

45c

Recommended By Duncan Hines

Davis Bros. CAFETERIA AAA

FREE FAVORS FOR THE CHILDREN

OPEN DAILY
11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
4:45 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Oak Ridger 8/22/60

JOIN THE CROWD OF FRIENDLY PEOPLE AT

DAVIS BROS. CAFETERIA

SATURDAY—ALL DAY—

BROILED

RIB SIRLOIN STEAK

- French Fried Potatoes
- Fried Onion Rings
- Cooked: Med.—Rare—Well

89c

Dessert: Hot Apple Pie With Cheese **15¢**

SUNDAY—ALL DAY—

YOUNG TENN.

ROAST TURKEY

- Celery Dressing (delicious)
- Old fashion giblet gravy
- Cranberry Sauce

45c

CHILD'S CHICKEN PLATE

- Chicken Drumstick—Whipped Potatoes—Garden Peas

45c

Recommended By Duncan Hines

Davis Bros. CAFETERIA AAA

FREE FAVORS FOR THE CHILDREN

OPEN DAILY
11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
4:45 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Oak Ridger 8/19/61

Join The Crowd Of Friendly People at Davis Bros.

Recommended By Duncan Hines

FREE Favors For The Children

Davis Bros.
CAFETERIA

Downtown — Oak Ridge

1 Oak Ridger 8/23/60

Join The Crowd Of Friendly People at Davis Bros.

Recommended By Duncan Hines

FREE Favors For The Children

Davis Bros.
CAFETERIA

Downtown — Oak Ridge

AAA

Oak Ridger 8/18/60

Join The Crowd Of Friendly People at Davis Bros.

Recommended By Duncan Hines

FREE Favors For The Children

Davis Bros.
CAFETERIA

Downtown — Oak Ridge

Oak Ridger 8/17/60

This is a copy of the letter sent this week to the 210 persons who helped in our campaign

HCF
LD
SM
clip to EW for filing

THE OAK RIDGE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
P. O. Box 2162
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

An autonomous local group dedicated to fairer and more harmonious relations between racial and religious groups in Oak Ridge.

August 22, 1960

To: Canvassers and Other Workers in the "Big Ad" Project

The "big ad" in support of equal public services has been published twice with 1770 and 1835 names. Excluding dormitories, leaflets were distributed to all but about 100 units. We estimate from the information you turned in and the reports assembled by precinct chairmen that 4400 homes were contacted for signatures and that persons opposed to equal public services were a minority of those NOT signing. Had we taken more time with the informal tally of responses of non-signers, we might have learned a good deal more, but we are impressed that most of you were pleased with the general reactions you met at the door.

total of about 8000 units

The project as planned is essentially complete. But the impact of the hard work you did and the personal contacts you made was a real contribution to greater community awareness and efforts for better community relations in Oak Ridge.

An evaluation meeting for all persons who worked on the project will be held Tuesday evening, AUGUST 30, 8 pm. at the Scarboro Community Center (Carver Ave. across from ball park). The tentative title is "WHAT WE LEARNED FROM THE "BIG AD" CANVASSING." After some general reports, a discussion by eight canvassers, and audience comment, we will adjourn for cookies and coffee. Bring your best story from the project and come prepared to help evaluate. We want your reactions to the project.

The Community Relations Council wishes to extend an earnest thank-you to all who helped in the planning and execution of this campaign. Your enthusiasm, good sense, and hours of donated effort made the ad possible. Those of you who are not already CRC members are cordially invited to learn about the CRC and its objectives and to join with us. In any event, we appreciate your interest in Oak Ridge's problems and your assistance on this project.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Peelle, Chairman
for the Board of ORCRC

William Ramsay
Herbert Young
Robert Coveyou
Nat Johnson

Siegfried Lindenbaum
Washington Butler, Jr.
Robert Peelle
Carolyn Tucker

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1960 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1960

INCOME

Membership Dues and Contributions		$ 3417.46
Southern Regional Council (3 quarters)		2625.00
Anonymous Donor (SRC)		2500.00
Cash, Bishop's Players		200.00
Balance from 1959		651.00
	TOTAL	$ 9393.46

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:	
Executive Director (9 months)	3600.00
Office Secretarial Service	1555.00
Social Security Tax	312.40
Travel	302.42
Office:	
Rent	450.00
Electricity	23.22
Maintenance	90.00
Office Supplies	180.00
Mimeograph and Printing	106.55
Telephone and Telegraph	257.64
Books	26.81
Postage	249.22
Miscellaneous	
Hospitality	100.19
New South Subscriptions	522.00
Auditor	125.00
Misc.	24.95
TOTAL	$7926.22
Balance September 30, 1960	$ 968.14
Balance Savings Account September 30, 1960	$ 500.00

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ESTIMATE FOR FINAL QUARTER, 1960

Pro-vated estimate of total 1960 Expenditures:		$10,568.29
(Proposed Budget for 1960		12,500.00)
Estimated need for last quarter of 1960:		2,642.07
	Balance	968.14
Income:	SRC (last quarter)	875.00
	Anonymous Donor (SRC)	1300.00
	Savings account	500.00
		$ 3643.14
Anticipated Surplus		$1,000.00

HCF
PR

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 17-18, 1960

University Center

Knoxville, Tennessee

"The problem of the South is not communication. Communication depends upon the agenda, and will be restored when southerners accept the new agenda."

Charles S. Johnson
1893-1956

Monday, October 17

1:00-2:00 p.m. ..... Registration

2:00 Opening Session .....
Rev. James Glasse, President, Presiding

Invocation ..... Rev. Lea Earl Acuff

Program Announcements ..... Dwight L. Freshley
State Program Chairman

2:30 Freedom of the Ballot in Fayette and Haywood Counties

Report from Memphis and Jackson Chapters .....
Mr. W. C. Patton, Field Secretary of NAACP
Rev. John C. Mickle, Vice-President,
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

3:10 The Sit-Ins: A Method That Worked .....
Moderator, Paul Rilling,
Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council

Panel Members Discussion Protest Movement .....
Rev. Charles Moore, Chattanooga
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Mr. Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mr. John Lewis, Nashville
Also Jackson and Memphis Representatives

4:40 General Discussion

4:50 Statement on How Race Relations Climate Affects Economic Growth .....
Dr. Vivian Henderson, Fisk University

5:45 Annual Dinner

Welcome ..... The Honorable John Duncan,
Mayor of Knoxville

After Dinner Address ..... President Glasse

8:00 Evening Session .....

"A Single Turn of the Progress Spiral: Report on a Generation"
Dr. Lewis Jones,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Lift Every Voice and Sing ..... Audience

"Race Relations in the South Today-Progress and Prespect"
Marion A. Wright, Vice-President,
Southern Regional Council

America, The Beautiful ..... Audience

Tuesday, October 18

8:45 a.m. ..... Business Meeting

9:00 School Desegregation: Symposium on Progress
Knoxville: Dr. Robert H. Harvey, Knoxville College
Chattanooga: The Rev. Major Jones, Stanley Methodist Church
Nashville: Dr. Eugene Weinstein, Vanderbilt University
"The Negro Families' Decision to Desegregate"

10:15 Coffee Break

10:30 Report of State Program Committees on Housing Hospital Admission, and Mass Media by Dr. Dwight L. Freshley, Chairman

10:40 Local Trends in Employment of Negroes .....
Knoxville: Lewis Sinclair, Associate Council for Full Citizenship
Oak Ridge: Dr. Ralph Martin, Knoxville College BLACK LABEL
Memphis: J. ~~AC~~K Daniel, Executive Secretary, Urban League
Nashville: Dr. John Hope, Fisk University, Discussion Chairman

11:45 Summary Reports

12:00 Adjournment

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

Lift ev'ry voice and sing,
Till earth and Heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty; Let our rejoicing
  rise, High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has
  taught us
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has
  brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat, Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed.
We have come over a way that with tears has been
  watered
We have come, treading our path thro' the blood of
  the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past, Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Though who has by Thy might, Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God,
  where we met Thee
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world,
  we forget Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, May we forever stand,
True to our God, True to our native land.

AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies, For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties Above the fruited plain!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for prilgrim feet, Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat Across the wilderness!
America! America! God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in selfcontrol, Thy liberty in law.

O beautiful for heroes proved In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country loved, And mercy more than life!
America! America! May God thy gold refine,
Till all success by nobleness, And every gain divine.

O beautiful for patriot dream That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam, Undimmed by human tears!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

NOTES

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OFFICERS

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer
Miss Katherine Jones, Nashville
Executive Director

STATE PROGRAM PLANNING CONFERENCE

JACKSON: Mr. J. A. Cooke, Mr. J. S. Merry
KNOXVILLE: Rev. W. T. Crutcher
MEMPHIS: Mrs. Stanley Ish
NASHVILLE: Mr. Richard Bower, Mr. Robert Glazier, Mr. Mahlon Griffith, Dr. Robert Harris, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Dr. Eugene Weinstein, Dr. Dwight L. Freshley, Chairman.
OAK RIDGE: Mr. Washington Butler, Jr., Mrs. Robert Peelle

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

KNOXVILLE: Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Co-Chairmen; Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Mr. Neal Spahr, Dr. Arthur Jones, Mr. Clifford Seeber, Mr. Galen Martin, Rev. Robert West, Mr. J. Herman Daves
NEWPORT: Mr. James Stokely
OAK RIDGE: Mrs. Robert Peelle
GREENEVILLE: Mrs. Ben Russell
MADISONVILLE: Mrs. Lillian Morris

R A Buckhalter
Carson Newman

THE EAST TENNESSEE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Official Program

FORTY EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OCTOBER 27, 28, 29, 1960

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

CONVENTION THEME: "QUALITY EDUCATION—THE GUIDE, THE GOAL, THE CHALLENGE!"

HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL

2500 Market Street

VITA

The President of our East Tennessee Teachers Association for this year is Mr. Bernard Ernest Burke, Sr., a native of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

He received his public school education in the public schools of Chattanooga at the East Fifth Street School and at old Howard High School.

He received the Bachelor of Arts degree fromTalladega College in June, 1941 and the Master of Arts degree from the University of Michigan. He has done further study at the University of Michigan, Fisk University and Tennessee A. and I. State University.

In Chattanooga he is instructor in ninth grade civics and general science at the Second District Junior High School.

He is a member of the Wiley Memorial Methodist Church of Chattanooga where he is the Church School Supt., member of the Finance Commission, and Church Announcer.

He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

He is a member of the summer faculty of Atlanta University.

He is married to the former Miss Josie Louise Huitt of Gainesville, Georgia. They have four children—two boys and two girls.

In addition to being President of the East Tennessee Teacher's Association he has served as President of the Chattanooga Teacher Association for two terms.

His hobbies are: reading, making crossword puzzles and speaking to various groups.

CONVENTION KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Roma Gans

Our Convention Key Note Speaker is a native of the state of Minnesota, where she received her public school education and did graduate work at the University of Minnesota. After additional graduate work at Columbia University, she joined the School of Education at that institution, where she served as Professor of Education for several years. Her experiences as an educator include nursery school, elementary, high school, college and graduate teaching. In addition she has served as Superintendent of Schools. Presently, she is Professor-Emeritus of Education and Educational Consultant at Columbia University in New York.

DEDICATION

During the current year, many cities of our nation have been possessed with a significant group of young people, surging with uncompromising determination, toward the goal of freedom. The manner in which they have pursued their course of action has been inspiring and challenging. In their efforts, they have dignified the concept of citizenship and have merited the admiration and respect of those persons who have an appreciation for justice and a reasonable belief in democracy and regard for the constitution of the United States. In most instances the movement has been initiated by college students. However, other students and many other citizens have united in the cause and have given personal, moral, physical and financial support to this unique and strategic quest for a new realization of citizenship in action. The immediate goal has been to desegregate certain lunch counter services. However, the greater objective is to open the doors of general and public services to all Americans without discrimination toward any. Insult, humiliation, punishment and violence have conspired to make difficult and rugged the timely and sacrificial efforts of those who have been engaged in this cause for freedom. But with the weapon of organized passive resistance and faith in a just cause, these valiant and stout hearted crusaders have opened the services of many food counters previously closed to Negro customers. We wish to salute those fho have participated in this historic accomplishment, and dedicate the forty eighth edition of the East Tennessee Teachers Association Convention Program.

APPRECIATION

The success of our convention program has resulted from the services and support of many members and friends of the association. Included in this area are officers, department chairmen, group leaders, department chairmen, committeemen, the host teachers, program participants, many school officials. Therefore, we express our gratitude to those who have made any contribution to the success of our forty eighth annual convention.

GENERAL INFORMATION

All department meetings, interest groups and general sessions will be held in some room or area of the Howard School. Room Numbers are indicated for the convenience of each group. Any changes will be posted on the entrance corridor special bulletin board and announced in the general session.

Special Exhibits and Educational Materials are located in the following rooms:

1. Audio-Visual Materials ..... Room 105 Market St.
2. Business Education Materials..... Room 104 Market St.
3. Physical Education Equipment..... Room 103 Market St.
4. Science Supplies ..... Room 102 Market St.

OFFICERS FOR 1960

President ..... Mr. Bernard E. Burke, Sr.
Instructor, Second District Jr. High School, Chattanooga

Vice-President ..... Mr. Harry Gillespie
Instructor, Vine Jr. High School, Knoxville

Chairman of the Executive Board ..... Mr. Raymond Taylor
Instructor Howard High School, Chattanooga

Secretary ..... Miss Marian Robinson
Supervisor of Schools, Chattanooga

Assistant Secretary ..... Miss Margaret Netherland
Instructor, Switf School, Rogersville

Treasurer ..... Mr. N. R. Nance
Instructor, Beardsley Jr. High, Knoxville

Parliamentarian ..... Mr. J. B. Olinger
Principal, Campbell High School, Rockwood

Executive Secretary ..... Mr. M. D. Senter
Principal, Beardsley Jr.High, Knoxville

Executive Committee

Mrs. Mamie F. Walton ..... Principal
Bakewell School, Chattanooga

Mr. E. O. Peeler ..... Instructor
Langston High School, Johnson City

Mr. A. B. Coleman ..... Instructor
Vine Jr. High School, Knoxville

Dr. James A. Colston ..... President
Knoxville College, Knoxville

Dr. E. P. Gibson ..... President
Morristown College, Morristown

Chairmen of Departments

Business ..... Mrs. M. L. Wade
Secretary, Hall High School, Alcoa

Elementary ..... Mr. Napoleon Patton
Instructor, East Fifth Street School, Chattanooga

High School ..... Mr. John L. Espy
Instructor, Booker T. Washington High School, Chattanooga

Home Economics ..... Mrs. Maggie Smartt
Instructor, Howard High School, Chattanooga

Library ..... Miss Luie Hargrave
Librarian, West High School, Morristown
Music ..... Mr. Dolphus Spence
Instructor, Howard High School, Chattanooga
Physical Education ..... Mr. G. H. Lennon
Instructor, Austin High School, Knoxville
Primary ..... Mrs. Vivian Fleming
Instructor, Scarboro School, Oak Ridge
Principals ..... Mr. E. E. Pitts
Principal, Trotter School, Chattanooga
Rural ..... Miss Willie V. Irvin
Principal, Miller Boyd School, Morristown
Vocational and Industrial ..... Mr. Fred Brown, Jr.
Instructor, Oak Ridge High School, Oak Ridge

EAST TENNESSEE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES—1960

Archives

Mrs. Edna LeFlore, Chairman
Miss Pauline Abernathy
Mrs. Floretta Donaldson
Mr. Oscar R. Gill
Miss Anna Horsley
Mr. James H. Nichols

Finance

Mr. N. R. Nance, Chairman
Mr. Harper Johnson
Mrs. Mary McMahan
Mrs. Irene Patton
Mr. L. T. Ross

Professional Ethics

Mr. W. L. Haney, Chairman
Miss Josephine Bowers
Miss Martha Howard
Mr. C. W. Pearcy
Mr. D. R. Reed
Miss Ethel Walker

Public Relations

Mr. W. E. Sims, Chairman
Mrs. Belle Bowers
Mr. Fred Davis, Jr.
Mrs. Mary Ann Echel
Miss Ruth Paris
Mr. T. D. Upshaw, Jr.

Research and Evaluation

Mr. R. S. Beard, Chairman
Miss Edna J. Arnwine
Mr. Julian C. Brown
Miss Earline Evans
Mrs. Arizona Officer
Mr. Lorenzo H. Wyatte

Attendance

Mr. E. O. Hill, Chairman
Mr. W. E. Blevins
Mr. Gilbert E Johnson
Mr. Henderson F. Massey
Mr. Richard A. Miller
Mr. Henry A. Rawls

Auditing

Mr. Fredrick Bradley, Chm.
Mrs. Willie B. Fitzgerald
Mr. C. B. Hardwick
Mr. A. E. Martin
Mr. Clifton Moore

Constitution and By-Laws

Mr. G. A. Key, Chairman
Mr. S. A. Cain
Mrs. Ernestine J. Lindsey
Miss Annie Lee Manuel
Mr. L. C. Porter
Miss Yubenia Prigmore

Election

Mr. Clarence Maxwell, Chm.
Mrs. Lillian Campbell
Mr. John M. Hale
Mrs. Ruth C. Peeler
Mr. John L. Pitts
Mrs. Sammie Settles

Necrology

Mrs. Sadie Bryant, Chm.
Mr. John Armstrong
Miss Sharlotte Boone
Rev. Isaac Bakestraw

Nominating

Mr. C. C. Bond, Chairman
Miss Alfredda C. Delaney
Mr. O. S. Johnson
Mrs. Naomi McGhee
Mrs. Eva White
Mr. Emmett B. Yett

Resolutions

Mr. C. B. Robinson, Chm.
Miss Mary Craigg
Mrs. Maggie Donaldson
Mr. John B. Dyer, Jr.
Mr. A. L. Jackson
Mrs. P. M. Owen

The Personnel of Local Committees

Attendance Committee

Mrs. Thelma Moore
Mrs. Aurelia Garth
Miss Manzell McGhee
Mrs. Jeanette Judson
Rev. Nathaniel Garth
Mrs. Carolyn Nance

Housing Committee

Mrs. Ruth L. Wood
Miss Rosa McGhee
Mrs. Clare Hardwick
Mrs. Gussie Hyatte
Mr. Charles Neal
Mrs. Mamie Walton

Transportation Committee

Mr. Carl White
Mr. Melvin Powell

Hospitality Committee

Mr. Oscar Allen
Mrs. La Grande Bettis
Mr. Ernest Buffington
Mrs. Thelma Howell
Mrs. Charlotte Jordan

Program Committee

Mr. James Garrett
Mr. John L. Pitts
Mrs. Aurelia James
Miss Emma Jefferson
Mr. B. W. Harrington
Mrs. Gladys L. Williams

Publicity Committee

Mr. Daniel Provine
Miss Josephine Pickett
Mr. Fred White
Mrs. Fannie Hudson
Mrs. Marian Bradford
Mr. John Baine

Meals Committee

Mrs. Mamie Julian
Mrs. Ola Bell
Mrs. Sallie Byrnes
Mrs. Katheryne Woodfox
Mr. M. L. Spann
Mrs W. B. Gaston

Entertainment Committee

Mr. Richlen Strange
Miss Helen Kennedy
Mrs. Anna M. Oglesby
Miss Virginia Glass
Miss Lorene Hight
Mr. A. F. Carney

FIRST GENERAL SESSION PROGRAM

Howard Auditorium

Thursday Night, October 27, 1960

Eight O'Clock

Convention Theme: "Quality Education—The Guide The Goal, The Challenge!"

Presiding ..... Mr. W. O. P. Dorsey, Jr.
President, Chattanooga Teachers Association

Platform Guests: Past Presidents of East Tennessee Teachers Association, Chattanooga Teachers Association, Chairmen of Departments, Presidents of Local Associations and Others.

1. Band Music ..... City Junior High Schools Band
2. Invocation ..... Rev. William A. Dennis
   Pastor of Orchard Knob Baptist Church
3. Music .....Second District Junior High School Glee Club
4. Greetings:
   From City of Chattanooga....Commissionar Geo. McInturff
   From Zion College ..... Rev. Horace Traylor
   From the County School Board of Education
   From the City Schools ..... Dr. Nolan Estes
   From Tennessee Education Congress.....Mr. C. B. Robinson
5. Music .....Second District Junior High School Glee Club
6. Introduction of Speaker ..... Mr. C. L. Hendrix
7. Travelogue ..... Miss Sadie Hunter
   Tennessee A & I University
8. Music .....Howard Junior High Glee Club
9. Presentation of Platform Guests
10. Report of Nominating Committee
11. Announcements
12. Adjournment

SECOND GENERAL SESSION PROGRAM

Howard Auditorium

Friday Morning, October 28, 1960

Eleven O'Clock

Convention Theme: "Quality Education—The Guide, The Goal, The Challenge!"

Platform Guests .....State Dept. of Education Officials, College Presidents, and Presidents of Professional Organizations.

Mr. Bernard E. Burke, Sr. ..... Presiding
President of the East Tennessee Teachers Association

Band Selections ..... Howard Senior High School Band

Invocation ..... Rev. Dogan W. Williams
Pastor of Wiley Memorial Methodist Church, Chattanooga
Music ..... Howard High School Choir
Directed by Mrs. Edmonia Simmonds
Introduction of the Guest Speaker ..... Ms. Ozana Hunter
Instructor, Green School, Knoxville
Address ..... "Educating Each Child and Youth for Maximum Responsibility"
Dr. Roma Gans, Prof. of Education, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Music ..... Booker T. Washington High School Glee Club
Recognition of Platform Guests
Announcements

THIRD GENERAL SESSION PROGRAM
Howard Auditorium

Friday Night, October 28, 1960
Eight O'Clock

Convention Theme: "Quality Education—The Guide, The Goal, The Challenge!"

Platform Guests ..... Chairmen of Operating Committees
Mr. Harry Gillespie ..... Presiding
Vice President of the East Tennessee Teachers Association
Music ..... East Fifth Street Junior High School
Invocation ..... Rev. Horace Tyler
Pastor of the Fairview Presbyterian Church
Introduction of the Speaker ..... Mr. H. F. Massey
Address ..... Mr. Bernard E. Burke
President of the East Tennessee Teachers Association
Music ..... Orchard Knob Junior High School Glee Club
Panel Discussion: "State Department of Education Services"
Miss Louise Meredith ..... "Instructional Materials"
Supervisor of Library Services
Mr. Charles F. Kerr ..... "Health Education"
Supervisor of Health and Physical Education
Mr. N. A. Crippens ..... "In-Service Education"
Consultant in Department of Education
Mr. Samuel P. Tuggle ..... "Field Services"
Supervisor of Traveling Science Demonstrations
Announcements
Adjournment

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION
The Business Session
Howard's Special Dining Room
Saturday Morning October 29, 1960
Nine O'Clock

Convention Theme: "Quality Education—The Guide, The Goal, The Challenge!"

Mr. Bernarde E. Burk ..... Presiding

This is a breakfast session. Each participant is requested to pay seventy five cents for his breakfast.

Music ..... "Lift Every Voice and Sing"

Devotional Period—Rev. L. C. Dillingham, Teacher at Charles Bell School, Pastor of Harris Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church

Report of the Executive Secretary ..... Mr. M. D. Senter

Report of the Auditing Commitee

Report of the Treasurer ..... Mr. N. R. Nance

Minutes of the last meeting ..... Miss Marian Robinson

Peports of Association Committees

Reports of Special Interest Groups

Reports from the Departments

Reports of Convention Committees

Old Business

New Business

Installation of Officers

Announcements

Closing Song ..... "Auld Lang Syne"

ANNUAL PROGRAM
of
EAST TENN. DISTRICT PARENT-TEACHER ASSO.
OCTOBER 28, 1960
ELEMNTARY AUDITORIUM
EXECUTIVE MEETING OCTOBER 27—7:30 P. M.

Mrs. William L. Tipton, Sr., Presiding

THEME: "ACCEPTING THE CHALLENGE"

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28

8:00-9:00 A.M.—Registration—Mr. Alvin Branner
Mrs. Ruthenia Smith
Mrs. Zula Stokley

9:00- 9:15 A.M.—Devotions—Conducted by Knoxville District, Mrs. Leba Love, Sr.

9:15- 9:45 A.M.—Welcome Introduction—Mrs. Massey

9:45-10:45 A.M.—Business Session
10:45-10:50 A.M.—P. T. A. Songs, Led by Mrs Ida Smallwood
10:50-11:50 A.M.—Workshop—Study of the Manual — Mrs. Willie Miles and Mrs. M. L. Usher
A. Parliamentary Procedure—Program Planning
B. Budget and Finance
C. Committee Work
Receive Scholarship Reports,
Mrs. Gena Jackson, Chairman of Scholarship Committae
Mrs. Mary K. Matthews
Mrs. Rebecca Crowe
Mr. James Brown
12:00-12:15P.M.—Question Period—Mrs. Delores Young
12:15-12:30 P.M.—Final Registration
12:30- 1:30 .P.M.—LUNCH

Afternoon

1:30- 1:45 P.M.—Devotions—Johnson City, Led by Mrs. Ann McConnell
1:45- 2:00 P.M.—Memorial—Mrs. Jean Scott
2:10 P.M.—Introduction of Speaker—Mrs. Carolyn Roberts
Address—Mrs. Cora Robinson, President Tennessee Federation Colored Women's Clubs
Response—Mrs. W. H. Williamson, State P. T. A. President
Remarks—Mrs. W. L. Tipton, Sr., Mr. Bond
Business Period
Awarding Prize in Rsgional Contest
Announcements
Refreshments

Officers

Mrs. Wm. L. Tipton, Sr., Co-Ordinator President
Mr. W. I. Patterson, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Ruthenia Smith, Corresponding Secretary
Mr. Alvin Branner, Treasurer
Ms. Ruth Townes, Program Chairman
Mrs. Bertha Singleton, Co-Chairman,
Mrs. Grace Darden, Membership Chairman

District Presidents

Chattanooga—Mrs. Lucy Maxwell
Johnson City—Mrs. Ann McConnell
Knoxville—Mrs. Leba L. Love, Sr.
Member-at-large—Mrs. M. L. Usher

SPECIAL ENTEREST GROUPS

Friday Morning, October 28, 1960

Nine to Eleven O'Clock

Groups and Rooms	Resource Personnel	Leaders
Guidance—110-111—(Home Ec. Living Area) 26th St.	Mrs. Mildred Crouch	Mrs. Cora Coleman
Health—111—Market St.	Mrs. Charles F. Kerr	Miss Geraldine Clark
Human Relations—and Integration (High School Auditorium)	Mrs. Nora P. Williams Dr. Hilliard Bowen Mr. Paul Rilling	Mr. George A. Key
Mathematics and Science 1st Floor 109 Market St.	Mr. N. A. Crippens Dr. W. R. Busing	Mr. George A. Easterly
Music North Music Hall	Mrs. Irma Hayden	Mr. Dolphus Spence
Reading 107 Market St. (High School Library)	Mrs. Darlene T. Hutson	Mrs. Constance Mills

BUSINESS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960

Two to Four O'Clock

Room 108 Market Street

Department Theme: "Business—An Influential Quality In Education, As It Relates to, The Guide, The Goal, The Challenge"

Mrs. M. L. Wade ..... Presiding
Secretary, Hall High School, Alcoa

1. The Occasion and Acquaintance Period
2. Special Introduction and Announcements
3. The Program:
   a. Message ..... Mrs. Daphe McGinnis
   Head of Business Education, Knoxville College
   b. Question Period and General Discussion
   Directed by Mr. Harrison Smith
   Instructor, Hall High, Alcoa
4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of the Department Program
6. Recommendations
7. Present Officers:
   Mrs. M. L. Wade ..... Chairman
   Mr. Ernest L. McKinney ..... Vice-Chairman
   Mrs. Bonita Jackson ..... Secretary
   Mrs. Long ..... Assistant Secretary

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960

Two to Four O'Clock

Room—Front Entrance Main Auditorium

Department Theme: "What to Do About the Slow Learner"

Mr. Napoeon Patton ..... Presiding

Instructor, East Fifth Street School, Chattanooga

1. The Occasion and Acquaintance Period
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program: Panel discussion with question and answer period for audience provided.
   a. Mr. Oscar Allen—"Who He Is and What He Is Like"
   b. Mr. Grady Covington—How to Locate The Slow Learner
   c. Miss Helen Kennedy—"How to Organize for Teaching The Slow Learner"
   d. Mrs. Jessie J. Martin—"How to Guide the Activities of the Slow Learner"
   e. Dr. Charity M. Mance, Professor of Education, A and I State University
4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of the Department rogram
6. ecommendations
7. Present Officers:
   Mr. Napoleon Patton ..... Chairman
   Mr. Grady Covington ..... Vice Chairman
   Mrs. Ida Patridge ..... Secretary
   Mrs. Earnestine Moore ..... Assistant Secretary
8. Adjournment

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960

Two to Four O'Clock

Room 107 Market Street

Department Theme: "Quality Education in the High School

Mr. John L. Espey ..... Presiding

Instructor, Booker T. Washington High, Chattanooga

1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program: A Panel Discussion
   a. Moderator, Dr. Johnetta W. Jenkins,
      Supervisor of Negro Schools, Chattanooga
   b. Dr. Maxwell Smith, Head of the Department of Modern Languages, University of Chattanooga
   c. Dr. Nolan Estes, Assistant Superintendent for Instruction, Chattanooga Public Schools

d. Miss Marian Robinson, Supervisor of Negro Schools Hamilton County
e. Brief Discussion and Answer Period
4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of the Department Program
6. Present Officers
Mr. John L. Espey ..... Chairman
Mrs. Barbara Williams ..... Vice Chairman
Mrs. Ivey Gratton ..... Secretary
Mrs. Hattie Harris ..... Assistant Secretary
7. Adjournment

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960
Two to Four O'Clock
Room 110-111, 26th St. Home Ec. Living Area
Department Theme: "Current Trends and Their Challenges to the Teacher of Home Economics Education."
Mrs. Maggie Smart ..... Presiding
1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program:
a. Itroduction of the Guest Speaker by Mrs. Smartt
b. Department Message ..... Mrs. Nora P. Williams Director of the Department of Home Economics Education, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.
c. Open Forum ..... Directed by Mrs. Mabel Heard
4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of the Program
6. Recommendations
7. Present Officers:
Mrs. Maggie Smartt ..... Chairman
Mrs. Fannie Jones ..... Vice Chairman
Mrs. Mamie Julian ..... Secretary
Miss Leola Barton ..... Assistant Secrteary
8. Adjournment

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960
Two to Four O'Clock
Room 110 Market Street
Department Theme: "The Role of the School Library in Producing Excellence in Education."
Miss Luie Hargrave ..... Presiding
Librarian, West High School, Morristown

1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program:
   a. Itroduction of the Guest Speaker
   b. Message ..... Miss Lois Daniels
      Librarian A and I State University, Nashville
   c. Questions and Discussions
   d. Special Library Features, to be presented out of the experiences of representative area librarians
   e. The Organization of School Library Clubs
4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of the Program
6. Recommendations
7. Present Officers:
   Miss Luie Hargrave ..... Chairman
   Mr. Emory Carter ..... Vice Chairman
   Miss Barbara Brooks ..... Secretary
   Mrs. E. R. Pitts ..... Assistant Secretary
8. Adjournment

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960

Two to Four O'Clock

Room—North Music Hall

Department Theme:
"Improving the Quality of Music Education"

Mr. Dolphus Spence ..... Presiding
Instructor, East Fifth Street School, Chattanooga

1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program:
   a. Methods of Teaching Choral Sight Reading
   b. Methods of Teaching Instrumental Sight Reading.
   c. The Beginning Band and its Problems and Review of Beginners Book.
   d. Teaching More than Music in the Music Rooms.
   e. Latest Aids and Materials on the Market to Aid Music Teachers.
   f. Guest Consultant: Mrs. Irma Hayden, Supervisor of Music of the Nashville Public Schools.
4. Election of Department Offciers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of Program
6. Recommendations

7. Present Officers
   Mr. Dolphus Spence ..... Chairman
   Mrs. E. J. Simmons ..... Vice Chairman
   Mrs. Jamesena Edwards ..... Secretary
   Miss Lee Bertha Sutton ..... Assistant Secretary
8. Adjournment

PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960
Two to Four O'Clock
Room 106 Market Street

Department Theme: "An Evaluation of The Physical Education Program in the Negro Schools in East Tennessee."

Mr. G. H. Lennon ..... Presiding
Physical Education Director at Austin High School

1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program:
   a. Report of the findings of the survey.... Mr. G. H. Lennon
   b. Open Discussion
   c. Conclusions ..... Mr. Richard Miller
   d. Recommendations ..... Mr. John Pitts
4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Present Officers
   Mr. G. H. Lennon ..... Chairman
   Mr. Richard Miller ..... Vice-Chairman
   Mrs. M. E. Lennon ..... Secretary
   Miss Yubenia Prigmore ..... Assistant Secretary
6. Adjournment

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT
Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960
Two to Four O'Clock
Room—Section High School Auditorium

Department Theme: "How Effective Can Current Events Be In Developing Favorable Attitudes In Children?"

Miss Vivian Fleming ..... Presiding

1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program:
   Tri-City Area Represetative Participation
   a. Social Studies..... Lincoln Elementary School, Bristol
   b. Science ..... Douglas School, Kingsport
   c. Mathematics ..... Douglas School, Elizabethton
   d. Language Arts ..... Dunbar School, Johnson City

e. Music and Art ..... Douglas School, Johnson City
f. Summary and General Discussion
4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of the Program
6. Recommendations
7. Present Officers:
Mrs. Vivian Fleming ..... Chairman
Mrs. Mabel Bryant ..... Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Izetta Taylor ..... Secretary
Mrs. Mary Shannon ..... Assistant Secretary
8. Adjournment

PRINCIPALS DEPARTMENT
Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960
Two to Four O'Clock
Room 103 26th Street

Department Theme: "The Principal As Instructional Leader In Quality Education."

Mr. E. E. Pitts ..... Presiding
1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program: "Socio Drama"
a. Mr. E. E. Pitts ..... The Principal (Frank Trotter School)
b. Mr. Robert Clark ..... The High School Teacher (Howard High)
c. Miss Emma Jefferson ..... The Guidance Teacher (Howard High)
d. Mr. Jacob Dargan ..... The Elementary Teacher (Frank Trotter School)
e. Mrs. Rosilyn Stockhouse ..... The Junior High Teacher (Orchard Knob)
4. Introduction of the Guest Speaker ..... Mr. E. E. Pitts
5. Message ..... Dr. Hilliard Bowen
Assistant Supt. of Schools, Atlanta, Georgia
6. General Discussion and Question Period
7. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
8. Evaluation of the Program
9. Recommendations
10. Present Officers:
Mr. E. E. Pitts ..... Chairman
Mr. D. R. Reed ..... Vice Chairman
Mrs. Nell Armstrong ..... Secretary
Mrs. Edna LeFlore ..... Assistant Secretary
11. Adjournment

RURAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960

Two to Four O'Clock

Room 102 26th Street

Department Theme: "Quality Education—The Guide to Better Rural Teaching."

Miss Willie V. Irvin ..... Presiding

1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and Announcements
3. The Program:
   a. Itroduction of the Guest Speaker.....Miss Willie V. Irvin
   b. Message ..... Miss Earnestine Jackson
      Supervisor of Knox County Public Schools
   c. Display of Materials, Relating to the Department Theme
      Mrs. Mary Ellis
   d. Display of Materials Relating to the Department Theme
      Mrs. Justine Johnson
   e. Resource Services ..... Dr. O. W. Crump
      State Department of Education, Nashville
   f. Sharing Period
4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of the Program
6. Recommendations
7. Present Officers:
   Miss Willie V. Irvin ..... Chairman
   Rev. D. A. Gaines ..... Vice Chairman
   Miss Teressa R. Chestnutt ..... Secretary
   Miss Thelma Seabrook ..... Assistant Secretary
8. Adjournment

VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION DEPT.

Friday Afternoon, October 28, 1960

Two to Four O'Clock

Room 42—26th Street

Department Theme: "Technology—The Guide, The Goal, The Challenge!"

Mr. Fred Brown, Jr. ..... Presiding

1. The Occasion and Period of Acquaintance
2. Special Introductions and announcements
3. The Program:
   a. Mr. Alex Corney—"The Guide—The Vocational Education Curriculum."
   b. Mr. J. H. Harper—"The Guide—The Industrial Arts Curriculum."

c. Mr S. H. Morgan—"The Goals—Industrial Arts and Vocational Education."
d. Mr. A. D. Barnett—"The Challenge To Technical Education in 1960."
e. Summary of Discussions: Chairman, Fred Brown, Jr.

4. Election of Department Officers for 1960-61
5. Evaluation of the Department Program
6. Recommendations
7. Present Officers:
   Mr. Fred Brown, Jr. ..... Chairman
   Mr. Wilbur Woods ..... Vice Chairman
   Miss Amanda Thornton ..... Secretary
8. Announcements
9. Adjournment

CONSTITUTION

East Tennessee Teachers Association — Adopted 1954

Article I—Name

The name of this organization shall be "The East Tennessee Teachers' Association," and it shall be incorporated under the state laws of Tennessee.

Article II—Purpose

The object of this Association shall be:

a. To foster a sound educational program in Tennessee;
b. To encourage and promote professional achievement and growth;
c. To stimulate a spirit of fellowship and fraternity among its members;
d. To create a deeper understanding and appreciation of the character and importance of the teaching profession;
e. The advancement of the cause of education in East Tennessee, to the end that adequate educational opportunities may be provided for all the youth of Tennessee and the nation.

Article II—Membership

Section 1. Members shall be classified as:

a. Active
b. Associate
c. Honorary

Section 2. Any person engaged in teaching in East Tennessee, including those in administrative and supervisory positions, may become active members upon payment of annual dues.

Associate Members

b. Those persons who are retired because of disability or termination of services shall become associate members with full privileges except that of voting, holding office or serving as delagates. (Exception to the above may be made upon a two-thirds vote of the members present in session.) This section is not retroactive.
c. Associate members shall not be required to pay annual dues.

Honary Members

a. Any person of high ethical standing and state or national recognition of noteworthy achievement in the field of education or child welfare may become honorary members by two-thirds vote of active members present at the time of voting.
b. Honorary members may attend all meetings with the privileges to speak but not to make a motion or vote.
c. Honorary members shall not share financial obligations.

Article IV—Officers and Functional Bodies

Section 1. The officers of the East Tennessee Teachers' Association elected by ballot shall be:

a. President
b. Vice-President
c. Secretary
d. Assistant Secretary
e. Treasurer
f. Parliamentarian

Section 2. An Executive Secretary chosen from the Association at Large shall be elected by the Executive Committee for a term of three years and may succeed himself only once. (This provision shall not be retroactive.)

Section 3. Executive Board

a. The Executive Board shall be composed of all the elected officers.
b. The Executive Board shall likewise include:
   1. The immediate past president
   2. The Executive Secretary
   3. Three other members elected by the Association, one year each, with staggered terms of three years.

Section 4. Executive Committee shall include all of the above persons and the chairmen of all organized departments, also the presidents of all colleges in the area.

b. The retiring president shall be chairman of this committee.

Article V—Organization

Section 1. At each meeting of the Association there shall be:

a. Business sessions
b. Departmental sessions
c. General sessions
d. Interest groups or "circles" may be set up at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. All business of the Association not herein otherwise provided for shall be acted upon at the first and the last sessions.

Section 3. a. There shall be departmental meetings at which educational subjects bearing on the school work of such sections shall be discussed.

b. The Executive Committee with the approval of the Association may establish or dissolve such departments as seem feasible.

c. Each department shall at its last meeting elect a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary.

d. These officers shall serve for one year and shall, besides performing the duties which usually pertain to such offices, arrange the program for the department, in consultation with the Executive Secretary and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

e. The duty of making out a departmental program may be delegated to a program committee elected by the department.

Section 4. The General Sessions shall be devoted to lectures, discussions or other program activities of general educational interest.

Article VI—Meetings

Section 1. The meetings of this Association shall be held in Knoxville with the exception of every third year when the meeting shall be held in Chattanooga.

Section 2. The annual meetings shall begin not earlier than the last Thursday in October and close not later than the following Saturday noon.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall meet quarterly.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall meet twice each year, the first meeting immediately following the close of the annual session; the second shall be held jointly with the Executive Board at the time of its third quarterly meeting.

b. Travel expenses of Executive Committee will be borne to second meeting.

Section 5. Special meetings of the Executive Board may be called by the President or upon request of five members of the Board.

Article VII—Affiliation

Section 1. The East Tennessee Teachers' Association shall be an affiliate of the Tennessee Education Congress.

Section 2. The East Tennessee Teachers' Association shall be an affiliate of the American Teachers' Association.

Section 3. The East Tennessee Teachers' Association shall be an affiliate of the National Education Association.

Article VIII—Amending the Constitution

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended at the last business session of the annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting; providing that the amendment or alteration shall have been presented in writing according to the following section.

a. A proposed change in the Constitution must be submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Association at least thirty days prior to the annual meeting.

b. Each member at the time of registering for the annual session shall receive a copy of the proposed change. Such copies to be prepared by the Executive Secretary.

Section 2. Such amendment shall become a part of the ballot and voted on simultaneously with the general election. "Roberts Rules of Order" shall serve as a guide.

B Y - L A W S
East Tenneessee Teachers Association — 1954

Section I—Officers

A. Qualifications

1. All officers must be active members of the Association as defind by Article IV, Section 1a. of the Constitution.
2. To be eligible for the office of Extcutive Secretary, a member must have been active at least three consecutive years, and must have served at least one term on the Executive Committee.

B. Election and Term of Office

1. All officers provided for in Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution shall be elected annually by ballot.
2. An elected officer may not succeed himself more than once.

C. Method of Election

1. a. The President shall appoint a nominating committee which shall meet prior to the opening session, at which session it shall make its report.
   b. This committee shall consist of not fewer than five or more than nine members.
2. The president shall likewise appoint an Election Commission whose duty it shall be to prepare the ballots and conduct the election.
3. At the close of the general session on Friday, the election commission shall cause properly locked ballot boxes to be placed in a convenient place, and members of the Association who present membership cards shall then vote. The membership card of each voter shall be punched in order to verify his voting.
4. Voting shall close not later than 5 p. m. on Friday. The Election Commission shall immediately count and tabulate the votes, and make its report at the final business session of the Association.
5. Persons receiving the highest number of votes cast shall be declared elected and shall hold office until their successors are elected.
6. The President shall, at first business session, designate a person to install the officers and committee members. Said installation to take place at the final business session.

D. Duties of Officers

2. a. President—It shall be the duty of the president to preside over all meetings. (He may delegate the vice-president to assist.)
   b. The president shall enforce due observance of the Constitution and By-Laws; offer for consideration all motions regularly made; appoint all committees not otherwise provided for and perform such duties as the office may require.
   c. The president shall serve as chairman of the Executive Board and an ex-officio member of all committees.
   d. The president shall make no motions or amendments, or vote on any questions or motions except election of officers and when the Association is divided.
   e. The president shall sign all orders on the treasury.
2. Vice-President—It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president in the performance of duties of that office and to preside in the absence of the president.
3. Secretary—The secretary shall be responsible for the recording and editing of the Association minutes.
   b. The secretary shall keep on file a correct list of names and addresses of all committee members.
4. The assistant secretary shall assist the secretary in the performance of her duties and shall act in the absence of the secretary.
5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to:
   a. Receive all funds, giving proper receipts for the same.
   b. Deposit funds in a bank approved by the Executive Board.
   c. Pay all expenses of the organization for which properly signed orders have been received.

d. The treasurer shall give bond as directed and approved by the Executive Board.

e. At each annual meeting make an annual report in writing, giving an itemized account of receipts and disbursements.

f. Submit the annual report to the Auditing Committee of the Association in time for their report at the final business session.

6. It shall be the duty of the Parliamentarian to assist the presiding officer in the interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association according to "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised."

7. Executive Secretary

a. The Executive Secretary shall serve as a member of the Executive Board and shall be responsible for publication of the annual proceedings of the Association; and, with the cooperation of the Executive Committee, prepare the program of the annual meeting.

b. The Executive Secretary shall perform such other duties as are necessary to promote effective and efficient functioning of the Association, in keeping with the policies approveld by the Association. He is directly responsible to the Executive Board.

Section II—Vacancies

1. In case of a vacancy in the office of the president, the vice-president shall become president.

2. In case of a vancancy in any other office, the Executive Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment; such appointee to serve the unexpired term.

Meetings—See Article VII of Constitution

Section III—Standing Committees

There shall be the following standing committees, appointed by the President and subject to the approval of the Association (if in session) otherwise the Executive Board.

1. Research and Evaluation

a. The Executive Secretary shall be an ex-officio member of this committee.

b. This committee shall be a fact-finding committee and shall make such investigations as are necessary for the promotion of the educational and legislative activities of the Association.

c. This committee shall become thoroughly conversant with the program and objectives of the state and national organizations with which the Association is affiliated, and in the light of this information shall recommend activities and policies of the Association.

2. Archives Committee

a. The Archives Committee shall be responsible for preserving and filing all Association records and such other information as may be useful to the Association.

3. Public Relations Committee

a. It shall be the duty of the Public Relations Committee to effectively publicize the program of the Association prior to and during the annual meeting.

b. It shall explore accepted methods of interpreting education—its needs and goals—to the general public.

c. It shall seek to initiate and promote wholesome, worthwhile, workable community relationships.

4. Professional Ethics Committee
   a. The Professional Ethics Committee shall endeavor to strengthen the prestige of the teaching profession by publicizing the N.E.A. Code of Ethics among the teachers, and by encouraging active membership in all professional organizations.
5. Finance Committee
   a. The treasurer shall serve as chairman of this committee.
   b. It shall be the duty of this committee to recommend the budgeting and use of funds.
   c. Said recommendation shall be submitted to the Executive Committee at the Spring Meeting.
   d. The budget shall be set up on a percentage basis.

Section IV—Association Committees

Among the Association Committees shall be an auditing committee and a hospitality committee.

1. Hospitality Committee

   This committee shall work closely with the registration committee during annual sessions and shall:
   a. Receive, escort and direct all guests and visitors to their desired department;
   b. Locate and present at a general session all new members of the Association.
   c. Be in charge of all social activities sponsored by the Association;
   d. Be rsponsiblee for courtesies extended all guests by the Association.

Section V—Dues

1. a. The annual membership dues shall be two ($2) dollars, payable prior to the Convention.
   b. A membership card, issued by the Treasurer upon payment of dues, shall entitle the member to all rights and privileges of the E. T. T. A.

Section VI—Quorum—See Secretary's record for change

The presence of three major officers and one-third of the members registered at a given session shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section VII—Amending the By-Laws

The By-Laws of this Association shall be amended by following the same procedure as outlined in Article VIII of the Constitution.

Section VIII—Ratificationof By-Laws

The above laws shall become effective at the time of the ratification of the Constitution.

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

Lift every voice and sing
Till earth and heaven ring,
    Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea;
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun
Of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ning rod
    Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered,
We have come treading our path through the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
    Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who has by Thy might
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, We pray,
Lest our feet stray from the places our God, where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we forever stand,
True to our God, True to our Native Land!

Music by J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON
Words by James Weldon Johnson

AULD LANG SYNE

Should auld aquaintance beforgot
And never brought to mind?
Should ould acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld lang syne?
And days of auld lang syne, my dear,
And days of auld lang syne,
Should auld aquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne?

We twa' ha'e run about the braes
And pu'd the gowans fine,
We've wandered many a weary foot
Sin' auld lang syne.
Sin' auld lang syne, my dear,
Sin' auld lang syne,
We've wandered mony a weary foot
Sin' auld lang syne.

And here's a hand my trusty frien'
And gie's a hand of thine;
We'll tay' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.
For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

CONVENTION NOTES

October - November 1960 Vol. 2, Number 10 and 11

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE, KNOXVILLE, OCTOBER 17 and 18

Our members journeying from across the state to the meeting in Knoxville were not disappointed. All meetings were held in the modern and attractive University Center on the University of Tennessee campus with local planning in the capable hands of Mrs. H. Olin Troy, and the Rev. W. T. Crutcher. Fighty-four persons registered for the conference, and 153 were in attendance at the dinner. Members were delighted to see Miss Louise Young, former executive director, who had lost none of her enthusiasm on retirement.

The program, under the chairmanship of Dr. Dwight Freshley from Vanderbilt University, offered high grade fare. President Glasse kept the sessions moving in accordance with the program. The Newsletter will cover the beginning half of the program. A later one will summarize the remainder.

VOTER REGISTRATION IN FAYETTE AND HAYWOOD COUNTIES: Mr. W. C. Patton reported that attempts of Negroes to vote is made extremely difficult. Negroes in line to register must remain outside the Court House regardless of weather. Only 16 are registered in the morning and another 16 in the afternoon. Economic reprisals are wide-spread, and involve personal loss of jobs, termination of credit, and forced removal from farms. Difficulty experienced by Negroes in buying gasoline for farm equipment, and in Negro merchants obtaining licenses and supplies from wholesalers. Problems is increased by lack of records kept by Negroes, so that they are dependent on the employer's records of their financial status; they never get out od debt. U.S. Justice Department has issued injunctions against 27 persons and 2 firms in Haywood County; no injunctions filed in Fayette County. NAACP is issuing groceries to 150 families. White persons sympathetically disposed seem to be in minority and remain silent. Need is to build sentiment by acquainting persons with situation by discussion groups, letters, articles, etc.

SIT-INS - A METHOD THAT WORKED

Chattanooga - (The Rev. Charles Moore, reporting) Concern of local Council members made known by letters to local officials and merchants; discussion wherever opportunity presented; bi-racial ministerial group action. Variety stores made independent decision to desegregate in August.

Nashville - Non-violent workshops began in September 1959. Tests in local stores in November and December 1959. Sit-ins began February 13, 1960. Mass arrests followed sit-ins on February 18 and 27. Mayor's Committee not successful in mediating differences finally settled by direct negotiation between merchants and representatives of Negro community. Desegregated lunch counters opened May 10, with one exception; the "exception" capitulated in August. Students are in revolt against "going slow," "being patient," and state that future protest will not be limited to variety stores.

Observers for first days of desegregated counters were from United Church Women, and they reported gaines in insight and commitment from their participation. (Note: since Knoxville meeting conspiracy charges against 91 sit-in demonstrations, pending since last spring have been dismissed. New sit-ins began on November 2 and have continued. One restaurant has desegregated.

Oak Ridge - (Washington Butler, Jr., reporting) Used advertisements in local paper detailing civil rights which were abridged, picketing, a mayor's committee, and public discussion. There were "stand-ins" by white and Negro persons. Negroes would say "I'm waiting to be served," white persons, standing behind Negroes remarked, "I'm waiting until Negroes are served; you may go ahead if you like." Three counters are serving Negroes two or three at a time. Two more expensive restaurants are also open.

Memphis - (Ernestine Lee reporting) Students began sit-ins in March at variety stores and public libraries, art gallaries and museums. There were mass arrests. Mayor's Committee was formed, but no report has been released. In July sit-ins began at Greyhound bus station. Public libraries are now desegregated, but there is no break in variety store lunch counter segregation. Negroes are now in midst of economic withdrawal, or selective buying. Local bus service desegregated following demonstrations and loss of patronage.

Jackson - (William H. Grant, Jr., reporting) Students did not carry out demonstrations until October 1960. Within less than a week the local transit company desegregated. (Since the Knoxville meeting violence has flared in Jackson over the sit-ins in variety stores; there has been no break in the segregation pattern. A mayor's committee of three Negroes and three white persons has been appointed and is holding meetings. On election day 143 students arrested as they began to congregate near Court House and charged with parading without a permit, disorderly conduct and threatened breach of the peace. Students state that their purpose was merely to remind citizens of the voter discrimination in nearby Haywood and Fayette Counties. Demonstrators, all from Lane College, are now out on bail. Trials are set for November 23, 25, 28, 30 and December 2.)

Knoxville - (the Rev. W. T. Crutcher, reporting) The mayor was cooperative during the activity preceding lunch counter desegregation. Students and adults traveled to New York to talk with heads of chain stores involved who agreed to desegregate but did not fulfill agreement. Adults carried on after students left the city. White and Negro persons waiting in line at lunch counters would remain usually from about 11 A.M. to 3 ot 4 P.M. Economic withdrawals followed. Desegregation achieved at variety stores in July 1960. (Detailed report available from Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, Box 1011, Knoxville.)

HOW RACE RELATIONS CLIMATE AFFECTS ECONOMIC GROWTH

Dr. Vivian Henderson stated that "In communities, the difference between profit and loss the purchasing power of Negro citizens, and nationally, Negro purchasing power amounts to $23 billion a year." Segregation can only be maintained at a heavy economic loss. Bad race relations spell economic disaster. Failure to employ Negroes in positions for which trained results in further economic loss. "For the past 7 years not a single engineering graduate from Tennessee A & I State University has been employed in Tennessee." The students were trained at expense of Tennessee tax payers who are getting no return on their investment. These graduates must go elsewhere for engineering jobs, and their talent, and purchasing power is lost to the state. Failure to promote Negroes to higher positions results in additional waste of skill and manpower.

Dr. Lewis Jones, in his address "A SINGLE TURN OF THE PROGRESS SPIRAL" reviewed the historical development of a liberal movement in Tennessee during the past 30 years. As a Fisk student in 1928, and a perceptive observer and warm friend of Tennessee, he urged us to action. "We don't need to mull over what should be done. We have been saying the appropriate words for the entire thirty years. The values are well established. We don't need more facts. At Vanderbilt and Fisk and Peabody and the University of Tennessee we have them. The generation over the past 30 years has assembled answers. Now it is program and techniques. That is the task of the young men who will take the initiative." Dr. Jones cited our urgent need for improved general and vocational education and expanded job opportunities for Negroes. "Race relations in the future will improve when we follow a program for the improvement of human and personal relations. We have all the paper rights we need now."

The address of Dr. Marion Wright is being sent to all members. Persons attending the conference in Knoxville and the previous one in Nashville know with what enthusiasm Dr. Wright is received. The address is enclosed in accordance with the request of members. Additional copies are available at 15¢ each.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE DECISION AWAITED

Trustees of the University of Tennessee wil consider desegregation at the undergraduate level at a meeting November 18. Although students have been admitted to U. T. graduate and professional schools since 1952, the only undergraduates are a half-dozen in the extension division at Nashville. Following application of Theodus Robinson, Jr., a Knoxville Negro for the freshman class, Dr. Andrew Holt, U.T. President said only the Board could make the decision. Our board of directors adopted a resolution urging the trustees "to make available all facilities of the University to all qualified students without limitations imposed by race or creed," which has been sent to 16 trustees, the President of the University and the Governor of Tennessee.

NEW MEMBERSHIP YEAR

At the Board meeting, the calendar year was adopted as the new membership year. Members who join in the last quarter of the calendar year will receive full credit for dues for the remainder of the initial calendar year and the one following. Southern Regional Council has agreed to assist us in having "New South" subscriptions conform to our new fiscal year.

In order to regularize our memberships, all members (except those who paid dues in October, November and December) will be billed for dues payable January 1, 1961. We recognize that this imposes a hardship on members who paid dues in the summer. On October 25, 1960, membership due dates were as follows:

January, February, March	143 members
April, May, June	118
July, August, September	65
October, November, December	107

A joint membership category (for husband and wife) is being established at $7 per year. The $2 membership will be restricted to students beginning January 1, 1961.

A full report from the treasurer will be available at the end of the fiscal year. Special appeals for funds resulted in a total of $378 from September to November 8. New memberships and renewals for this period brought in $438. Southern Regional Council has made an additional contribution of $1300. A budget of $13,500 was adopted for 1961.

"Southern as I was, I suddendly realized that I did not want anything for which my grandfather had fought,----I do not want slavery back----I do not want this country divided into two weak nations with fortifications and guns pointing at each other across the Ohio River. Do you?" - from Methodisms Present Task by Bishop Watkins.

Do you want a copy of this reprint from the World Outlook?

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

We frequently receive several copies of pamphlets or reprints on school desegregation, housing, employment opportunities for Negroes, sit-in demonstrations experience and general information in the field of human relations. If you wish to be on a specialized mailing list please let us know and designate your interest.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Your new executive secretary is delighted to be with you in this capacity. She looks forward to meeting you on "home ground" and in Nashville. She is free to assist you as individuals or in groups, by visits, informational pamphlets, and other services you may request. Let us hear from you.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1960 - DECEMBER 31, 1960

EXPENSES

SALARIES	
Executive Director	$6,000
Office Secretary	2,100
TRAVEL	
Executive	500
Board members	500
OFFICE	
Rent	500
Equipment	100
Supplies and Maintenance	200
Telephone and Telegraph	400
Postage	400
Books and Subscriptions	150
MISCELLANEOUS	
Annual Membership Meeting	200
Contingent	150
New South subscriptions	2,300
TOTAL	$ 13,500

INCOME

Membership Dues	4,500
Contributions	4,500
SRC	3,500
Balance from 1960	1,000
TOTAL	$ 13,500

January 1961 Vol. 3, Number 1

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

The Council has a new home and a new telephone number CYpress 1-7544. Our quarters are attractive and comfortable. Come to see us.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

The Executive Committee met in Nashville on January 24, 1961 and took the following action:

The Newsletter should reflect news in depth. To do this will require reports from local areas giving background information not covered in frequent press releases.

Memphis Chapter has already appointed Miss Margaret McCulloch as their reporter.

The New brochure well designed is available for wider distribution, and members are encouraged to request additional copies.

Mr. Washington Butler, Jr., is welcomed as our new membership chairman. His proposal for running an advertisement in newspapers and religious periodicals is approved. Target for a trial run is set for February 12. See his letter to members in this issue.

Request foundation support for a full time staff member to work across college boundaries to bring college level students together on subjects of mutual interest. Encourage the promotion of local chapters as an organization to which other citizens may turn for guidance and mutual interest. This should increase local effectiveness and broaden state and local participation.

Continue to act as a channel for assistance to Haywood and Fayette County. Your state office receives numerous inquiries from out of the state requesting names of appropriate recipients for contributiobs.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Library of Congress has requested 2 copies of Dr. Eugene Meinstein's address, "The Negro Families Decision to Desegregate," orginally given at our Annual Meeting in Knoxville.

NASHVILLE

Charges against 81 persons arrested during Nashville sit-in demonstrations last February (the first sit-ins in Tennessee) were dismissed in Davidson County Circuit Court on January 26, 1961. The City of Nashville was ordered to pay $861.30 court cost, growing out of the original hearings and convictions in city court.-----The YMCA night law school has rejected a Negro applicant. J. G. Lackey, dean and chairman of the board said the rejection was "because the school does not admit Negroes.----Forty-one Negro students have enrolled in formerly all white schools in the Davidson County school system. One January 23, the system desegregated its first four grades in accordance with a Federal Court order. The changeover was without incident, and the Superintendent remarked, "There was no trouble of any kind and we don't expect any."

MEMPHIS

With the opening of an adult elementary night school last September by the Board of Education, it is now possible for an ambitious but wholly illeterate Negro adult to

pass from literacy classes, through elementary education and night high school. One hundred eighty students enrolled in the elementary night school in its first semister of operation.

Shelby County Circuit Court dismissed cases against about 48 Negroes arrested in the demonstrations which lead to desegregation of the zoo, museums, libraries and buses. The city attorneys said that since desegregation the city had no case. The fines already paid will be refunded.

A LeMoyne graduate is enrolled in a class taught by Medical School faculty and under the auspicies of the U. T. Medical School. The student is working toward a certificate in cyto technology which involve the study cells in the body and the spotting of abnormal developments.

KNOXVILLE

Galen Martin, Staff secretary for the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, will begin work with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights on February 1, 1961. The Executive Committee is carrying on a search for a suitable replacement. Public meeting held in Knoxville on January 24 sith Mr. Robert Hembree of the Knoxville Housing Authority discussing urban renewal program and plans for relocation of residents in the renewal areas. There is a move in Knoxville, under auspicies of Fellowship House to get 3 church supported hospitals opened to all persons.

CHATTANOOGA

Membership continues to work on school desegregation plans and has recently met with a school official and school board members to discuss the plan presented to Judge Darr. This is part of the Chattanooga membership program of creating an improved climate for school desegregation.---Dr. Martin Luther King spoke in Chattanooga on December 31 to an audience of 2500. Police protection was adequate and there was no disorder.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Dear Fellow Member:

February 1 marked the beginning of our membership drive for 1961. It was brought out at the annual meeting held in Knoxville, that with our expanding program and increasing budget, more memberships and contributions are needed to raise the monies necessary to support our current obligations. Therefore we are engaging in an all out membership drive.

Our minimum goal is 500 new members. If each current member will secure one new member the larger part of our quota will have been met. Take time out "now" and contact enough of your friends to insure gaining one new member for TCOHR.

The Membership Committee needs your help, the Council needs additional members, please give this matter your immediate attention. Thank you.

Washington Butler, Jr.
Membership Chairman

" THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS "

The Southern Regional Council has submitted a 48 page report to President Kennedy presenting an analysis of the "powers which the President has - without any further legislation - to end or lessen racial discrimination, together with suggestions for their use. Among the proposals made are the following:

(1) Appointment of an adviser on race relations whose judgement and experience he trusts; program planning with Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice; review of governmental program and contracts for compliance with policy of non-discrimination.

(2) National leadership by forthright statements "to and of the South." Broadening of Southern support for civil rights and equal opportunities by frequent communication with Southern political leadership, and regional economists.

(3) Presidential dealaration of national intent to end racial discrimination as a clear policy of the administration's and to clarify our position with other nations. Appointment of competent Negroes to high level administrative posts at home and abroad,

(4) Affirm support os Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his administrations belief that segregation is an intolerable hindrance to higher educational standards. Review of use of federal funds in vocational education, research, health, etc., to assure their expenditure is free of discrimination.

(5) Protection of persons and property during school desegregation and assure right of peaceable assembly.

(6) Sponsor nation wide voter registration, publish voting qualifications and procedures for each state.

(7) Open National Guard and all R.O.T.C. units to Negroes. Increase appointment of Negroes to West Point, Annapolis and Air Force Academy.

(8) Review "separate but equal" clause in Hill-Burton act which makes federal funds available for construction of local hospitals. Assure free use of beach and recreation areas, wherein federal funds have been invested in their construction or maintenance.

(9) An Executive Order which stated "that the national housing policy is to encourage integration." Refusal of federal agencies in housing field to continue insuring loans to developments with racially restrictive clauses.

"Civil rights and liberties are the dignities of free men and the essential condition of a free country. In working for their enlargement, the government and we as people do that which is closest to the core of our national purpose.

"We have disadvantaged people in this country. Both fair play and national self-interest dictate that they be helped to become useful, and that their potential for talent be put at society's service.

"National unity is a primary political value, and the views of the South should be part of the national consensus. There are, however, vast and largely untapped reservoirs of popular agreement and support in the South for national leadership that would ease from the South an ancient and uncomfortable burden.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AND OTHER STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGES

The Board of Trustees' decision to admit Negro undergraduates to the University of Tennessee means that all state colleges and universities are now desegregated in principle, and all but two actually have students of more than one race. Eligibility to enter U. T. is now predicated only on graduation from an accredited high school in Tennessee. However 800 qualified freshmen were turned down last fall because of space limitations. The Tennessee Council, in individual letters to the Trustees, urged this step. President Glasse has since commended them on their leadership.

MEMPHIS CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

Recently elected officers are: President, The Rev. Eugene A. Luening; Vice President, The Rev. John Charles Nickle; Secretary, Miss Margaret McCulloch; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Stanley Ish. Dr. Hollis Price and Mrs. Ruth Cscinach were also elected to the Executive Committee.

Memphis Zoo and Art Gallery have ended their one day per week rule for Negroes, and are now open freely to all citizens. A group of Negro business men were refused service to the Oak Room at Goldsmith's, and the restaurant was closed to white customers while the Negro business men were there. Students have continued to sit-in at downtown eating facilities. Only two of the variety stores prosecuted the students. The City Sanitation Department has announced that it will employ 10 Negro foremen. School segregation case has been set in Federal Court for March 1961. Negotiations are proceeding quietly on several fronts. There is concern that while certain segregation laws and ordinances are being ignored they have not been repealed and suceeding city officials may seek to enforce them.

NASHVILLE

Did you see NBC-TV White Paper, "Nashville Sit-Ins" on December 20, narrated by Chet Huntley and featuring local students and adult leadership? Davidson County school desegregation of first 4 grades slated for January 23, 1961. No court decision on petition for reorganization of schools on non racial basis including pupil and teacher assignment and appropriation of funds. Other Nashville news crowded out! See next issue.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Additional brochures are available on request. Appreciation is due Miss Margaret Regg, Methodist Board of Education who set up the copy and art work. The new address 2011 Grand Avenue, Nashville, will be ours after February 1, 1961.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

February 1, 1961

Have you heard?

Knoxville city schools began desegregation with the first grade on August 31 without incident. Negro parents have been welcomed members of PTA.

Davidson County desegregation of county schools took place January 23 with nothing to mar the changeover.

Jackson Tennessee citizens, white and Negro, are meeting together in small groups to discuss issues which divide the community and work toward their solution.

Memphis members have succeeded in desegregation of libraries, museums, the zoo, and the public transportation system.

In Chattanooga its an all out effort toward community edcuation in preparation for school desegregation.

Oak Ridge has official City Council support for ending discrimination in all places of public accommodation.

WE'RE ON THE WINNING TEAM. IT'S TIME TO PAY YOUR ANNUAL DUES.

.....

1961 DUES

Member.....$ 5.00
Joint Member (husband and wife).....$ 7.00
Contributing Member.....$10.00
Sustaining Member.....$25.00 and up
(This year, wouldn't you like to be a contributing member?
(If you are <u>not</u> getting "New South" regularly please check here ☐

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

Pleast list the names of persons you recommend for membership information on the Tennessee Council On Human Relations

NAME	ADDRESS
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

You may ☐, may not ☐ use my name in contacting above persons.

8 cents is being offered for every rat killed. Rats are a key factor in the spread of the disease.

Alirio Delgado, only survivor of the epidemic which caused 23 deaths in the village, said the populace went to desperate lengths, even burning down houses, in an effort to check the plague.

Wrong Girl

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — Police said a Negro woman, 29, last night reported a Negro man seized and raped her, then apologized, saying he thought she was white.

The TENNESSEE COUNCIL On HUMAN RELATIONS

is a voluntary state-wide organization of Tennesseans of all races and faiths, living in cities and small communities and engaged in all kinds of occupations.

It serves as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

It encourages and supports individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the extension of basic human rights.

It seeks to foster an environment in which citizens of all races and creeds may live together in dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

Your membership will help in achieving these goals—you are cordially invited to join. Annual membership is $5.00.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue, Nashville 12, Tennessee

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political membership organization. Gifts are tax deductible. For further information telephone CYpress 1-7544, or write to the above address.

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The Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Vice-President

Dr. Herman H. Long, Nashville
Vice-President

James Stokely, Newport
Vice-President

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Katherine Jones, Executive Director

PR

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GEORGE RUBIN
ADELAIDE SCHULKIND
NORMAN THOMAS
JOSEPH TUVIM
LOUISE J. WHITTEN
HALENA WILSON
Committee (Incomplete)

98

February 1961

Dear Friend,

A tragic situation exists in two counties in Tennessee where American Negroes have not voted for the past hundred years.

A young man of Fayette County, Tenn., after learning that there had been a law passed in 1957 which entitled him to vote, went to Washington in 1958 and requested that the Justice Department insure his right to register and vote under the Civil Rights Legislation of 1957.

In March of 1960, Negroes began to register in Fayette and Haywood counties, and by April all Negro citizens of these counties were boycotted to the point of starvation. Food, clothing, household medications, gas (for light, heat, cooking, and for their cars, trucks and tractors) and all necessities of daily life were denied them. These people were starving in silence, but toward the end of June they could no longer bear the hunger of their children and they cried out for help. That is when this horrible situation came to light.

Since Election Day, all those living on plantations have been given eviction notices. Each day more and more families were being evicted. Finally, they gained the intervention of the Justice Department, with representatives of that department on the scene. However, this intervention notwithstanding, the evictions continue. Some of the evicted families are now living in tents, and we must have funds for their food and shelter, and also be able to help take care of the rest of the Fayette-Haywood population. We dare not let these courageous people down.

We of the National Committee for Rural Schools have been trying our utmost from the very beginning of the boycott to aid them with shipments of food, clothing and medications. Without your financial help, however, we cannot continue to aid these people. We therefore ask your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Rae Brandstein

Rae Brandstein

All Contributions Are Deductible

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RURAL SCHOOLS, *Inc.*
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Enclosed please find my contribution for $.....

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*Zone*.....

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE DEDUCTIBLE.

E. Brown

C-R-C NEWSLETTER

Community Relations Conference

Chattanooga Com. Rel. Conf.

Febr 1961 No. 5

"TOO INDEFINITE---TOO REMOTE"

In these words, Judge Darr expressed his opinion on January 23 of the Chattanooga School Board's first proposed plan for Desegregation of city schools. It is an opinion that was shared by many CRC members when they heard a brief outline of the plan presented earlier at our January 10th meeting. Guests for that evening were Dr. Joe Goss, Asst. Supt of City Schools and School Board member, William Leber.
The face of the plan outlined by Dr. Goss is as follows:

1. Now thru Sept 1961
   Conduct a full census. Establish new single zone for biracial area. Determine school(s) to be desegregated.
2. By Oct 1961
   Announce schools to be desegregated.
3. By Jan 1962
   All students wishing to transfer in or out of biracial school must file intent.
4. Jan to Sept 1962
   Further elucidation and groundwork by board and community groups.
5. By Sept 1962
   Desegregation of selected schools grades 1 thru 3.

Following Dr. Goss, Mr. Leber summed up the board's feeling about the plan . . "In my opinion, the statement we now have represents all parts of the community. We tried to do for each race what we did for the other."

A REASONABLE START WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED?

Does the plan meet this necessary requirement? Judge Darr said No.

Questions asked by CRC members that evening seemed to reflect a similar feeling:

WHY MUST PARENTS FILE LETTER OF INTENT?
WON'T YOU STILL HAVE A SEGREGATED SYSTEM WITH THIS PLAN?
WHY NOT USE A MORE POSITIVE APPROACH?
ISN'T A DUAL SYSTEM MORE EXPENSIVE?

Our guests answered frankly and sincerely altho they admitted they were in no position to defend the plan, and many answers had to be deferred to Jan 23.

To the question:
COULD YOU TELL US HOW THIS PLAN ACTUALLY STOPS GHETTOS?

Dr. Goss answered:
"I don't know. But is it the purpose of the school board to reform society with all of its faults, or simply to administer the people's schools according to the people's will."

To the statement:
MORE ELUCIDATION IS NEEDED IN THIS COMMUNITY AS TO THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DESEGREGATION AND INTEGRATION. IT IS THE SCHOOL BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DESEGREGATE THE SCHOOLS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW. INTEGREGATION COMES LATER.

Dr. Goss replied:
"I am happy to say that the courts have maintained jurisdiction. They are the essence of democracy."

In this reply, some detected perhaps another meaning:
THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE IMPATIENT, DON'T WORRY. THE COURTS HAVE THE FINAL SAY AFTER ALL.

***

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CRC will not meet February 14th as announced because of the Council of Community Forces meeting scheduled for that evening. Instead, next meeting will be Tuesday, Febr. 21, 8 P.M. at Bethlehem Community Center.

Contributors:

Dick Phipps Florence Hull
Neil McDade

March 1961 Vol. 3, Number 3

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT BY TENNESSEE INDUSTRIES

The Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has released its study on employment of Negroes by Tennessee firms having federal government contracts. The study was made by John Hope, II of Fisk University from answers to questionnaires mailed to 270 employers across the state. According to Maclin Davis, chairman of the Committee this is the first such report released by any state, although other states are compiling similar reports. Highlights of the report are:

* Two-thirds of the firms employed one or more Negroes, while a third employed none.

* Negroes accounted for 3,514 of the 16,716 persons employed by the firms which replied, but the number of Negro employees per establishment generally was very small. A third of the firms employed fewer than five Negroes each.

* Three-fourths of the firms which employed Negroes employed them at the unskilled level, 43 per cent in semiskilled jobs other than production, one-third at the skilled level, and 30 per cent in semiskilled production jobs.

* Very few firms employed Negroes in white collar jobs.

* The sources of Negro recruitment (company employment offices, contacts through friends and relatives, and the offices of the Tennessee State Employment Service) tend to steer them into jobs traditionally open to Negroes.

* Negro employees do not participate fully in on-the-job training programs and thus do not enjoy an equal opportunity for upgrading.

* More than half the firms reported they had not upgraded any Negro employee, and most of the rest had promoted only a few.

* Eighty-seven per cent of the employers said their Negro employees were average or above average in job efficiency, but only 26.7 per cent thought they had as much technical competence as white employees.

In presenting the report, Mr. Hope stated that inadequate education and vocational training and past deprivations and disabilities contribute to the unemployment and underemployment of Negro manpower.

COOKEVILLE

What About Little League Teams In Your Community??

Cookeville has had integrated Little League Base Ball for the past five years, and the program has received enthusiastic community support. Players, coaches, and umpires have been selected without regard to race. Last year, Herman Peaks, a student at Darwin School, was selected captain for the Ben Franklin team and was considered one of the top players of the six team league.

CHATTANOOGA TAKES STOCK OF RESOURCES

The Community Relations Conference in Chattanooga has compiled a listing of the moves to desegregate the city school system, covering the last 6 years. The six page summary describes current activities in the community, actions of public officials and other organized groups and their probable stand during the coming year. This summary, similar to an earlier one made in Oak Ridge, is valuable for its present use, and in bringing new members into rapid and effective local participation. Chattanooga CRC members are compiling a detailed file about their membership in other professional, civic, religious and social organizations, to determine what additional avenues may be available for their services as "ambassadors."

MEMPHIS

Under leadership of the Memphis Branch, NAACP, economic withdrawal from the downtown area is under way. Memphis Negro citizens are asked to support the sit-in movement "(1) By not purchasing any items of clothing from this the 26th day of February 1961, until after Easter Sunday and (2) By wearing old clothing with dignity rather than new clothes with shame." Goals are:

(1) Job opportunities according to ability
(2) Freedom from all human indignities
(3) Full use of tax supported institutions
(4) Full use of customer facilities in all shopping areas.

St. Judge Hospital representing an investment of $3,000,000, now under construction in Memphis, is slated to open by the end of 1961. The non sectarian hospital for the treatment of lukemia and other diseases affecting children, will be open to all children of all races and creeds from all parts of the country.

The boat ramp at McKellar Lake, in Riverside Park has been desegregated with the unanimous approval of the park board. The ramp is widely used in summer for launching crafts for water sports in the lake and out into the Mississippi.

The Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council has communicated with public officials in Fayette and Haywood counties offering the services of the Chapter and stating their concern for finding constructive solutions. Mr. Eugene Luening, Chapter president reports some response and effect.

BOARD MEETING

The Board of the Council will meet at 1 P.M. Monday, April 17 at Vanderbilt Divinity School (Room G-23) in Nashville. Any matters needing Board attention may be referred to your state office address for Board action. We look forward to your suggestions.

THEATRES AND DESEGREGATION

The Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, P. O. Box 1011, Knoxville, has compiled an excellent summary on the factors involved in attempts to open local movie theatres to all citizens. The discussion includes possibilities and problems in negotiation, demonstration, moral and economic positions and the long range outlook. Any community anticipating a similar movement will find this summary a helpful guide.

Negotiations are still in progress in Nashville, and the outlook is hopeful in regard to commercial movie houses. Performances of the Nashville Ballet Society, Circle Theatre, and Theatre Nashville are open to all citizens who desire season tickets, or admission to a single performance.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. Harold Fleming, executive director of SRC for the past 4 years, is leaving the Council to become vice president of the Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C., a newly established privately supported agency for the study of constitutional issues.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, presently director of research will become the executive director of SRC. Mr. Dunbar has been director of research of the Council since February 1959. Prior to that time, he had taught at Emory University and Mount Holyoke College, and had been on the staff of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission at Aiken, S. C., plant. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1954-55. He received his Ph.D. in political science from Cornell University in 1948. This information will be officially released to the press on April 10, 1961.

Mr. James McBride Dabbs, president of SRC, in a letter to members and friends said "My regret is lessened by the knowledge that Harold goes to a job where he can exercise on the national scene his great ability and where, because of the nature of the work, he will still remain in touch with the Southern Regional Council. In addition, I take pride in the knowledge that, to speak as Harold does, it is from the launching pad of the Council which he, himself, has been most instrumental in building that he has rocketed into the stratosphere of Washington.

"Leslie Dunbar will carry on successfully the work that, until now, he has aided Harold in doing. Dr. Dunbar is trained as a political scientist, but beneath this scientific training is a man who poses to himself basic questions, seeks basic answers and acts with a quiet assurance that inspires confidence. If I am not mistaken, he expresses in his own person the essential spirit of the Council: a sympathetic probing of Southern problems, a dislike of the limelight, a willingness to make small gains if they are sure, and the determination always to advance."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

State Councils cooperating with SRC now report a membership total of 6000. This represents an increase from 4800 as of a year ago.

"SOUTH SEES INTEGRATION"

Excerpts from a Gallup report

"On three separate occasions since 1957, Gallup poll interviewers have asked Southerners of both races - the identical question:

"Do you think the day will ever come in the south when whites and Negroes will be going to the same schools, eating in the same restaurants and generally sharing the same public accommodations?"

"Will day ever come?"

	August 1957	October 1958	January 1961
Yes, will	45%	53%	76%
No, will not	33%	31%	19%
Uncertain	22%	16%	5%

Despite the progress in recognizing the principles embodied in Supreme Court decision, Gallup reported in July 1959 that 71% of the Southerners interviewed disapproved of desegregated schools. This was the same percentage reported in July 1954.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

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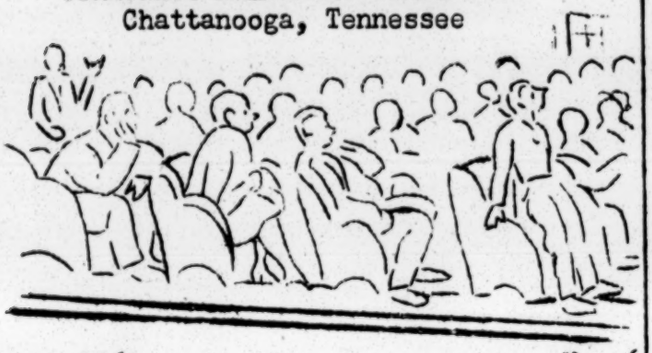
Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Dir
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Tenn
Martins

C-R-C NEWSLETTER

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
Chattanooga, Tennessee



March 1961 No. 6

SPECIAL INVITATION to all CRC members and friends, from the Council of Cooperative Action. On March 10 at the Henry Branch of the YMCA, a Forum open to the public. Speaker, Dr. C. Eric Lincoln, professor of philosophy, and administrative assistant, Clark College, Atlanta. His subject, The Black Muslim Movement in this country. He is the author of The Black Muslims, a book to be released in the spring, and termed "'one of the best technical case studies in the whole literature of social science' The Black Muslim movement in America provides an index to the state of racial tension in the US today." The meeting will probably be a dinner meeting. For further information and for reservations, call the Henry Branch, telephone AM.6.5418.

* * *

AT OUR EEBRUARY MEETING much enthusiasm and discussion. Present as consultants to help us map out realistic action were Ed Brown, church consultant in human relations, and Paul Rilling, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council, both working out of Atlanta.

MR. RILLING emphsized the importance of advance community preparation. Almost without exception there has been no violence in those communities which prepared in advance. Such preparation entails: school officials themselves taking the lead; firm law enforcement; cooperative community support.

He listed six techniques to be used : active involvement of prestige groups or individuals; support by religious groups; PTA participation; speeches and discussions with many groups; mass media use; wide dissemination of materials re race relations.

MR. BROWN met again the following night with the executive committee, giving many practical suggestions for local efforts.

* * *

THREE MOTIONS resulted from the last meeting. Members are being named to each committee:

That a committee go to the school board, offering CRC services and delimitating the extent of our possible assistance;

That a committee approach the religious group active in the sit-in solution, this time to coordinate activities toward resolving the theatre question;

That a committee work towar coordinating activities between CRC and other community groups interested in the same goals.

* * *

THEATRE MANAGERS to whom CRC members are urged to write: Mr. George Deavours, Manager, Tivoli Theatre, 709 Broad Str.; Mr. Robert Dyches, Manager, Rogers Theatre, 915 Market Str.; Mr. Jay Solomon and Mr. M. Lebovitz, Officers, Independent Theatres, 509 Cherry Str.

* * *

AN UNOFFICIAL BREAKDOWN of CRC membership was made last month.

By race:	White members	116
	Negro members	31
By occupation:	business persons	16
	professional persons	46
	ministers	13
	mass media employees	6
	housewives	45
	unknown	21

In order to define the composition more specifically, a questionnaire will be sent each member in the near future.

* * *

NEXT MEETING: March 21. A panel of persons from other groups concerned with desegregation.

Thought you'd like a copy.
C.A.

C. ANDREAE
717½ Battery Pl.
Chatt. 3, Tenn

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Chattanooga, March 1961

QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this questionnaire is three-fold:

to obtain basic information about our membership which will enable us to use ourselves helpfully in the community;

to find out with what other groups CRC members are affiliated and so determine what avenues we have for serving as "ambassadors" and enlisting other sources of support;

to obtain your suggestions about the current and future program of CRC.

Your name is requested only for purposes of identification within CRC.

You may bring the completed questionnaire to the next meeting March 21, or mail it to Claire Andreae, corresponding secretary, 717½ Battery Place. Thank you.

* * * *

YOUR NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

OCCUPATION _____ TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

BORN AND/OR RAISED IN THE SOUTH? _____

HOW MANY YEARS IN CHATTANOOGA? _____

To what organizations (professional, civic, religious, social, etc.) do you belong?

_____

_____

Which of these groups are active or concerned in the local desegregation problem, and to what extent?

_____

_____

_____

What suggestions do you have concerning the CRC?

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Chattanooga, Tennessee

NOTICE OF MEETING

DATE: Tuesday, March 21, 1961

PLACE: Pilgrim Congregational Church

TIME: Eight o'clock p.m.

TOPIC: Several members of the conference will present a panel discussion on activities and attitudes of other associations, professions or organizations to which they belong. The purpose is to find out how and where we might use our efforts to extend the influence of our group.

Mr. Booker T. Scruggs will serve as moderator.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Geographic Distribution 4-14-61

	Member Single		Joint			Officers	Board Members
Nashville	232	+	43	=	275	4	19
Memphis	115	+	23	=	138	1	12
Knoxville	27	+	4	=	31		7
Chattanooga	24	+	3	=	24		5
Oak Ridge	25	+	6	=	31		2
Jackson	13	+	0	=	13		2
Murfreesboro	6	+	2	=	8		1
Other	36	+	11	=	49	1	3
Out of State	12	+	2	=	14		
	487		94		581	6	51

December 1 - April 14
262 single memberships have paid dues
21 new members added (1 in December 20 in 1961)

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Financial Status

Income

	Membership	Contribution	SRC	Total
December	424.00	144.24	875.00	568.24
January	735.00			1610.00
February	374.00			374.00
March	399.00			399.00
April 11	187.00		875.00	990.00
	2119.00	144.24	1750.00	3941.24

Funds on Hand April 14, 1961

In Checking Account	420.63
Cash on Hand	57.00
In Savings Account	1114.50
	1592.13

NASHVILLE INVENTORY - 1961

Looking Backward
Looking Around
Looking Forward

A Community Wide Conference sponsored by

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Belmont Methodist Church
April 24, 1961

Presiding	George Barrett, President
Invocation	Rabbi Randall Falk
Welcome	The Rev. Farris Moore Belmont Methodist Church
The Panel	Dr. Robert Harris, Professor of Political Science, Vanderbilt
	Mr. Charles Warfield, Nashville Attorney
	Mr. Avon Williams Nashville Attorney
Instructions for Discussion Period	Dr. John Compton
Summary of Group Discussion	Dr. Herman Long

Planning Committee: Miss Louise Young, Chairman; Rev. Alexander Anderson, Paul Anderson, George Barrett, Rev. Will D. Campbell, Henry Cartwright, John J. Compton, Rabbi Randall Falk, Mrs. Blanche Fensterwald, Rev. Clyde Flannery, Dwight L. Freshley, Mrs. Nelson Fuson, Miss Alma Gault, Mrs. Dewey Grantham, Vivian Henderson, Mrs. John Hull, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Miss Kay Jones, Henry Koestline, Mrs. Joseph L. May, Mrs. John T. McCall, Mrs. Ray Miller, Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Rev. Jack Nesmith, Rev. Robert Palmer, Miss Sarah Pereira, Mrs. Burton M. Pogell, Mrs. David Price, Jr., Mrs. Milton Randolph, Mrs. C. J. Walker, Dr. C. J. Walker, J. Russell Whitaker, Mrs. S. J. Wright, Mrs. Jack Yulman

Discussion Groups

Group leaders are listed in this order:
Chairman
Discussion Leader
Recorder
2 Resource persons

Group 1
Raymond Denney
John Hope
Miss Nancy Peet
Mrs. James Glasse
Mrs. Charles Johnson

Group 2
Metz Rollins
Leiper Freeman
Tom Cochran
Mrs. Harold Bradley
Mrs. Robert Smith

Group 3
Sam Dodson
Philip Hallie
Mrs. Robert Roddy
John Hull
Mrs. George Barrett

Group 4
John W. Johannaber
Larry Park
Mrs. Sidney Harshman
Miss Mazie Tyson
Mrs. Matthew Walker

Group 5
W. A. Alexander
Paul Sanders
Mrs. E. J. Miller
Mrs. John Mogey
Mrs. Laurie Gunter

Group 6
Phil Ritter
Ray Balester
Mrs. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Mrs. R. A. Wilson
Miss Roma Cupp

Group 7
Lee Davis
Matt Lynch
Burton Pogell
Mrs. Doris Outlaw
Alex Anderson

Group 8
Clifford Love
Sam Hatow
Mrs. W. T. Green
Mrs. Robert S. Anderson
Kelly Miller Smith

Group 9
Walter Sharp
Charles Dean
Miss Bernice Orchard
Mrs. David Price, Jr.
Mrs. John Hull

Group 10
John Cheek
Father Leo Seiner
Miss Patty Ree Bushanan
Mrs. A. B. Robinson
Miss Diane Nash

Group 11
Alan Zibart
Will Campbell
Miss Mary Stites
Elmira Gray
Dewey Grantham

Group 12
Dr. C. J. Walker
Hibbard Thatcher
Mrs. Burton Pogell
Mrs. J. F. Grimmett
Leo Lillard

Group 13
W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Jack Nesmith
Miss Peggy Armstrong
Mrs. Anna Welsh
John Lewis

Group 14
Dr. Matthew Walker
Avery Leiserson
Mrs. Arthur Foster
J. F. Grimmett
Mrs. Sara B. Swaney

Group 15
William T. Green
Joe Moore
Miss Barbara Rice
Mrs. Alice W. Thomas
Mrs. Alfred Galloway

Group 16
William Willis, Jr.
Franklin Fox
Mrs. William Turner
Andrew White
Fred Rogers

Group 17
James D. Glasse
Bernard Schweid
Miss Mary Ellen Bender
Jeffrey N. Vaughn, Sr.
Mrs. John Work

Group 18
John Mogey
John Marion
Mrs. John Love
Mrs. Dailie Madison
Mrs. Stephen Wright

Group 19
Arthur Foster
Gene Holdridge
Miss Dorothy Fitzwater
Miss Evelyn Kennedy
Mrs. Margaret Simms

Group 20
Woodrow Geier
Mrs. Camilla Caldwell
Miss Julia Johnson
Vivian Henderson
Mrs. C. M. Hayes

April 1961 Vol. 3, Number 4

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING APRIL 17, 1961

Twenty one officers and Board members met in Nashville for the mid year board meeting. The following persons were appointed to fill vacancies in the Board: Mr. Washington Butler, Oak Ridge; Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville; Mr. Horace Raper, Cookeville. The Annual Meeting will be held in Nashville October 27 and 28, or October 13 and 14 (second choice). A more detailed report will be included in a later Newsletter. The following information served as the basis for consideration of membership and finance:

Geographic Distribution of Membership as of 4/14/61

		Officers	Board Member
Nashville	275	4	19
Memphis	138	1	12
Knoxville	31		8
Chattanooga	24		5
Oak Ridge	31		3
Jackson	13		2
Murfreesboro	8		1
Other	49	1	4
Out of State	14		
	581	6	54

From December 1 to April 14: 311 Members paid dues
23 new members added (1 in December; 20 in 1961)

Financial Status:

To qualify for SRC special fund by June 30, 1961	$4100.00
Obtained to date:	2263.24
Needed from membership and contributions	1836.76

Income

	Membership	Contribution	SRC	Total
December	424.00	144.24	875.00	568.24
January	735.00			1610.00
February	374.00			374.00
March	399.00			399.00
April 11	187.00		875.00	990.00
	2119.00	144.24	1750.00	3941.24

MEMPHIS

William T. Owen, superintendent of Lee Station Post Office in Memphis has been promoted to superintendent of Vehicle Operations for Memphis postal service. He is the first Negro to hold this position or one of equal rank in the South. Mr. Owen is a graduate of LeMoyne College, director of the Vance Avenue Branch YWCA, and a member of the Memphis Chapter, TCHR.-----Ben L. Hooks, attorney and minister was appointed an assistant public defender for Shelby County and began work on April 7, 1961, as one of 4 assistants to Public Defender Hugh Stanton, Jr. Mr. Hooks is a graduate of LeMoyne College and received his law degree at DePaul University.

Two bus companies announced their terminal restaurants had voluntarily terminated segregation. Greyhound and Continental restaurant managers in Memphis stated that they had ended restaurant segregation sometime previous to their announcement on April 24, 1961.

For the third time, a Memphis Court has refused to issue a warrent against the Memphis Transit Company to compel a return to segregated seating. Memphis attorney Marvin Brooks Norfleet, representing the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, had appealed earlier to Criminal Court, and Circuit Court but both judges denied jurisdiction. General sessions Judge Leffler assumed jurisdiction but ruled that the Tennessee seating law was unconstitutional. In 8 page written opinion the judge concluded that although no U.S. Court had ruled on the Tennessee law, other high court rulings on identical questions could mean only that the Tennessee law is unconstitutional.

Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd turned down a plea for immediate desegregation of Memphis public schools, and ruled that the Memphis Board of Education is complying with the Tennessee Pupil Placement Act and provides for integration. The decision, rendered April 14, 1961, will be appealed to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati according to attorneys for 18 Memphis Negro children.

Sit-in trials in Memphis in April have involved 37 students arrested in 3 groups. The Circuit Court affirmed city court fines of $51 each against 10 Negro students involved in a sit-in demonstration at Ohman House Restaurant at Bry's in December 1960. Fourteen Negro students won Circuit Court appeals from city court fines for sit-ins at Kress and Silver's last summer; fines were refunded. Special Judge Harry Adams in Circuit Court found 13 Negroes guilty of "rude conduct" when they attended an otherwise white youth rally of the Assembly of God church held last year at Overton Park Shell. Court testimony indicated the Negroes arriving while the meeting was underway were asked to sit in the back or leave, but instead seating themselves among those already in attendance.

JACKSON

Since December, five inter-racial groups of citizens have been meeting in Jackson to discuss their community progress in human relations. They have established fact finding committees concerned with fact finding in areas of health and housing, education, employment opportunities, community service and customs and courtesies. On April 27 sixty persons attended a general meeting held in the County Court room to consider further organization and goals. Mr. George Barrett, president of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, Mrs. John Hull, secretary of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and Miss Katherine Jones, executive director of Tennessee Council on Human Relations described the Nashville organization and their experience in eliminating some discriminatory practices.

THE 1960 AUDIT OF NEGRO VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

Since World War II there have been recurring reports that discrimination and segregation deprive Negro veterans of their rights and that Negro servicemen are subjected to treatment as inferiors while on duty and when in uniform off the base.

The American Veterans Committee, (the only veterans organization which forbids discrimination by any of its affiliates because of race, creed, or national origin) undertook a survey to determine the facts.---Following is a digest of major findings:

DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

In the Southern states AVC auditors found that Negro servicemen are no longer segregated by companies and are not quartered apart from other troops.

Larger military installations attempt to keep servicemen and their families away from off-base humiliation and living hardships by offering them almost all necessities and social activities on the base.

At some installations visited, it was learned that married Negro officers and enlisted men of the first three grades are allowed to live on post. However, a shortage of on-post housing forces many service families to live off the post. For Negro servicemen, finding decent accommodations for their families in strange and hostile Southern communities is almost impossible.

Fortunate servicemen send their children to fine, integrated schools at Fort Benning or Little Rock Air Base. On other posts, however, the children go to segregated schools for which tuition is paid to local segregationist school boards by the federal government.

Off the post, the Negro serviceman is discriminated against in all the ways in which Southern Negro civilians are discriminated against. He must ride in the rear of segregated buses, patronize Negro restaurants and bars, and attend segregated or all-Negro churches. In Columbus, Georgia, he may go to a USO clubhouse that is just for him.

Service records are not kept on a racial basis. The impression formed by the AVC auditors, however, was that Negro servicemen are assigned primarily to general labor duties such as truck driving. Relatively few Negroes were observed in technical duty assignments.

Audit teams visiting military installations in the North found them to be entirely integrated. There was no problem of segregated schools in these localities.

The problem of segregated housing, however, did arise. Segregated housing is a fact in much of the North. Negro servicemen seeking off-post housing for their families usually must find accommodations within Negro neighborhoods in communities bordering military posts.

In sum, the audit indicates that the country's defense installations have moved forward to integration among service personnel in an encouraging fashion. Of course, there is much room for improvement. But the picture drawn by this segment of the audit is heartening.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

The team auditing Veterans administration hospitals in the Southern states found that the hospitals had integrated in compliance with a 1953 directive to do so. Negro and white patients share wards. Patients of both races use the same mess halls, waiting rooms, chapels, PXs, and other facilities. This situation was found to hold true at VA hospitals in Atlanta, Montgomery, Little Rock, and Memphis. In North Carolina, Negro veterans praised the high caliber of treatment in VA hospitals.

Many forms of discrimination were discovered at the VA hospital in Jackson, Mississippi, however. The discovery of these abuses has in some instances already led to the elimination of some them. The research and publicity of the audit have already had some salutary effects.

The Northern audit teams found VA hospitals to be entirely integrated as had been the case in virtually all of them prior to the 1953 directive.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL OFFICES

VA Regional Offices in the South do not segregate their clients. There are no separate waiting rooms or washroom facilities. There is no racial designation on VA blood bank record.

However, the auditors did not encounter a single Negro contact officer or Negro social worker in any Southern VA Regional Office. Mr. Sumner Whittier, Administrator of the VA, in criticism of the audit, told AVC that there are two Negro contact officers and eighteen or nineteen Negro social workers in the entire South. He did not say whether some or all of these included those working at Tuskegee an all-Negro VA installation.

This lack of Negro personnel in the VA may be a serious handicap to a Negro veteran. VA managerial personnel is rotated, and therefore the head of an installation in part of the country may be someone from a different section of the nation. Personnel at staff and contact levels, however, are likely to be natives of the state, and thus prove to reflect local prejudice. Southern Negro veterans responded uniformly with "No!" to questions concerning whether they could obtain responsive help from the VA.

In the North, AVC auditors found Negroes employed in both professional and nonprofessional job categories in all VA Regional Offices visited, and bo basis for any meaningful complaints by any veteran regarding services received from the VA Regional Offices.

OTHER FINDINGS

The audit also covered veterans programs in housing, education, business and farm loans, and on-the-job training and employment. The Southern Negro was found to be all but foreclosed from any of these benefits exeept education. In large measure due to the work of educational institutions, the Negro veteran in the South has benefited equally with the Southern white veteran in obtaining educational benefits for veterans.

From Journal of Intergroup Relations, Winter 1960-61

NASHVILLE

Under the title "Nashville Community Inventory, 1961", the Nashville Community Relations Conference held its 4th annual workshop on April 24, at Belmont Methodist Church. President George Barrett, presiding over the meeting of nearly 400 persons, outlined the community progress since the sit-in demonstrations in 1960. Dr. Robert Harris, Vanderbilt University political science professor, Charles Warfield and Avon Williams, Nashville attorneys, served as panelists. Cited most frequently as reasons for slow acceptance of racial integration by both Negroes and whites were:

Fear of economic reprisal, fear of being socially ostracized and fear of creating emotional problems.

The conference also saw:

* A need to work on discrimination in employment opportunities for Negroes.
* A need for improved public education because of the international impact of segregation.
* A need to build greater cohesiveness betweem whites and Negroes to give more dynamic leadership to integration movements.
* A need for the Negro to take advantage of gains already made in eliminating segregation in public shoools and public accommodations.
* A need for the greater involvement of the business leadership of the community, such as the Chamber of Commerce, to support equal justice.
* A need for better use of communications media to give the community the new image of society created by gradual acceptance of integration.

Following the panel presentation, twenty workshops were held to discuss the speeches and submit proposals for improving human relations in Nashville. Throughout the discussions there were repeated assertions of the need to press for equal opportunities in employment. In a final summary Dr. Herman Long, vice president of TCHR, noted that in the 5 years of the Conference's existence "we have changed as much ourselves as the community has changed. The court decisions have been opinion-makers, and along with other successful assaults on discriminatory practice have led to change in attitudes. "We have found that if we can change the structure, we can change the attitudes." The Conference plans to distribute a printed summary to all who registered.

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON MEETS WITH LOCAL GROUP

In a meeting convened by the Nashville Branch, NAACP, twenty Nashville citizens met with Vice President Johnson on April 8, in Governor Ellington's office to discuss means of implementing President Kennedy's directive on employment in Federal agencies and firms having government contracts. The Nashville delegation stressed the limitations in local employment and advancement in Housing and Urban Renewal, the Federal Reserve Bank, apprenticeship training program with Federal financing, and the practices of the United States Employment Service. They urged a prompt directive to employers and agencies in the Nashville area which has "an alert citizenry with a fundamental interest in making democracy work in all areas of human endeavor." Specific detailed complaints were attached to the 7 page summary.

Vice President Johnson, as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, stated the administrations dedication to merit employment and advancement. In his 80 minute meeting with the delegation he emphasized the desire of the President's Committee to take positive action. Governor Ellington, members of his cabinet, Congressman Loser, and Mr. Sillman Evans, Jr. Publisher of the Nashville Tennessean and member of the President's Committee, attended.

GET TRAINING, THEN SEEK JOB

The American Friends Service Committee emphasizes training, then going after the job. Many employers have never had qualified Negro applicants for traditional "white" jobs. Naturally, no Negroes have been hired.

Here are some suggestions for job leads listed by the Friends: (1) Answer all want ads in newspapers for which you qualify. Don't wait for the word "colored" to appear. (2) Go to your school or college if it maintains a placement office. (3) Inquire at the local Employment Security Commission about job opportunities. (4) Take all Federal and State examinations for which you qualify. (5) Talk with city managers and councilmen about job possibilities. (6) Visit public utility companies to inquire about job openings.

From Human Relations Bulletin, N. C. Council on Human Relations, March 1961

LATE NEWS FLASHES!!

MEMPHIS: The Rev. Blair T. Hunt, former principal of Washington High School, and now part-time Juvenile Court Worker was appointed to the Shelby County Board of Education on May 1, 1961. Mr. Hunt, a Board member of TCHR is the first Negro ever to serve in this capacity.-----Dr. A. Maceo Walker has been appointed to membership on the Traffic Advisory Commission.

NASHVILLE: The four downtown movie theatres are open to all persons who wish to attend.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Dir
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

May - June 1961 Vol. 3, Number 5 and 6

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

"WHEREAS discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin is contrary to the Constitutional principles and policies of the United States; and
"WHEREAS it is the plain and positive obligation of the United States Government to promote and ensure equal opportunity for all qualified persons, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin, employed or seeking employment with the Federal Government and on government contracts; and
"WHEREAS it is the policy of the executive branch of the Government to encourage by positive measures equal opportunity for all qualified persons within the Government."

Thus begins Executive Order 10925 signed by President Kennedy on March 6, 1961, establishing the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. It is tailor made for TCHR members working in groups or as individuals. From our own brochure - "The Tennessee Council offers you an opportunity---to join others in removing injustice and indignities under which may of our fellow citizens are now forced to live."

The Order calls for a thorough study of Federal government employment practices, and "to consider and recommend additional affirmative steps which should be taken by executive departments and agencies to realize more fully the national policy of non-discrimination within the executive branch of the Government." Within 60 days (or by May 6, 1961) Federal agencies are required to report and "recommend positive measures to accomplish the objectives of this order." (Part II)

Part III of the order pertains to non-discrimination in employment on the part of firms holding or receiving Federal contracts. Contractors are required to notify labor unions or other representatives of workers and state the contractors intention to comply, and to post notices in "conspirious places available to employees and applicants for employment." The order applies to initial employment and upgrading, and requires the contractor to recruit employees of minority groups. Sub-contractors are included. Outstanding contracts are being re-negotiated to cover the non-discriminatory order.

VOLUNTEER ACTION AROUND THE STATE

Oak Ridge - House to house survey among Negro citizens to determine educational level, job status, length of time in present job, interest in promotion, and attempts to obtain upgrading.---Jackson - Survey of business and industrial firms to determine jobs now held by Negroes, job openings, types of jobs anticipated by firms and training required to qualify.---Nashville - Under sponsorship of the Nashville Community Conference on Employment, semi-autonomous commissions on Public Utilities, city-county-state-federal agencies, industrial firms, retail businesses and education and training have been set up to explore merit employment in the Nashville area. The industrial firms commission has already visited several firms, and discovered that their public statements following the issuance of the Executive Order 10925 was at variance with

IT'S IMPORTANT

When all citizens of Tennessee have full opportunity for employment, limited only by skill and ambition, all America will be healthier. As our citizens prosper, we may anticipate the demise of other vestige of discrimination which have burdened us for so long.

The Council is trying to obtain additional copies of Executive Order 10925 in its entirety. If we are successful, we will be glad to forward copies as you request them.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

There are in the world today 2 3/4 billion people. They are almost equally divided - 1/3 white; 1/3 yellow; and 1/3 brown. They speak 3,400 different langauges and dialects. They worship God in myriad ways. They live in some 90 odd countries on 6 continents.

Who is to say any are superior to any others? Are we not all equal in the eyes of God? Do we not all make our contribution to the welfare of the human race, according to the talents with which God has endowed us?

Had God wanted us all to be the same, He could easily have turned us out like buttons or marbles -- millions and millions, identical to each other. Instead, He created us all different, but equal. There are billions of people with two eyes, two ears, two arms and two legs, but no two with the same fingerprints!

Millard Cass, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor

FAYETTE AND HAYWOOD COUNTIES

Recent reports from Fayette and Haywood Counties suggest that the crisis phase of their problems with the critical need for material and cash relief has about come to an end, and the time for long range planning has arrived. As the farm season has advanced practical economic considerations have tended to out weigh punitive attitudes towards Negro voters and registrants. Widespread, though not universal, resumption of normal farm activities and relations has resulted - hiring of Negro farm labor, renewing of credit and contracts, making of loans.

The long standing chronic problem of the two counties remain - more people on the land than the land as farmed will bear, resultant chronic low income levels, under employment, unemployment and out migration accompanied by low literacy levels, antiquated racial patterns, and lack of skills useable in an urban environment by the outmigrants. How to develop greater economic independence as a base for exercise and maintenance of civil rights, is the problem that looms large now.

CHATTANOOGA

The Chattanooga Community Relations Council has been utilizing role playing at two recent monthly meetings, using situations which confront all of us in social and professional relationships. Their June program notice includes the statement: "The role playing last month stimulated eager discussion, raised questions, and suggested that we can play the role of the prejudiced white Southerner with more feeling than we can the part of the enlightened CRC member. SO the June meeting will afford a follow-up. The program committee has thought up some pertinent questions to test our thinking. What would we do in a given situation? The group will be divided into buzz groups, each with a question to discuss, and then report on to the whole group. It could be thought- provoking.

OAK RIDGE

The Oak Ridge Federation for Equal Public Services has listed in its June Newsletter summer activities open to children of all races. These activities include daily vocation Bible schools at 6 churches, Girl Scout day camp, YWCA tennis classes, YMCA day camp, Red Cross swimming classes, Boy's club, the Baseball school and city recreation program.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Welcome to the Houston (Texas) Council on Human Relations, the most recent link in our Southern chain. Their June Newsletter describes a meeting they held with parents of Negro children who were completing their first year in an integrated school. Parents were unanimous in their replies to such questions as: "If you had it to do over, would you place your youngster in this situation again?" "Would you encourage other parents to enroll their children in desegregated schools next year?"

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Tennessee Council has received contributions in memory of Mrs. Delbert Mann, of Nashville who died May 12, 1961. Mrs. Mann was a leader in bringing about social change throughout the state and was an active member of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the Nashville Community Relations Conference. We will miss her.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ARE YOU DELINQUENT?

If all members of the Tennessee Council would pay their 1961 dues, we would have the $1200 we still need to be eligible for $2100 from Southern Regional Council. Are you paid or delinquent?

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

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Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Dir.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

A N N U A L M E E T I N G

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Friday, July 28, 1961 at 7:00 P.M.

Maxwell House

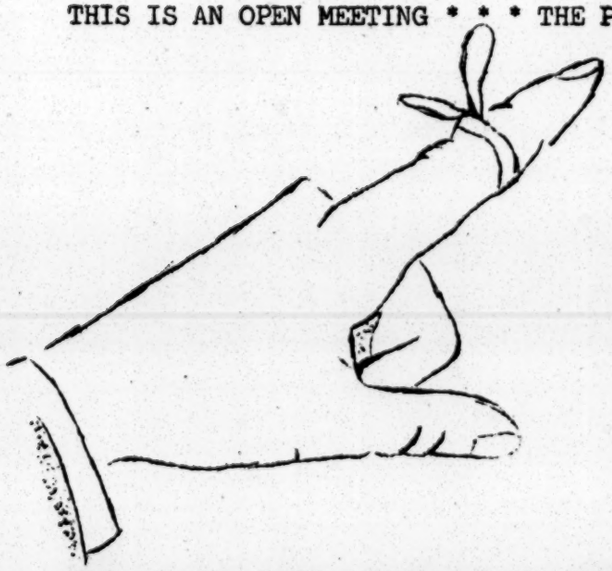
Dinner $2.00

Speaker: JOHN FEILD, Executive Director
President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Feild, working under the direction of Vice President Johnson and Secretary of Labor Goldberg, is the key person in carrying out President Kennedy's directive to end discrimination in Federal employment and Government contracts.

For Reservations: Use the enclosed postcard
or
Telephone CY 1-7544 (Tenn. Council on Human Relations)
before 4 P.M. Tuesday, July 25

THIS IS AN OPEN MEETING * * * THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED



This is the LAST meeting of the Nashville Community Relations Conference
and
The FIRST meeting of the Nashville Community Relations Council.

Members present at the meeting will elect a board of directors for the new Council. Members of the old organization will be blanketed into the new one without additional dues payments for this calendar year.

George E. Barrett, President

Nashville Community Relations Conference
2001 DIVISION STREET
NASHVILLE 12, TENNESSEE

[redacted]

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATION CONFERENCE
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

October 2, 1961

Calling all TCHR Members:

We are expecting you in Nashville on October 27 and 28 for the Annual Meeting. This letter is designed to start you moving this way. The meeting will be held from 1 P. M. October 27 through noon, October 28. Specific program information is delayed, since we are not sure when Secretary Goldberg will speak.

We Can Announce:

(1) A luncheon or dinner meeting with Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg as speaker.
(2) A panel on equal job opportunity - ways and means of implementing for your community.
(3) Role playing and its use in increasing our effectiveness in local human relations programs - presentation by the Chattanooga Community Relations Council.
(4) Round-up of progress reports from local groups. Time alloted for you to talk with local leaders about methods and techniques.
(5) Membership meeting with election of new board members and reports from your current officers and executive director. Membership participation is essential.
(6) Vanderbilt Divinity School will be host to our meeting.
(7) Board meeting will be Saturday, following the close of the annual meeting program. Board members please include this in your plans.

Here are things for you to do N O W

(A) Make reservations for overnight stay. The Methodist Guest House next door to the Council office, and 1 block from Vanderbilt Divinity School; offers inter-racial housing. There are only 40 places there; a very limited number of private rooms. Reservations will be honored as they are received. Overflow will be channeled to TCHR for reservations elsewhere in Nashville unless you indicate otherwise. (We have not located any other inclusive housing.
(B) Study report of Nominating Committee. You may propose additional candidates provided they have agreed to serve if elected.
(C) Review change in By-Laws as noted on enclosed proposal.

A Newsletter will follow next week. We are counting on seeing you in Nashville.

James Glasse, President
Dwight Freshley, Program Chairman
Mrs. Jack May, Local Arrangements
Mrs. Robert Peelle, Nominating Committee Chairman
Katherine Jones, Executive Director

Tenn
Mtgs
R/S
Pub

RUSH YOUR RESERVATION FOR

What? THE ANNUAL MEETING

Who? TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Where? Vanderbilt Divinity School
Nashville, Tennessee

When? October 27 and 28
1 P.M. Friday to 12 noon Saturday

With

Keynote Speaker - Mr. Berl Bernhard, Staff Director
United States Commission on Civil Rights

Role Playing - A new way to understand ourselves and our neighbors
Dr. Phillip Sottong and others from Chattanooga

Economic Opportunity - Representatives who know

A "Do it Yourself" Workshop - Leadership from members who did-and succeeded.

WARNING!!

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2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
(Telephone CY 1-7544)

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(Reservations (no money) must be in the Council Office on Tuesday, October 25)

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NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

10-12-61

September - October 1961 Vol. 3, Number 9 and 10

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

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Mr. Bernhard, born in New York in 1929, is a graduate of Dartmouth College (magna cum laude 1951) and holds a law degree from Yale. He was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1954, and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1958. From 1954-56, he served as law clerk to Judge Luther Youngdahl of the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia. He was an associate in the Washington law firm of Turney and Turney prior to his full time service with the Commission on Civil Rights.

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Election of Board Members and Nominating Committee
Consideration of Amendments to Constitution
Adoption of Budget - Presentation of Financial situation
Program Emphasis
Report of President and Executive Director

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Reports on:
Use of public parks and recreation facilities
Commerical Recreation - movie, bowling alleys, roller skating rinks
Hospitals - staff and patients
The Church and social change
Communication across college campuses
How a local Council gets started - the Jackson story

Separate workshops follow 5 minute presentations

12:00 Adjournment - Cafeteria lunch available at Rand Hall, Vanderbilt University for members who wish to remain

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All Board members are reminded that this is one of two regular yearly meetings and is essential to determining program for the coming year. Besides - you must elect the officers!

N O W ! !

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: sheet and rush your:
: reservation back :
: to us. We are :
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: you! :

MEMPHIS AND THE SCHOOLS

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2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

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Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 27-28, 1961

Divinity School

Vanderbilt University

Nashville, Tennessee

"We owe to a man higher succors than food and fire. We owe to man man."

Emerson

Friday, October 27

1:00	Luncheon	Maxwell House
	Presiding	Rev. James Glasse, President
	Invocation	Rev. Kelly M. Smith
	Introduction of Speaker	Maclin P. Davis
	Speaker	Berl Bernhard, Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

"THE CITIZEN, THE GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL RIGHTS"

3:00	Registration	Vanderbilt Divinity School Room G-23
4:00	Welcome	

Economics and Employment Opportunity
a Panel Discussion

Moderator	Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Panelists from	Chamber of Commerce Organized Labor Large Industrial Firm

(This session is not open to the press)

5:30-6:30	Dinner	Vanderbilt Divinity School Cafeteria
7:30	Role Playing	Dr. Phillip Sottong & Chattanooga Community Relations Conference Members
	Commentator	Dr. Arthur Foster

Saturday, October 28

8:30-9:45 Annual Membership Meeting

President's Report Rev. James D. Glasse

Proposed Amendments to the By-Laws

Nashville as a New Chapter Mrs. Nelson Fuson

Treasurer's Report &
Proposed Budget John H. Cheek, Jr.

The Council and Finances Mrs. Tom Ragland

Election of Board of Directors and Nominating Committee

Report of Nominating Committee Mrs. Robert W. Peelle
Chairman

Report of the Executive Director Katherine Jones

* * * * * * *

9:45-10:00 Coffee Break

10:00 A "DO IT YOURSELF" WORKSHOP AND ROUND-UP
ACROSS THE STATE

Chairman Dr. Dwight L. Freshley

1) Desegregation and the Schools
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Dr. Gideon Fryer
Mrs. G. N. Bennett

2) Use of Public Parks and Recreation Facilities
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
John Lewis

3) Communication Across College Campuses
Donald Frank, Nashville
Rev. Paul Moehlman
Miss Linda Line

4) The Church and Social Change
Rev. Woodward Adams, Nashville
Dr. John H. Marion
Mrs. Dewey Grantham

5) Hospital - Staff and Patients
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Miss Sandra Dodd

6) Commercial Recreation
Rev. Metz Rollins, Nashville
Mrs. James Todd
Clarence Thomas

7) How a Local Council gets started - The Jackson Story
Mr. H. O. Forgy, Jr., Jackson
Mrs. John C. Hull
Hibbard Thatcher

8) Communication in Campaigning
Mrs. David E. Rogers, Nashville
Mrs. John Thomas

Following 5 minute presentations, there will be workshops on each of these 8 general subjects. Choose the one which interests you, or is pertinent for your community.

11:40 "This is It"
Wisdom from the Workshops
Program Emphasis for 1962

12:00 Adjournment

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

12:00-1:00 Lunch at Rand Hall Cafeteria
Vanderbilt Campus

1:00-3:00 BOARD MEETING

Election of Officers
Relationship of Chapters and State Office
Other Business

LOCAL COUNCIL IN TENNESSEE

COUNCIL	PRESIDENT
Knoxville Area Human Relations Council	Dr. Charles L. Cleland
Nashville Community Relations Council	Dr. Gideon Fryer
Oak Ridge Community Relations Council	Dr. Paul Spray
Chattanooga Community Relations Conference	Dr. Charles Whitworth
Jackson Community Relations Conference	H. O. Forgy, Jr.
Memphis Chapter Tennessee Council on Human Relations	Rev. John C. Mickle

"Men work together', I told him from the heart,
'whether they work together or apart"

Robert Frost

Tenn
meetings
etc

Board Meeting
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Vanderbilt Divinity School
October 28, 1961

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order by the president, Rev. James Glasse at 1:20 P.M. Copies of the minutes of the April 17 meeting of the Board were distributed and upon motion, approved.

Election of Officers

Mrs. Robert Peelle, chairman of Nominating Committee, submitted the following slate of officers for 1962:

President, George Barrett, Nashville; Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis; Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga and Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville, Secretary; John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville, Treasurer. It was moved by Rev. Crutcher and seconded by Mr. Neal Spahr that the entire slate be elected. The motion carried.

Evaluation of Annual Meeting

(a) There was a lack of time for many things (b) There is need for more gossip sessions (c) Short presentations before the full group were very beneficial (d) It would be helpful if reports from the various areas would be written and submitted to the Council for mimeographing to be distributed at the annual meetings (e) It is a good idea to have a theme (f) Some felt that this was the best annual meeting (g) There was a plea for consideration of regional meetings.

Report of Ad Hoc Committee

The report was made by Dr. Fryer, president of the Nashville Community Relations Council. It concerned itself with membership, budget and administration. It was moved by Mrs. Todd and seconded by Atty Barrett that the Ad Hoc Report be approved for working conditions between NCRC and TCOHR. The motion carried.

Finance

(a) In soliciting funds, personal contact by the members in their respective communities is most effective.
(b) There must be a unified time for a drive geared to start in January or February
(c) When on a visiting tour, the Executive Director should plan to visit several places while on the road.
(d) There must be strong local membership and finance committees. These should be implemented by a good state chairman.

Personnel

Since the office secretary will be leaving soon, the Board felt that the Executive Director should look into the matter of employing an office secretary.

Next Annual Meeting

(a) It was suggested that perhaps the meeting could be held at one of the state parks
(b) The next meeting should go to the western part of the state
(c) The decision on place and time of the next meeting can be left up to the Executive Committee.

Recommendations from Plenary Session

Re: State Parks (1) That the TCOHR urge each local to take a picnic to the state park in its respective area; (2) that the councils urge that all racial signs be removed; (3) that Councils notify state officials when they plan to use the parks.

Re: Hospitals (1) That pressure should be brought against church supported hospitals to desegregate their facilities.

Remarks from newly elected president, Atty Barrett

(a) Plans to put the Council on a sound financial basis
(b) Plans to put the Executive Director on the road more often
(c) Expressed thanks to the Sheriff's office for fine service in squiring Berl Bernhard. A letter of appreciation will be sent.

Commendations

The president expressed warm thanks to Dr. Freshley for the splendid program.

Rev. Crutcher commended Rev. Glasse as the retiring president, and Mrs. Hull as retiring secretary for services rendered the Council.

Adjourned 3:10 P.M.

Rev. James Glasse, President
C. R. Hull, Secretary

Board Members Present:

Rev. Glasse, Mrs. John Hull, Mrs. Stanley Ish, Mrs. Robert Peelle, Mrs. Ben Russell, Miss Ellen Correll, Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Mrs. John Osoinach, Mrs. Matthew Walker, Miss Louise Young, George Barrett, Rev. Will Campbell, Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Neal B. Spahr, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Dwight L. Freshley, Albert Porter, Mrs. Ernest Silver, Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Gideon Fryer, Mrs. Tom Ragland, Horace Raper, Rev. William Brockman

September - October 1961 Vol. 3, Number 9 and 10

Tenn Hum Rights

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

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THE UNITED STATES CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION-REPORT ON EDUCATION

"Discrimination in Education", is the title of the second volume of the 1961 five volume report of the Commission. A unanimous commission asked Congress to require all school boards maintaining racially segregated schools to file a desegregation plan within six months after the adoption of such legislation and to take the first step toward compliance with the Supreme Court decision at the beginning of the following school year. It would authorize the Attorney General to seek enforcement in the Federal Courts.

The Commission made 12 recommendations, nine of them unanimous. The Commission urged:

* Congress to curtail partially education funds to states with school districts operating only segregated elementary and secondary schools. (5 Commissioners recommending; one dissenting)
* The President to assure that children of military personnel have right to attend desegregated schools
* The President to withhold public library funds from states which do not provide non-discriminatory services to all residents
* Federal assistance to higher education be limited to desegregated colleges and universities
* Legislation to provide technical and financial assistance to desegregating school districts and where local aid withdrawn because of desegregation
* Protection for school board member, parents, children and citizens from harrassment by persons opposed to the fulfillment of a desegregation plan.

The Commission found that projects initiated by school districts to help minority group children overcome economic and social disadvantages have resulted in marked improvement in their scholastic achievement. It recommended federal funds to state to identify and assist teachers and students of native talent who are handicapped by unequal job opportunity.

VIEWS FROM THE NEW FRONTIER

President Kennedy's task force on employee management relations in the Federal service announced through its chairman, Secretary Authur Goldberg, that "dual locals", create a situation of segregation and therefore discrimination. Officials of the executive branch of the Federal Government are thus prevented from maintaining any relations with these employee organizations. The term "dual locals" applies to situations in which two locals of the same employee organizations are chartered for the same government unit or installation with the result that each is in effect made up of white or Negro members. The decision follows the President's directive that Government officials recognize only employee organizations free of restrictions or practices denying membership because of race, color, religion or national origin.

The task force stipulated specific steps that dual locals may take toward mergers, and thereby be recognized as representative of federal employees.

President Kennedy issued a personal appeal to the Southern Governors Conference and to a citizen group in Maryland (September 1961) asking for an end to segregation "in restaurants and other places of public service."

"It is most important that there be no discrimination of any kind based on race, creed or color against any american citizen or visitor from abroad."

MEMPHIS AND THE SCHOOLS

Using the Tennessee Pupil Assignment laws, the City Board of Education in Memphis, assigned 13 Negro first graders to four formerly all white schools. The Negro children, assigned from the 50 who applied for transfer, were accompanied to the schools by four recognized Negro civic leaders - two of them parents of students in their group. Police were out in force under detailed orders from the Police Commissioner; there were no crowds and no instances of violence. A Memphis newspaper commented that the "desegregation program was devised quietly, planned in minute detail and carried out like a major military operation. The greatest concentration of police in Memphis hisotry took part to see that no violence erupted." And none did.

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Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Di
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RUSH YOUR RESERVATION FOR

What? THE ANNUAL MEETING

Who? TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Where? Vanderbilt Divinity School
Nashville, Tennessee

When? October 27 and 28
1 P.M. Friday to 12 noon Saturday

With

Keynote Speaker - Mr. Berl Bernhard, Staff Director
United States Commission on Civil Rights

Role Playing - A new way to understand ourselves and our neighbors
Dr. Phillip Sottong and others from Chattanooga

Economic Opportunity - Representatives who know

A "Do it Yourself" Workshop - Leadership from members who did-and succeeded.

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ADDRESS _____

10-12-61

Ten
Meetings
etc

Christian Science Monitor 11-2-61

Tennessee Works On Race Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nashville, Tenn.

Individual leadership and unpublicized deliberation are the methods most likely to solve racial problems, Berl Bernhard, staff director of the United States Commisison on Civil Rights, told the Tennessee Council on Human Relations here recently.

"You as private citizens have a very grave responsibility," Mr. Bernhard told the opening meeting of the biracial group's fourth annual convention. "If the private citizens fail, our entire system falters. If you meet the challenge, our nation will have met the challenge.

"One of your continuing and primary tasks must be to provide leadership in improving human relations throughout the state. You can provide encouragement to all working in the field of civil rights, particularly to those who may often feel beleaguered and alone."

Council Praised

The Tennessee Council has, in fact, done all these things. Working at the local level, its 800 members have often served as intermediaries between the forces seeking change and those resisting change. Mr. Bernhard paid tribute to the council's most celebrated action when he said:

"I am personally familiar with the efforts of your council which started a chain of events that has led to an apparently successful registration of Negro voters in Fayette and Haywood Counties. The affidavit alleging voting denials of Haywood which you filed with the commission was the first link in this chain."

Mr. Bernhard cited the integration of the Memphis schools as a significant example of progress through quiet deliberation. There, he said, when the end of segregation became inevitable, "public and private persons joined together to assure that Memphis would not be another Little Rock."

submit that this technique of firm leadership and unpublicized, quiet deliberation is a method most likely to succeed."

Climate of Opinion

George Barrett, Nashville lawyer and newly elected president of the council, said of its role in the civil-rights struggle:

"Our members help create a climate of opinion in their communities that is favorable to change. They don't seek publicity, but they make themselves heard at the meetings and deliberations that lead to progress."

The council's annual meeting, he said, provides members from across Tennessee to compare notes on the successful "techniques of change."

"These things are going to happen," he said. "It's often a question of how. And in this field the 'how' is very important."

Success Told

Mr. Barrett said the most successful of this meeting's workshops was a panel discussion on equal employment opportunities by a Chamber of Commerce representative, a labor representative, and a representative of a large industrial firm.

This meeting, significantly, was closed to the press. This step was taken because the Chamber of Commerce representative was from a west Tennessee city where segregationist feeling is strong. The Chamber of Commerce man agreed to participate only if there was no possibility that his remarks would be learned in his home city.

"Even at that," said Mr. Barrett, "we thought it was an achievement that he would come and talk to a biracial group."

The council, like all the organizations working for civil rights in the South, is currently focusing its attention on equal job opportunities for Negroes.

"Perhaps no field of activity can produce more demonstrable rewards than that of employment opportunity," Mr. Bernhard said. "There is dignity in work. There is indignity in not being afforded equal opportunity to work."

Tenn

KNOXVILLE AREA HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1011

Knoxville 1, Tennessee

November 8, 1961

Dear Member of the KAHRC:

We are pleased to inform you that Miss Louise Blackwell is now serving as secretary of the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council. Miss Blackwell, who is a novelist and free lance writer, is devoting part time to our office in the Empire Building.

In addition to her experience as a writer and teacher of writing in various adult education programs, she has had wide experience in business. She holds a B.A. Degree from the University of Houston and has done graduate work at Johns Hopkins and Vanderbilt Universities.

Miss Blackwell will be in the Council offices each day from 1:00 to 5:00 PM, five days a week. Although her time is limited, she is in position to assist individuals and groups desiring information and materials from the library and files of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Charles L. Cleland

Charles L. Cleland
Chairman

Tenn - Mtns Rpts

CRC NEWSLETTER

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
Chattanooga, Tennessee

November 1961

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING

Date: November 21, Tuesday (Notice change back to 3rd Tuesday)
Place: First Christian Church, Fellowship Hall
Time: Eight O'clock
Speaker: Reverend Major Jones
Topic: Employment Opportunities for Negroes in Chattanooga. Research results of the local Council for Cooperative Action that was given to the Southern Regional Council. This study should be of great help to our community in analyzing the prevailing patterns of Negro employment.

****

There will be no December meeting unless there is a development of major concern before then.

****

Those who attended the last meeting saw the film, Dallas at the Crossroads. The general impression of our group was favorable although there were some that wished the film were more penetrating. It was agreed though, that in this community, it was wiser to use a positive approach such as this--which also appeals to the American flag, kindness to children, and brotherhood. The film will be available for private groups to view until Nov. 24th. Several key people have already seen it. They are the Mayor and City Commission; 30 top law enforcement officers; city and county school boards; the principals and central staff of the City Schools; Department Heads of City Hall; some sections of the Junior Chamber; and 400 adults and 300 children of the Barger School. Miss Edwards deserves thanks for her fine job of circulating the film.

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MEMBERSHIP

Dues were payable in September for 1961-1962. They are two dollars for one or three dollars for a couple. This is the last newsletter you will receive if you do not pay your dues by January. Mail your check now to Major Jones.

****

The annual meeting of the Tennessee Conference of Human Relations was held last month at the Vanderbilt Divinity School. The main speaker was the Executive Director of the Civil Rights Commission who spoke on "Civil Rights". There was also a panel on employment opportunities; a session of role playing led by Dr. Sottong; and a brief presentation of eight areas of statewide concern with discussion and recommendations to be followed during the coming year. Reverend Major Jones was elected to Vice-President of the group; Miss Claire Andreae to the Nominating Committee and Bill Brockman to the Board of Directors.

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HAVE YOU READ?

SPEAKING OUT - The South Will Change, by Ralph McGill in the Saturday Evening Post, Sept. 30, 1961, p. 13. McGill answers many of the statements made in RACE AND REASON, the book by Putnam which has been circulated so widely in Chattanooga.

An article in the Wall Street Journal, May 26, 1961, beginning on page 1--BUSINESS IN DIXIE, is still worth reading, if you missed it at that time.

LIFE IN BUCKHEAD by Seymour Freedgood in Fortune magazine, Sept. 1961, p. 108. "The business men are very much aware that the city's economic future hinges on its reaction to a series of crises related to the rising demands of its Negro Community for equal opportunity".

TENNESSEE - 1961 report to the commission on Civil Rights from the Advisory Comm. A clear and concise report on employment practices, public education and voting.

Tenn - Meetings, Reports, Etc.

December 1961 Vol. 3, Number 12

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS

As befits a prudent, upstanding, (but not always solvent) firm, we have begun an inventory of our human relations assets in Tennessee. This past year has witnessed considerable progress on voluntary school desegregation. Memphis was cited by U. S. Attorney General Kennedy as an example of effective community action. A detailed inventory on the school situation is given elsewhere in the Newsletter.

Obvious discrimination in public transportation is seemingly at an end. Racially designated waiting rooms, seating, and food service signs have come down. If Council members observe any continuing signs, will you please inform us.

Break-through in employment were especially signifigant in Nashville. Following negotiations and a selective buying campaign, Negro salesclerks appeared in a number of retail stores and agreements have been reached with major downtown stores to utilize additional Negro personnel in 1962.

Merit employment in industry was stimulated through the President's Executive Order 10925, setting up the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Genesco, Avco and Western Electric, firms with local branches in the Nashville area, have all employed or upgraded Negroes for positions above the menial level. These firms are currently recruiting Negroes for production work and for engineering positions.

These gains, for which we are all justly proud, have not come by Court or Executive order alone. They have been achieved because local people, working together have patiently and persistently pressed for them. They will be achieved in each area of the state as our members, working along or with other organizations make known their concern and conviction about merit employment, and equal opportunities for all our citizens.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Council President George Barrett has urged President Kennedy to issue an executive order banning discriminatory practices in Federally financed housing and home mortgage credit, in "the achievement of a national purpose of equal housing opportunity."

The Executive Committee will meet on January 13, 1962 from 9 to 12:30 in the Council office in Nashville.

Mrs. Louise Hurt Owen, our office secretary since November 1958 is leaving us on January 3, 1962. She will be making her home in Memphis, where her husband, S. A. Owen, Jr., is manager of an insurance firm. We haven't figured out how to operate without her.

YOUR 1962 MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE DUE JANUARY 1

The Athens (Tennessee) City Council has appointed a bi-racial human relations Commission "to resolve any problems which might arise here between the races."

Contributions to the Council have been received in memory of Dr. Hugh J. Morgan who died December 24, 1961. Dr. Morgan, a board member of TCOHR, received an award from the Nashville Council last year for "his forthright leadership in maintaining and advancing just human relations in Nashville."

The Memphis Chapter, TCOHR has elected the following officers for 1962:

Hunter Lane, Jr., President; Dr. Walter W. Gibson, Vice-President; Miss Ethel Niermeyer, Secretary; Mrs. James S. Byas, Treasurer; Attorney Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., At Large; Dr. L. W. Diggs, At Large.

FROM THE FEDERAL COURT BENCH

Judge William E. Miller, in rejecting the Wilson County proposal of the three school systems (that the Pupil Assignment Law constitute the plan) "I do not see how I can approve such a plan. Actually it is not a plan....They (the Wilson County County systems) can still act under the Law. But first they are going to have to re-zone, and assign pupils on the basis of the new zoning system."

Judge Bailey Brown, rejecting the Obion school board plan of a grade-a-year, "I don't think a school board should ever wait until it's sued. If a school board adopts a minimum plan on its own and puts it into effect, it will probably be approved, but probably would not be approved if the board offered it after being brought into court."

Judge William E. Miller, ordering a hearing for the 13 students summarily expelled last summer by Tennessee A & I State University (because of their participation in freedom rides to Mississippi) said that the A & I discipline committee reached its expulsion decision "on the basis of heresay information which they had received that the plaintiffs had been convicted in Mississippi for breach of the peace...The Committee did not know and had no way of knowing whether the specific conduct of each plaintiff was of such character that it reflected dishonor or discredit upon Tennessee A & I University as required by the regulation of April (1960). In brief, the Committee was not in possession of sufficient facts to enable it to exercise a fair or intelligent judgment."

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals (Cincinnati), on November 10, 1961 affirmed Judge Darr's orders which called for speedier desegregation and rejected a grade-a-year desegregation plan. U. S. District Judge Frank W. Wilson (replacing Judge Darr) has scheduled a pre-trial conference for January 5, 1962. Mayor Olgiati, in a televised statement on December 11, 1961 was asked about maintenance of law and order when desegregation become effective. "In the first place I think we are law-abiding citizens here who will be reasonable about this", the mayor declared. "But I want to make this real clear to everybody; if we can't keep order here with 200 police officers we can get whatever number of officers is necessary to keep order. And We'll do it if we have to."

* * * * * * * * * *

Your Council office has a small supply of descriptive pamphlets published by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Individual members or local groups working toward broadened employment opportunities may obtain them on request of the Council. We also have a supply of Executive Order #10925 which authorized the formation of the Committee and called for the elimination of discriminatory practices in Federal Employment and on Federal contracts.

TENNESSEE PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

PLANS IN EFFECT

COUNTY	SCHOOL	TIME	METHOD*	AND GRADE
Davidson	Nashville City	1957	C	Grade a year
	Davidson County	1961	C	First 3 grades and grade a year
Anderson	Clinton High	1956	C	9-12
	Oak Ridge System	1955	V	1-12
Washington	County School System	1961	V	Grade a year
	Elizabethton	1961	V	Grade a year
	Johnson City	1961	V	Grade a year
Sullivan	Kingsport	1961	V	Grade a year
Knox	Knox County	1960	V	Grade a year
	Knoxville City Schools	1960	C	Grade a year
	Knoxville City Schools (Vocational)	1961	C	Individual Assignment
Shelby	Memphis City Schools	1961	V	Grade a year (pupil Assignment)
Rutherford	John Coleman School at Smyrna	1959	C	Total grade 1-12
Wilson	McClain Elementary Lebanon	1961	C	Grades 3 and 4

AGREED PLANS

Wilson	All schools Lebanon and Wilson County	1/2/62	C	Total grades 1-12
Sullivan	Bristol City Schools	9/62	V	Grade a year
Dickson	County Schools	9/62	V	First 3 grades
Williamson	9th Special District at Franklin	9/62	V	Grade a year
Obion	County System	9/62	C	Total grades 1-12
Humphrey	County System	1/62	C	Grades 1-5
		9/62	C	Grades 1-12

PENDING

Hamilton — Chattanooga public schools - Court suit filed in 1960. Decision expected in January 1962

Teacher desegregation pending in several cases.

* C - Court ordered desegregation
V - Voluntary desegregation

ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS

154 Districts; 143 With Negroes and Whites; 13 Desegregated

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	663,065	155,500	818,565
Teachers*	24,811	5,589	30,400

*Estimated

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

All Seven Desegregated

	Predominantly White	Predominantly Negro	Total
Institutions	6	1	7
Enrollment	32,607	3,901	36,508

(Information compiled from reports of Southern Education Reporting Service and news releases December 20, 1961)

* * * * * * * * * *

DO WE NEED A NEW DEFINITION?

The New York City Board of Education defines elementary schools as segregated when their Negro or Puerto Rican population (or both) reach 90% or more. For Junior high schools, the figure is 85%.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
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Mr. Paul M. Hilling, Field Dir
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Tenn - Mtns Rpts

Executive Committee Meeting
January 13, 1962
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Nashville, Tennessee

The Executive Committee of the TCOHR met on the above date at the Council office, 2011 Grand Avenue. The meeting was called to order by the president at 9:30 a.m. Present: Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville; Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga; Walter Sharp, Nashville; Gideon Fryer, Nashville; Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis; George Barrett, Mrs. Bernard Schweid

Executive Committee Membership

The Board was to have elected three members at large at the October meeting but failed to do so. It was agreed that Walter Sharp, Nashville; Dr. C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson; and Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville would continue to serve until new members were elected in April.

Continued business from October Board meeting

The TCOHR adopted motion urging local groups to picnic in State parks, and to work for removal of racial signs. Miss Jones questioned exact part office should play in this field. It was agreed that local groups should be urged go make all possible efforts and to report results to TCHOR office. Future action would be contigent upon the results.

Annual Meeting

Mr. Walter Sharp, Nashville, moved that the annual membership meeting be held on the most convenient Thursday and Friday in early October of 1962. Mr. Gideon Fryer seconded the motion. Motion carried. Invitations have been received from Knoxville and Nashville and Rev. Major Jones intimated Chattanooga might be very happy to be host. Place was left undetermined. Program for meeting was discussed. Mr. Barrett suggested possibility of having the candidate for governor as speaker. Mr. Walter Sharp suggested advisability of planning for two speakers as the outcome of the gubernatorial primary would be late in the year as far as an October meeting was concerned. Various names were proposed among them. Burt Marshall, Robert Kennedy, Carl Rowan.

Membership

Mr. Barrett reported that Mrs. Martha Ragland had agreed to serve as head of the state membership committee. Mr. Sharp moved and Mr. Fryer seconded the confirmation of this appointment. Motion carried. Rev. Jones suggested that each chapter, whether affiliated with the state or not, should have a membership chairman and that Mrs. Ragland be notified of these appointments and these persons should also serve on the state membership committee.

Finance

Mr. Sharp pointed out increased membership could easily raise the $4,300 needed to secure funds from SRC. Need for finance chairman discussed as well as proposed names for this position. Mr. Sharp discussed advisability of close tie-in of membership and finance and proposed that a special gift committee be established. No definite action.

Nominating Committee

Mr. Sharp moved and Rev. Jones seconded the appointment of Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville and Mr. Albert Porter, Jackson to serve on the nominating committee. Motion carried.

Field Foundation Fund

After full discussion of various proposals for use of sum of $15,000 for two years, it was agreed that it should be spent toward a general expansion of the TCOHR. Taking such forms as travel by the Executive Director in an effort to contact as yet unreached communities. That there should be a possible strengthening of program and the employment of additional office help to give the Executive Director more time. Efforts are to be focused on the establishment of new chapters. Mr. Sharp moved and Mrs. Ish seconded a motion that a statement be sent to the members of the Executive Committee before being sent to the Board. Motion carried. Mr. Barrett asked that Miss Jones and Mr. Fryer assist him in preparing this statement.

Chapter Reports

Chattanooga- There have been two pre-trial conferences with school board- one with NAACP lawyers one with school board lawyers. School board remains firm behind the selective plan which has been appealed. Rev. Jones feels Judge will probably hand down a decision somewhere between these two positions. There has been a workshop on desegregation for school principals and this week there will be a workshop for teachers. GDL is assisting with the workshops. The Chattanooga study on job opportunities is about ready to be issued. The Citizens Council sponsored a get-together with 125 employers with regard to school desegregation.

Memphis - Mrs. Ish reported that Hunter Lane, Jr. has accepted the presidency of the Memphis chapter. Next move will be a membership meeting to plan a program. Mr. Barrett suggested Robert Weaver be invited to Memphis for a fund-raising dinner.

Nashville - Mr. Fryer reported that "Operation Open City" is under way. There is a committee made up of representatives from local organizations to plan for opening up of various places of public accommodation and for employment opportunities. The Nashville membership campaign is under way.

Report of Executive Director

1. Been working with the American Friends in their plan for internships

2. Have been doing some work in Lebanon. Contacts made thru some of churchwomen there.

3. A total of 113 memberships have come in so far.

Business completed, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

A. M. Schweid

Tenn. Meetings, Reports etc

C R C NEWSLETTER

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
Chattanooga, Tennessee

January, 1962

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING

Date: Tuesday, January 30

Time: Eight o'clock p.m.

Place: Centenary Methodist Church
Foster Classroom, Lindsay
Street entrance

Topic: Various study committee
reports

****

The following material is a digest of the December meeting. Please read it carefully so that you will be prepared to vote on this very important question at the January meeting.

History of Tennessee Human Relations Council: The Southern Regional Council, shortly after the Supreme Court decision, disaffiliated all state councils but alloted each a certain sum of money. The Council is now trying to enlarge its membership. Nashville and Memphis are presently affiliated.

Money: Dues are $5.00 a year for one or $7.00 a couple. Two dollars goes for a subscription to New South; two for the state council which meets the cost of the membership drive, and one to the local council. The basic dues do not support the Council's total budget. Donations are at times necessary; these are tax deductible. The Field Foundation has announced a contribution of $7500 for two years. SRC alloted the Tennessee Council $2500 this year, plus matching funds of $2100.

Program: Each chapter of the TCHR may choose their own name and pattern of organization provided their by-laws and policies are not in conflict with those of TCHR. Each local conncil is helped with its particular concern. There is also attention to some state-wide areas of concern, such as the State Parks currently.

Advantages: A local chapter adds its weight of numbers to be counted in state wide issues; all chapter payments count in matching funds from SRC; as local councils become more mature and gain increased membership they are willing to undertake a responsibility to help others develop and to be counted on state and national issues; one dues payment instead of two or three.

Disadvantages: Tennessee Council is tax exempt, therefore, it may not indulge in political action in behalf of a candidate or specific legislative bill.- Oak Ridge did not affiliate for this reason; increase in dues with less money staying with local; local constitutions may not be in conflict with State so that we probably would not be able to have "Associate members" (when individual members don't wish to be identified with the state group).

Associate groups may be in communication with the Council for a stated sum; the officers of such groups being sent materials, etc; and may request staff services.

Chattanooga has 22 Tennessee Council members.

Regardless of decision to affiliate, the Tennessee Council will be glad to supply us with materials and advice from time to time.

The Council has been sending Miss Jones to various towns in the state, such as Jackson, where great progress has been made (with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce). The services of the Council--sending people in with information, materials, and encouragement, help effect such improvements.

We seem to have three choices:

1. To affiliate

2. To become Associate Group

3. To remain as we are.

****

This is our refinement and the following is the tear off.

Next meeting is February 20th - place to be announced.

Bill Brockman
Fred Drosten
E. E. Pitts
Mrs. Mary Reynolds
Mrs. C. B. Robinson
Elizabeth Edwards, Chairman

February 8, 1962.

I am in favor of the above report and would like to work on: (list first three choices):

1. Church and Civic Group unit_____
2. Housing Unit_____
3. Mass Media Unit_____
4. Public Facilities Unit_____
5. Voting Unit_____

Comments:

I do not approve of the above report and want the group to stay as it is._____

_____ Date

_____ Signed

Please return to: Miss Elizabeth Edwards
102 Island Avenue
Chattanooga 5, Tennessee

Tenn-
Mtns Rpts

REPORT OF THE
PROJECT IDEAS COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

With a view toward involving the entire membership in the work of the group, we recommend that the group divide itself into units, covering the important areas of human relations. Each unit will be responsible for studying the subject and reporting its findings to the entire group.

We suggest the following units:

1. CHURCHES AND CIVIC GROUPS - To contact white and Negro churches, civic clubs and other groups to sponsor visits and speaking engagements. Whites speaking before Negro groups and Negro speakers at white groups. Lay prople speaking before other lay people..... calling for joint cooperation and promoting better understanding in the period of desegregation.

2. HOUSING - The purpose of this committee is to investigate housing in the Chattanooga area and report to the Community Relations Conference with recommendations for possible action by the Conference.

3. MASS MEDIA - Keep up with local happenings both good and bad. Find ways of getting this information to the membership and recommend appropriate action to the group. Keep informed about what is going on elsewhere through press, radio and television.

4. PUBLIC FACILITIES - The purpose of this committee is to investigate recreation facilities in the Chattanooga area and report to the Community Relations Conference with recommendations for possible action by the conference.

5. VOTING - To investigate and inform citizens of their voting rights and responsibilities.

In addition we feel that the conference needs a legal advisor - i. e., what can be done when a member feels that an individual is denied equal opportunity before the law.

As a means of expediting these recommendations we suggest:

1. Following a very short business meeting that the group break up into the above 5 units and that each unit meet for a specified time.

2. Following these unit meetings, the group reconvene and hear reports and recommendations from each unit.

3. The units' recommendations must be approved by the conference before action is taken.

We understood the vote at the last meeting to instruct us to refine the report, have it duplicated and mailed to all members. That we attach to the report a tear off to be filled in by the member and mailed back before the next meeting.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Terr. Pretty JM ✓ Send to members in 22 small cities Please Return to MM

TO:

FROM: Katherine Jones-Executive Director

RE: The bus station in your hometown

Will you help determine whether there is full compliance in Tennessee with Interstate Commerce Commission ruling affecting bus terminals? The I66 ruling requires non-discrimination in waiting rooms, rest rooms and food services. The ruling applies to any facility used by the bus company where tickets are sold, whether it is run by the bus company or not.

Some bus stations maintain two waiting rooms. This is not illegal as long as there are no signs designating which facilities are for whites and which are for Negroes.

The Council has information on the major cities, and they are in compliance. We do not know about other areas. Therefore we are asking one Council member from each Tennessee town where we have representatives to complete and return the following questionnaire. If you are unable to do this, will you ask another person to do so? If that is not possible, please let us know. We would like to have returns by March 3.

- - - -

Memphis Press Scimitar
2-21-62 Memphis, Tenn

Research
Tenn - Memphis
-1c

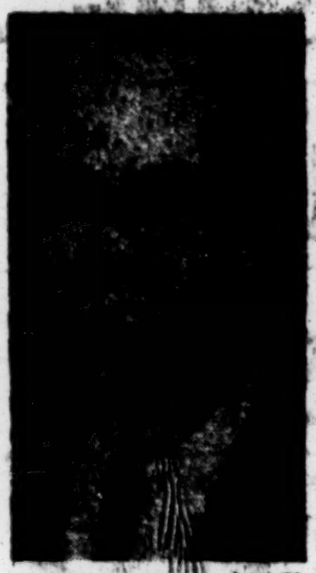
Two to Be Honored By Urban League

They Will Be Cited for Distinguished Service in Race Relations in 1961

Two Memphians will receive awards from the Memphis Urban League Friday night for their distinguished service in 1961 to the improvement of race relations in city and county.

Award winners are Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, minister of Idlewild Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. G. W. Stanley Ish, vice president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and leader in the United Church Women, the YWCA and Family Service.

Edwin L. Dalstrom, Urban League chairman, will present the awards — first by the Urban League in several years — at 8 p.m. at Mississippi Boulevard Christian Church, 978 Mississippi. Rev. Blair Hunt is pastor of the host church.



DR. PAUL TUDOR JONES

Native of Corinth

Dr. Jones, native of Corinth, Miss., and graduate of Southwestern, has headed the Memphis Community Relations Committee for the past two years. This committee has been one of the most influential organizations working for improved race relations in Memphis.

Dr. Jones' committee has brought together white and negro persons interested in actions tending to improve race relations in Memphis and Shelby County.

That desegregation has been accomplished in Memphis without violence and in a spirit of good will which has won national praise for Memphis is largely due to the work of the committee under Dr. Jones' leadership.

MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH

12 Years of Work

Mrs. Ish has worked with interracial groups [illegible] since she moved to Memphis with her husband about 12 years ago. She has served on the YWCA board, headed the YWCA Affairs Committee, been on the executive committee of United Church Women.

She is now a member of the Health and Welfare Planning Council. This is the arm of Shelby United Neighbors which tries to determine whether health and welfare services are adequate.

Mrs. Ish is vice president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a statewide interracial group, and she is a director of the Memphis Human Relations Committee.

She is the wife of a [illegible] and they and their daughter live at 1483 S. Parkway.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

April 17, 1962

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

LANE COLLEGE, Jackson, Tennessee
Saturday, May 5, 1962
10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

The response to accepting the invitation of Lane College to meet in Jackson was nearly unanimous. Even the board members who cannot attend think we should accept!

Members of the Jackson Community Relations Council are invited to meet with us for lunch. We hope they will share some of their knowledge about moving a community forward.

We need to know about:

1. Requests for overnight accommodations in Nashville

   Friday night, May 4
   Saturday night, May 5

2. Transportation plans - Nashville to Jackson and return for board members from East of Nashville. Do you wish transportation with some of Nashville members?

3. Luncheon reservations in Jackson. We are making luncheon reservation for all persons who have let us know they are coming, but we haven't heard from 25 board members.

Enclosed are minutes of last board meeting and the January meeting of the Executive Committee.

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

Encl.

THE NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
2011 Grand Avenue CY 1-7544

Tm Metro Rpt

Announces a series of meetings on: "THE CHANGING CITY" Thursday, May 24, 1962

These meetings are being held to give participants an opportunity to gain and exchange information and express views and opinions concerning the important issues of housing and urban renewal and their effects on the people of our community. Thursday, May 24 will be devoted to clinics and a forum meeting to discuss these problems. The 2 clinics are intended primarily for individuals with a professional interest in housing and urban renewal; all citizens are invited to the evening meeting.

I. Morning Clinic: "The Changing City and the Neighborhood and Community Agencies"

Dr. Gideon W. Fryer, Associate Professor, University of Tennessee School of Social Work; President, Nashville Community Relations Council, presiding.

10:00 A.M. to noon, Thursday, May 24
Centenary Methodist Community Center, 612 Monroe Street

This session will bring together people from the neighborhood and community organizations and agencies which have the greatest responsibility and opportunity to help residents deal with the changes in their areas brought about through natural urban processes, or accelerated through highways and urban renewal.

Participation invited from: Community agencies, settlements, planning and urban renewal agencies, housing agencies, churches and universities.

II. Afternoon Clinic: "The Changing City and Home Building and Finance"

Mr. T. Scott Fillebrown, Jr., Vice President, First American National Bank, presiding.

3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M., Thursday, May 24
Chamber of Commerce, 310 Union Street

This session will explore problems related to the construction and financing of housing, and their effect on community relations.

Participation invited from: Home builders, home finance agencies, planning and urban renewal agencies, housing and real estate agencies.

III. Evening Forum: "The Changing City and Wider Opportunities for Housing"

Mr. John Seigenthaler, Editor, The Nashville Tennessean, Moderator

Speakers: Mr. Irving Hand, Director, Advance Planning and Research, Nashville-Davidson County Planning Commission
Dr. Herman Long, Director, Race Relations Dept., United Church Board for Homeland Ministries

8:00 P.M., Thursday, May 24
Blakemore Methodist Church Social Hall, Bowling & West End Ave.

This meeting will afford all citizens the opportunity to learn of and ask about the results of the 2 clinics, the housing problems of the present, and the possibility of change in the future.

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

2011 Grand Avenue Nashville 12, Tennessee

Gideon Fryer
President
Vivian W. Henderson
Vice President
Mrs. Burton Pogell
Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Nelson Fuson
Recording Secretary
Mrs. Stephen J. Wright
Treasurer
Robert S. Anderson, M. D.
Rev. C. Tom Baker, Jr.
George E. Barrett
Leonard B. Beach
Mrs. Ingram Block
Henry Cartwright
John H. Cheek Jr.
John J. Compton
J. Issaac Copeland
I. T. Creswell
Maclin P. Davis
M. W. Day
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr.
Rabbi Randall M. Falk
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
M. G. Ferguson
Rev. Raymond T. Ferris
Dwight L. Freshley
Alfred C. Galloway
Alma Gault
Mrs. Dewey Grantham
Mahlon Griffith
Mrs. Irving Hand
Robert J. Harris
W. D. Hawkins
Mrs. C. M. Hayes
Rev. Phillip J. Hyatt
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Herman H. Long
Dan May
Mrs. John T. McCall
Joe R. Moore
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan
Helen Noyes
Mrs. Flem Otey
Rev. Robert C. Palmer
Mrs. David Price, Jr.
Bernard R. Schweid
Walter Sharp
Lou H. Silberman
G. J. Tarleton, Jr., M. D.
Florence Teague
Mrs. John Thomas
Judge Benson Trimble
C. J. Walker, M. D.
Charles H. Warfield
Avon N. Williams, Jr.
William R. Willis, Jr.
Louise Young
Mrs. Jack Yulman

May 17, 1962

TO: Churches in Urban Renewal Areas

You are cordially invited to participate in a series of meetings to discuss the impact of private and governmental housing programs on the people living in the affected areas. The morning and evening programs on May 24 may be of special interest to you and members of your congregation.

These meetings offer an opportunity to discuss, in a friendly atmosphere, some of the problems and opportunities for citizens in your area. What is the future of your congregation in its present location? What will the membership be next year? Five years from now? How are we gearing our church and community programs to meet these changing patterns in housing?

These meetings are open to all persons. We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Gideon W. Fryer

Gideon W. Fryer, President
Nashville Community Relations Council

A Chapter of The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

2011 Grand Avenue Nashville 12, Tennessee

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Judge Benson Trimble
C. J. Walker, M. D.
Charles H. Warfield
Avon N. Williams, Jr.
William R. Willis, Jr.
Louise Young
Mrs. Jack Yulman

May 14, 1962

An Invitation to Participate in Discussions on Housing and Urban Renewal

Thursday, May 24, 1962

TO: Boards and Staff of Community Agencies

The Nashville Community Relations Council cordially invites representatives of your agency to participate in the meetings described on the enclosed announcement. You will note that the morning clinic, Thursday, May 24 from 10 to 12 noon is particularly focused on the roles of community and neighborhood agencies in "The Changing City."

We would appreciate knowing how many representatives from your agency will be attending the Clinic. Further information can be secured through the Council office, CY 1-7544.

Sincerely yours,

Gideon W. Fryer

Gideon W. Fryer
President, Nashville Community Relations Council

A Chapter of The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY WORKSHOP

Johnson City, Tennessee, March 27 and 28, 1962

Sponsor: Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Leader: Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Economist

Host: Johnson City Council on Community Concerns

FRIDAY NIGHT ADDRESS - DR. HENDERSON

This is not a workshop for well wishers; it is an action meeting to develop a systematic program for bringing about change.

Some Facts

In 1939 - Negro male had an income that was 37 per cent of the average income of the rest of the nation. That is, for every $1 others earned, the Negro earned 37¢. Eighty per cent of the Negroes lived in the South; eighty per cent of them were in agriculture.

In 1958 - Negroes earned 58 per cent of that of the remainder of the country. Meantime, World War II migration from the South and migration from rural to urban areas had taken place.

Since 1958 there has been a reversal of the trend due to automation and technology. "Negro function has not changed so much as technology has changed things." There is still a 40 per cent gap in income for Negroes in this part of the country and the nation as a whole. Formerly the economy generated production and the incentive to move from rural to urban and from south to north was an outgrowth of new job opportunity created by national economic expansion. We can no longer depend on these incentives.

We must concern ourselves with:

*Developing and training Negro manpower
*Skills
*Removal of stigma associated with Negroes working with their hands
*Fear of venturing into fields other than traditional ones of teaching, embalming, ministry, etc.
*Fear of failure

New Leverages for Effecting Change

1. President's Executive Order 10925 - Equal Employment Opportunity
2. Votes and power of the ballot
3. Negro purchasing power - 1935: $3 billion; 1961: $28 billion
4. Southern industrialization and desire of South for new industry

All southern states have embarked on a program to attract industry. The South recognizes, as never before, the impact of poor race relations on the total economy. Example: Little Rock, Arkansas produced increasing number of new industries from 1952 to 1957. In first 8 months of 1957 joined 8 new industries,

From September 1957 for 2 years no new industries came to Little Rock. There is a new recognition that failure to absorb Negroes into employment force perpetuates drain on the economy. Negro youth who are qualified are moving out of the South; we cannot afford the manpower loss. Failure of training facilities for present day jobs is additional drain.

SATURDAY WORKSHOP SATURDAY WORKSHOP

Firms with Federal Contracts

Johnson City Stienway - 400 employees; Federal contracts totaling $4,790,000 in past 18 to 20 months.

Bristol - Sperry Rand - $757,000; Raytheon - $90,000

Kingsport - Eastman Kodak - $181,000

Greeneville - Southern Package Company - $374,000

President's Order #10925

Structure of committee is important because federal money is spent by a number of Federal Departments whose heads are represented on the committee. They include Secretary of Defense McNamara; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Ribicoff; Secretary of Labor Goldberg. There are 18 million government contracts.

Teams from local communities where contractors operate must compile evidence and get complaints started. (See attached models of complaints). President's Order affects not only large contractors, but sub-contractors and suppliers to government facilities such as V. A. Hospital contracts, bread company, soft drink distributor. Order provides for cancellation of contracts (Part III, Section 6), and for publication of names of contractors or unions (Subject D, Section 312) who fail to comply.

For notice of Government contracts in your area, request Tennessee Industrial Development News, Cordell Hull Building, Nashville 3. In addition, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations will assist you in obtaining information.

Additional Employment Possibilities

Industrial firms - Manufacturers
Commercial and retail firms
Retail durable goods - Hardware and appliance shops
Retail food outlets - Krogers, Giant stores
Service firms - Laundries
Public utility units - Gas company repairmen, office and linemen on jobs
Distributive trades - Soft drinks, milk, bread, peanut and potato chip distributors
Municipal and state employment

Job Forecast

We can expect job increases in the skilled and semi-skilled areas; applicants must be able to handle automatic equipment. Employment areas include:

Sheet metal
Welding
Riveting
Wiring and electricity
Refrigeration
Plumbing - especially heating and cooling installation in new construction
Stenography - competence in sentence structure and spelling
Data processing - IBM machine operation
Medical technology
Medical secretaries
Industrial chemistry - (high school training only)
Drafting

Local Group Action

Push for 2-year vocational school open to all applicants. None are planned in the state. Press for upgrading vocational training for employment with a future. Basic education plus general knowledge in science more important than specific training for a particular job. Encourage high school students to take all Civil Service exams for which they can qualify.

Bring this whole matter into focus for community by mimeographing significant documents, use of films and explanatory sessions.

Divide into teams, preferably inter-racial, of three to five persons, with specific limited assignments for each team. Exchange information monthly or at other specific times. Let firms know that you are aware of President's Order.

Call on Chamber of Commerce to take its responsibility for leadership in your area. You want positive stand and leadership on basis of economic progress in community.

Questions for Local Group Discussion

*What organization or structure do you already have organized?

*What can you do to strengthen it?

*Who can do fact finding?

*What help or follow-up can TCHR give to further employment opportunities?

RESOLUTION

"We are going to get out of here and go to work." Unanimously adopted.

****

The Tennessee Council offers Equal Employment Opportunity Workshops and leadership as one of its services in fostering improved human relations throughout the state. We appreciate this opportunity in the Tri-Cities area and hope it will be helpful.

Tenn Meetings

NOTICE!!! NOTICE!!! NOTICE!!!

This month's meeting date has been changed to Thursday, May 17. See details below.

JM
MM

C R C NEWSLETTER

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
Chattanooga, Tennessee
May 1962

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING

Date: Thursday, May 17.
(Note change)

Time: Eight O'clock

Place: St. Paul's Episcopal Church
305 West Seventh Street
(Use Entrance nearest freeway)

This meeting will begin the experiment of dividing into study groups that will enable individuals to take a more active part and bring a broader scope of information to the entire group.

Conveners for the units have been selected by the executive committee. They are: Churches and Civic Groups, Mrs Luke Jackson; Housing, Charles Hudson, Sr.; Mass Media, Jerry Phillips; Public Facilities, Mrs. Clarence Robinson; Voting, Mrs. Katherine Hastings.

As voted at the last meeting, the conference will meet in general session at eight to conduct needed matters of business, divide into units for exploratory meetings and return for reports before adjourning.

The date for this month's meeting was changed because of a conflict with an address by Rev. Martin Luther King. (See Story).

CRC-TCHR ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL

The executive board of the Tennessee Conference on Human Relations has officially accepted the Community Relations Conference as an associate member.

CRC will be assessed fifty cents per member as its financial contribution, with this assessment excluding members already belonging to TCHR.

RED STORES MAY OFFER EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Dr. Jones reports that the committee negotiating with the Red Food Stores for equal job opportunities is gaining encouraging results.

It is suggested that letters similar to those sent during the lunch counter meetings be sent to Red Food Stores, 801 East 12th Street.

TCHR ACCEPTS INVITATION

The Tennessee Conference on Human Relations has accepted CRC's invitation to hold its annual meeting in Chattanooga on October 11th and 12th. Bill Brockman, who attended the state board meeting in Jackson, May 5, said that CRC would be responsible for housing, meeting rooms, banquet arrangements, publicity and similar arrangements. TCHR will provide the program which includes tentative plans to invite Attorney General Robert Kennedy or Housing Administrator Robert Weaver as principal speaker.

President Moore stated that requests for volunteers and announcements of committees are forthcoming.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING TO SPEAK

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Rev. Martin Luther King will hold its annual meeting in Chattanooga, Tuesday, May 15.

The Council for Cooperative Action and Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance are hosts for the event, which includes a banquet and address that will be open to the public.

Reservations for the banquet, costing $1.50, can be made at the Henry Branch YMCA. The address at Memorial Auditorium, begins at eight o'clock and is free.

CONGRATULATIONS

To Dr. Major Jones, who has been invited by Vice President Lyndon Johnson to participate in the Community Leaders Conference on Equal Employment Opportunities in Washington, May 19.

BOARD WANTS SUGGESTIONS

The Executive board is soliciting your ideas and suggestions on the following:

1. The advisability of and location for a permanent meeting place for CRC.

2. How we could follow a request from TCHR to hold bi-racial picnics or other activities in state parks.

If you have any solutions to offer see Charles Moore.

Tenn Mtg Rpts

C R C N E W S L E T T E R J U N E '6 2

Community Relations Conference/ Chattanooga, Tennessee

****

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, June 19, at Eight O'Clock - Pilgrim Congregational Church, 400 Glenwood Drive

Principal business of this, CRC's 1962 annual meeting will be the election of officers for '62 - '63. The Nominating Committee announced the following slate at the May meeting: President - Rev. Charles Moore, Vice President - Seymore Shavin, Recording Secretary - Ora Patton, Corresponding Secretary - Betty Lackey, Treasurer - Dr. Major Jones.

"Our Voting Record -- Implications and Opportunities" will be the discussion topic at the June meeting. The resource committee on voting will present some of the basic facts about the last election. James Mapp and Dr. Horace Traylor will serve as a panel to answer your questions concerning the record. Mr. Mapp is president of the Chattanooga branch of the NAACP and Dr. Traylor heads the CCA.

LAST MEETING

Following a brief business session at the May meeting, CRC members attending divided into five committees: Church and Civic, Housing, Mass Media, Public Facilities, and Voting.

Committee chairmen made the following reports to the entire group when reassembled before adjournment:

CHURCH AND CIVIC -- Mrs. Luke Jackson reported that her committee decided to ascertain the number of church and civic organizations that have already started working to bring about better race relations.

HOUSING -- Charles Hudson, Sr. stated that his committee plans to find what facilities are available for intergrated conferences about housing, to see what effect Federal Funds have on local agencies, and to study the trends of Housing sales.

MASS MEDIA -- Jerry Phillips announced that this committee discussed the areas and avenues which need improvement, particularly regarding newspaper and broadcasting, and decided to gather information for discussion at a meeting on May 31.

PUBLIC FACILITIES -- Mrs. Clarence Robinson's group discussed the possibility of holding a picnic for CRC members at Harrison Bay State Park in August. They also planned to contact the Memorial Auditorium and the Little Theatre to find what their policies are regarding intergrated audiences.

VOTING -- Mrs. Katherine Hastings' committee decided to concentrate on some phase of voter education pertaining to both candidates and issues on a non-partisan basis. The phase of education particularly amoung Negro people will be decided at a later meeting. Plans for encouraging registration and getting people to the polls were eliminated since other organizations are working in these areas.

****

"How can a man keep a chip on his shoulder, if you let him take a bow once in a while?"

Tenn Mtn Rpts

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

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Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

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Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
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Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

cordially invites you to a reception

to meet the

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

at

K I N G C O T T O N H O T E L

Memphis

Monday, June 25, 1962

6:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Tenn Petn etc LWD

OFFICERS

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President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Katherine Jones
Executive Director

MM

Les - The 6 copies of the Tenn. Workshop summary you requested are here! I'm keeping 2 copies in my files + sending the others to research — MM

June 26, 1962

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

I am enclosing copies of the Johnson City Workshop on Equal Employment Opportunity as you requested. Miss Jones is in Memphis attending the hearings on Civil Rights.

Copies of complaints which have been sent to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity are also enclosed - the identity of the complainants has been disguised.

Very truly yours,

Dot

Dorothy B. Webster
Administrative Assistant

Enclosures

C
O
P
Y

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING
426 West 58th Street New York 19, New York
JUdson 6-3460

July 16, 1962

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The National Association of Home Builders recently sent you what purported to be an objective and scientific study of the probable effects of an Executive Order to end racial discrimination in federally-aided housing. The document, however, is neither objective nor scientific, and is in fact misleading in its statements and unfounded in its conclusions.

The Association is a declared opponent of the Executive Order. It was hardly surprising that a survey of its own membership indicated opposition to the Order. The amazing fact is that 59.3 per cent of those who responded said their building plans would not be affected, would be increased, or had no opinion. Moreover, 62 per cent of the membership of the NAHB did not even bother to answer.

That the answers to a questionnaire prepared and distributed by NAHB were put through a tabulating machine by a private processing firm does not authenticate the results. In fact, this firm itself raised serious questions concerning the basic validity of the survey, including the questionnaire, the sample, and the reliability of the conclusions.

Some of the glaring weaknesses are the following:

1) A definite Southern bias in the responses. Despite two appeals by the NAHB to its members, only 38 per cent returned the questionnaire. Thirty-five per cent of these were from the South, the largest response from any of the four national regions. More than one-half of the respondents who said their plans would be adversely affected were from the South.

2) The press release accompanying the report points out that 10 per cent of the builders in San Francisco, 38 per cent in Los Angeles, 14.5 per cent in New York, 36.7 per cent in Pittsburgh, and 64 per cent in Phoenix would cut back production if the Executive Order were issued. With the exception of Phoenix, all these localities are presently covered by state and local legislation barring discrimination in housing. Such legislation is far broader in coverage than any proposed Executive Order. In none of these localities have building starts or general real estate activity diminished following the fair housing statutes. These same builders, who presumably would not operate under an Executive Order covering federally-aided housing, are currently operating and prospering under more stringent anti-bias legislation.

3) Predictions of cut-backs under an Order covering FHA and VA housing exceeded the use these same builders made of FHA and VA financing.

4) Respondents predicted greater cut-backs by other builders than by themselves -- a typical emotion-based response.

5) Extremely sharp variations in opinion even in the same locality. For example, while 38 per cent of Los Angeles builders said they would cut back production, only 10 per cent of the builders in San Francisco said they would do so. The same extremes show up in every region.

6) Conclusions are drawn on the basis of small, spotty returns. For example, 29 builders responded in Los Angeles; 55 in New York; 89 in St. Louis; 52 in Oklahome City; seven in Providence. Conclusions based on such a haphazard sample are statistically invalid.

As pointed out in NAHB President Leonard L. Frank's covering letter, the survey unquestionably reflects "emotional attitudes." A particular group of builders wants to prevent the issuance of the Order. Their replies are no guide to what actions they will or will not take, should the promised Executive Order be issued. Competent studies have repeatedly demonstrated that what people say they will do in the future bears little relation to their actual behavior when confronted by the actual situation. Wherever civil rights legislation has been enacted, actions of the objectors have contradicted their predictions.

Seventeen years ago, when the first fair employment practices law was considered in New York, businessmen said the legislation would drive business out of the state. An executive of Associated Industries of New York said:

> "... Such restrictions will eventually lose for New York State a very substantial portion of the five to six million jobs now available and a very substantial portion of the eight to ten billion dollars annual payroll that goes with these jobs. Certainly, it will prevent expansion in New York State of existing business that can be moved elsewhere."

Today, industry in the state is the first to express admiration for the fair employment practices law and for the healthy effects it has had on the state's economy. Twenty states have fair employment practices laws today, and in none has business been adversely affected.

Twenty years ago, the Board Chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company said that Stuyvesant Town, its large housing development in New York City, would be threatened by a nondiscrimination law. "Negroes and whites don't mix -- a hundred years from now maybe they will," he said. Subsequently, the Metropolitan Vice President in charge of housing told the U. S. Civil Rights Commission in New York:

> "To conclude, Metropolitan, in the selection of tenants for our apartment communities, does not discriminate because of race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry. We have residents of many faiths and nationalities, both white and nonwhite. On the basis of our experience to date, this policy of nondiscrimination has created no unusual problems, tensions or difficulties."

The Levittowns of Long Island, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey were built originally for all-white tenants because of "business considerations." They are now integrated, thanks to law and community action. Prices remain high and sales active. In Levittown, Long Island, houses originally selling at $9,000 are today going for as much as $18,000. Levittown, New Jersey, became open occupancy in March 1960 after the New Jersey fair housing law was upheld by the courts. Construction and sales continued unaffected by this new policy. Thirty to forty Negro families now live in this development. Subsequently, Levitt & Sons did not hesitate to undertake another vast development in New Jersey, also subject to the law. In May 1962, President William J. Levitt announced that sales for the company were about $30,000,000 for the year ending February 28, 1962, nearly doubling the year before. The company's two largest operations in 1962 were the open occupancy developments in New Jersey.

Five years ago, when bids were opened for sponsors in Washington, D. C.'s Southwest renewal project, there was little competition among builders. Redeveloper James Scheuer obtained the bid and voluntarily anncunced an open occupancy policy. The real estate industry in Washington was convinced the project would fail.

Today, Scheuer's Capitol Park project is integrated, occupied and successful. Webb & Knapp followed Scheuer, also on an open occupancy basis. Reynolds Metal Company is following the example. When bids were opened for the last parcel subject to a requirement by the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency that discrimination be banned, competition was keener than ever.

Testifying a few weeks ago before the U. S. Civil Rights Commission in Washington, W. B. Reynolds, consultant to Webb & Knapp, stated:

> "The company looked upon this [open occupancy] not as a deterrent to a successful rental and sales program, but as an opportunity to help create a new balanced community in what will soon be one of Washington's most desirable neighborhoods. The results to date have fully confirmed this opinion. Others now have reached the same conclusion, since there are several other large development firms involved in the overall project after spirited competition for the various sites offered."

The same opinion is echoed by other large builders throughout the country.

There are now eleven states and three cities with fair housing laws applicable to the private housing market. In order of passage, they are: New York City, Pittsburgh, Colorado, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, California, Pennsylvania, New York State, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Toledo, and Alaska.

These statutes are broader in scope than any of the proposed Executive Orders. A check shows that in not one of these jurisdictions were building starts of real estate activity reduced. Increases or decreases in building have conformed to general business conditions, as they have elsewhere.

In New York City, where bias has been banned in private housing since December 1957, 70 per cent of the real estate operators queried by the City Commission on Human Rights (formerly Commission on Intergroup Relations) replied that the

law has had no adverse effect on their operations. Following the passage of the law, there has been a record building boom, with 1951 the only post-World War II year with a construction rate higher than the years 1959, 1960, and 1961.

At the hearings held by the Civil Rights Commission in Washington, D. C., on April 12 and 13, the director of the Washington FHA insuring office presented data on the number of housing units insured by FHA from 1951 to 1961 in the states of New York and New Jersey (which passed fair housing laws in 1954 and 1955) as compared to the states of Maryland and Virginia (which have no anti-discrimination laws). He stated:

> "... none of the dire predictions that were made in neighboring states where fair housing laws were being considered were ever realized after the laws were enacted. ...
>
> "In all of these states, the volume of business done by FHA was considerable throughout the period. The fluctuations from year to year within the particular states were not significantly dissimilar and seemed to coincide with the national trend."

It is manifest that the Home Builders' survey is propaganda, not fact. An Executive Order barring discrimination in federally-assisted housing is not only morally right, but feasible as well.

The thirty-seven national civic and civil rights agencies that are associated with the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing trust you will not give weight to a document that deserves none. We respectfully request that the Order be signed at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully,

/s/ Charles Abrams
Charles Abrams
President

CA:eh

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST
DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING
426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York
JUdson 6-3460

PR - for such action as you wish to take

July 18, 1962

JS

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1962
EXECUTIVE

TO: Board of Directors, Advisory Council, and Friends

FROM: Frances Levenson, Director

EXECUTIVE ORDER TIMING

The test will come in the fall after Congress adjourns. All our information points to the fact that there is the greatest possibility that this is the time when the President will act. We believe the chances are good, but then we thought so last year, too. The President's most recent statement on the question was at his press conference on July 6, when he stated that he would announce it when he thinks it would be a "useful and appropriate time."

Action Needed:

1) Plan a concentrated drive to start right after Labor Day for massive numbers of letters to the President from organizations and individuals. The same tactics used last year must be used all over again.

   Special Note: Don't forget that all organizations having meetings, summer institutes, or seminars should reiterate their position on the Executive Order and communicate it to the President and the press.

2) Assist in our campaign to have 100 or so prestige persons join in an appeal to the President, with publication in a series of paid ads in newspapers across the nation. The statement will be "low key." It will call upon the President to sign the Executive Order immediately, pledging that the signatories will support him in this action. It will not attack the President. The appeal should appear the third or fourth week in September. We are hoping for good geographic distribution among the signatories, as well as representation from business.

   We need:
   a) A list of names of people (with addresses and short description) you think would be receptive to signing the appeal. We will ask those who can to contribute financially for the ads. The number of ads will be determined by the amount of money raised.

   b) Can you obtain any financial pledges now?

NAHB BUILDER REACTION SURVEY

Attached is a copy of a letter to President Kennedy, answering a recent report by the National Association of Home Builders, purporting to show that building starts would be adversely affected if a housing Executive Order were issued.

The survey was conducted by the NAHB, with the responses to the questionnaire transmitted to a private research and processing firm to work up percentages, etc. This firm itself in its analysis of the results raises serious questions regarding the report's basic validity.

What is most surprising, in view of the study's sponsorship, is the fact that 62 per cent of the membership of NAHB did not bother to reply, and 59 per cent of those who did said their building plans would not be affected, would be increased, or offered no opinion on the question.

: : :

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Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Katherine Jones
Executive Director

September 18, 1962

May we ask a favor of you? Since your daughter participated in the crafts class which met at the Grantham home, 1900 Blair Boulevard this summer, we would like to make some evaluation of the experience. Will you frankly answer the enclosed questionnaire and return it to us. Any additional observations will be welcome. You need not sign the statement, but we do need your response.

Miss Frances Thompson, the instructor, gave her time with recompense. If your daughter would like to write Miss Thompson a note, I am sure it would be appreciated. Her address is:

Miss Frances E. Thompson
Box 240
Tennessee A. & I. State University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

If you would like to contribute $1.00 toward a gift certificate for Miss Thompson, the Council will be happy to handle the details.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

Dorothy B. Webster
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1962 - DECEMBER 31, 1962

EXPENSES

SALARIES	
Executive Director	$ 5400.00
Office Secretary	2100.00
Social Security Taxes	207.00
TRAVEL	
Executive	500.00
Board Members	300.00
OFFICE	
Rent	750.00
Supplies and Equipment	300.00
Telephone and Telegraph	450.00
Postage	300.00
Books and Subscriptions	50.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
Annual Membership Meeting	243.00
New South subscriptions	2000.00
Memphis Chapter Return	100.00
Nashville Chapter Return	500.00
Local Chapter Projects	400.00
	$ 13600.00

INCOME

Membership Dues	$ 6000.00
Contributions	2000.00
SRC	3500.00
SRC Matching Funds	2100.00
	$ 13600.00

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 2, 1961

Report of the Nominating Committee for 1961-62

The Nominating Committee presents the following slate of officers and Board members for election at the 1961 Annual Meeting in Nashville, October 27 and 28:

FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS (elected by membership)

Term Ending in 1964

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Mrs. W. B. Dunham, Memphis
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
Mrs. Richard Metcalfe, Cookeville
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis

Term Ending in 1963

Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge - to fill unexpired term
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville - appointed in April 1961 by Board
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville - appointed in April 1961 by Board

Term Ending in 1962

Miss Louise Young, Nashville, appointed in October 1960 by Board

FOR NOMINATING COMMITTEE (elected by membership)

John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Claire Andrea, Chattanooga
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis

* *

FOR OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL (elected by the Board)

President: George Barrett, Nashville
Vice Presidents: Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
Secretary: Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Treasurer: John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville

Respectfully submitted,
NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert Peelle, Chairman
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Rev. Will Campbell
Eugene Cox
Rev. Arnold Slater

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1961 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1961

INCOME

Memberships	$ 2335.00
Contributions	1036.76
Nashville Conference	285.00
Southern Regional Council	2625.00
SRC Matching	2100.00
Interest on Savings	17.46
	8399.22
Fund Balance January 1, 1961	1422.79
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$ 9822.01

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:	
Executive Director	$ 4500.00
Office Secretary	1530.00
Social Security	180.90
Travel	288.87
Office:	
Rent	500.00
Utilities	4.70
Maintenance	10.00
Supplies - Mimeo paper, carbon paper, etc.	250.06
Stationery & Printing	138.97
Brochures	103.00
Telephone & Telegraph	236.68
Moving to New Office	10.50
Pamphlets & Subscriptions	7.00
Postage	152.05
Auditor	125.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
New South subscriptions	538.00
Memphis Chapter Return	62.00
TOTAL	$ 8637.73

Balance September 30, 1961	Checking Account	$ 84.28
(Excludes Sept. salaries and social security tax paid in October)	Savings Account	$ 1100.00

Income Received to October 25	
Memberships	84.00
Contributions	125.00
Southern Regional Council	875.00
	$ 1084.00

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1961 Income (Excluding SRC)

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

1961	January	$ 735.00
	February	374.00
	March	399.00
	April	201.00
	May	525.00
	June	194.50
	July	150.00
	August	239.00
	September	839.26
		$ 3656.76

(Includes $200 from Nashville Chapter)

1960	December	568.24

(Matching funds for SRC grant included December income)

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Nashville	2402.76
Memphis	371.00
Knoxville	142.00
Chattanooga	92.00
Oak Ridge	91.00
Jackson	57.00
Murfreesboro	25.00
Other Tenn. residents	319.00
Out of State	57.00
	$ 3656.76

* Members who joined in last quarter of calendar year are considered fully paid members for following year, but funds received are not included here.

* Dues notices for 1961 were mailed in December 1960. Dues paid by members who paid before January 1, 1961 were counted in the 1960 audit.

October 26, 1961

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

CYpress 1-7544

AN EVALUATION
1962
Arts and Crafts Class

1. Did your daughter enjoy the kind of activity which the class offered? _____.

2. What project might better have been omitted? _____
_____.

3. What project was most enthusiastically received? _____
_____.

4. What about opportunity for association with other children?
TIME ALLOWED: Enough _____. Too little _____.

5. Should there have been more group projects, rather than individual? _____.

6. Would you recommend similar classes next summer? _____.

   A. Number of meetings (there were 6 this year) _____.
   B. TIME? June _____ July _____ August _____
   C. ACTIVITY? Crafts ____ Interpretive dancing ___ Other _____.
   D. What is best age group? Pre-school ____ Primary grade ____
   Older children 9-12 ____.
   E. Would you recommend a similar group activity for boys? ____
   Age ____ Leader _____.

7. Additional statement:

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

416 Twenty-first Avenue, S.

NASHVILLE 12, TENNESSEE

Objectives

To strengthen democracy

To uphold the American tradition of law and order

To help find thoughtful and just solutions to problems in the field of human relations

To attain equal opportunities for all the people of Tennessee

WHO WE ARE—

A statewide, voluntary organization of Tennesseans who support the objectives of the Council.

Among our members are people of all races, people who live in rural areas as well as in cities, people who engage in many different occupations and professions, and people of all faiths and denominations.

WHAT WE DO—

Promote better human understanding

Keep lines of communication open

Seek to reduce racial tensions

Improve economic and civic conditions

Try to solve mutual problems

HOW WE WORK—

Through the central office and staff personnel—

- Offer consultation service by phone, correspondence or visit
- Provide resource materials on loan or by purchase
- Conduct research projects and fact-finding surveys
- Provide opportunities for like-minded people to discuss and help solve problems in their local communities
- Help with program planning for any local group wishing to hold a workshop, institute, forum, conference, or other adult education project
- Make available library materials
- Work in the field of public relations: advising with the press, radio and TV in improving their coverage of human relations

CURRENT EMPHASIS

The School Problem

The Council is aware of many problems in areas of health, recreation, housing, employment, public services and others, but feels that current emphasis should be put on the situation in the public schools.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled, " . . . in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place."

The State Attorney General has said, "It is the responsibility of each local school board to determine . . . the way in which it is going to meet the problem."

A pattern of segregation, deeply rooted, separates our people. New appraisals and adjustments need to be made as tradition and law come into conflict.

The solution must be worked out by the citizens of each local community.

The Council can offer experienced help and advice as these local citizens meet their problems.

LOCAL GROUPS

The Council encourages the organization of local groups. These groups will set their own objectives to be carried out in their own way.

They will undoubtedly use many of the methods listed above, and will cooperate where possible with other community groups, government officials, professional associations, religious leaders, educators, etc.

INVITATION TO MEMBERSHIP

An invitation to join the Council is hereby extended to all citizens of Tennessee who support its objectives.

The Council is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political and non-denominational organization. It derives its support from membership dues and gifts from individuals. (These are tax-deductible.) Initially it received a grant from the Southern Regional Council.

Membership Blank

Fill out and mail to

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416 Twenty-first Avenue, S.
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

☐ LIMITED MEMBERSHIP $2.00
(This does not include subscription to the monthly magazine *New South*)

☐ REGULAR MEMBERSHIP 5.00

☐ CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP 10.00

☐ SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP 25.00 and up

(The last 3 classes of membership include a yearly subscription to the *New South*)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416 Twenty-first Avenue, S.
Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICERS:

DR. A. C. MILLER ..... *President*
Executive Director, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville

REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS ..... *Vice-president*
President, Baptist Ministers Conference, Chattanooga

REV. J. A. MCDANIEL ..... *Vice-president*
Minister, Bethel Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian U.S.A., Memphis

DR. HUGH J. MORGAN ..... *Vice-president*
Chairman Dept. of Medicine, Vanderbilt University, Nashville

MRS. MATTHEW WALKER ..... *Secretary*
Council member, Cumberland Valley Girl Scouts, Nashville

MR. WALTER SHARP ..... *Treasurer*
Chairman, Dept. of Fine Arts, Vanderbilt University, Nashville

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Dr. James Colston
Mr. Herman Daves
Mr. Galen Martin
Mr. Neil McDade
Mr. Clarence Robinson

West Tennessee

Mrs. Alberta Boartfield
Dr. Edward E. Brewster
Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.
Mr. Earl A. Crowder
Mrs. Ann H. Rickey
Rev. Charles Mickle

Middle Tennessee

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Mr. Dan May
Mrs. John T. McCall
Mr. Matthew Lynch
Dr. William H. Nicholls
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mrs. James M. Todd

STAFF

Executive Director:
Office Secretary: Mrs. Virginia Grantham

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL

on

Human Relations

2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee
ALpine 5-6483

WE IN TENNESSEE are fortunate in the fair and friendly relations which, in many communities, obtain between the races. Citizens of intelligence and goodwill have the opportunity now to plan for a future which will retain these friendly relations as together we seek solutions for the problems which inevitably arise when citizens of different color, race, religious belief and social background live together in new relationships under the law.

We expect no closing of our public schools but better educational opportunities for all our children. We seek our share in expanding industries and new job opportunities that all of us as Tennesseans may benefit from a healthy American economy.

To meet the challenge of this new period of our history the Tennessee Council On Human Relations was chartered in October, 1955.

The Council is

A voluntary, non-political state-wide organization of Tennesseans, of all races and faiths, living in cities and in small communities and engaging in all kinds of occupations. Membership is on an individual basis.

The Management and control of the organization is in the hands of a Board of Directors, elected by the membership. (See list on back page)

Objectives are

To serve as a rallying point for individuals who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

To promote channels for prompt and easy communication between individuals and groups of all races.

To encourage and support individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

To foster an atmosphere and environment in which citizens of all races, creeds and colors can exist and work together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

Relationships with local groups of like purposes are carefully defined. The Council endeavors to cooperate, to support and to supplement but it recognizes the autonomy of each such organization. Affiliation is possible on the initiative of any local group.

Financial support is from

Membership dues

Contributions

Grant from Southern Regional Council renewable annually

Activities and Program

Membership activities are focused on the Annual Meeting which comes the latter part of January. The 1960 meeting will be held January 22-23, from Friday noon to Saturday noon, in Nashville, followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors. Major time is given to simultaneous meetings of six state-wide study committees, each dealing with progress and problems in intergroup relations in an important area of community life. Chairmen of these committees, each professionally competent in the field under study, help their state-wide membership to prepare for worthwhile and responsible discussion by study and observation of practises current in their own local communities. Committees have been set up for the study of *Registration and Voting, Employment Opportunities, Education, Health and Welfare Services, Housing, Library Services, Public Recreation* and *Public Transportation*. Each member is asked to serve on one of these committees. The committees report to the Plenary Session, in some cases with recommendations for action.

The program of the Annual Meeting also includes action on reports and election of directors and members of the Nominating Committee. There is an Annual Dinner followed by an inspirational address from an official of the Southern Regional Council.

On recommendation of the Committee on *Registration and Voting* the 1959 Annual Meeting requested the Board of Directors to take action for the correction of alleged violation of voting rights for reasons of race. An affidavit was secured alleging such violation and was forwarded to the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Investigation of the complaint was made by the U.S. Commission and refusal of registration to Negroes in two counties was reported to the U.S. Congress. Officers of the Tennessee Council are continuing to work for elimination of racial discrimination in registration and voting in the few communities in our state known to indulge in such illegal practices. The Tennessee Advisory Committee and the State Election Board are the groups through which they seek to have such violations corrected.

A monthly newsletter keeps members in touch with one another and with progress and problems in human relations in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Council also seeks to serve the larger community beyond its membership in a variety of ways. In 1959 it sponsored the Bishop's Players in a dramatic adaptation of Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country" before non-segregated audiences in six communities. It participated in a study of the desegregation of waiting rooms, rest rooms and restaurants in bus, train and plane terminals under the direction of the Southern Regional Council.

Through the central office the Council offers consultation services in problems of human relations either by correspondence or conference. The director will upon request visit communities wishing such assistance.

The Council provides resource materials and assists in program planning for local groups wishing to hold workshops or forums or other adult education projects. It looks forward to answering the request of college students to assist in setting up informal campus and intercollegiate groups for the study of human relations in Tennessee and elsewhere in the nation.

An invitation to join the Council is hereby extended to all citizens of Tennessee who support its objectives.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Fill out and mail to

TENNESSEE COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

( ) MEMBERSHIP ..... $ 2.00

( ) SUBSCRIBING MEMBERSHIP 5.00

( ) CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP 10.00

( ) SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP ..... 25.00 and up

(All members receive the monthly Newsletter of the Tennessee Council. The last 3 classes of membership include a year's subscription to the monthly magazine *New South*)

Please indicate your first and second choice of a Study Committee:

( ) Registration and Voting ( ) Employment Opportunities ( ) Education ( ) Health and Welfare Services ( ) Housing ( ) Library Services ( ) Public Transportation ( ) Public Recreation

OFFICERS

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis

Hugh J. Morgan, M. D., Nashville

Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

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John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
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Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
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Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
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C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
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Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
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Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M. D., Nashville

STAFF

Executive Director: Louise Young
Office Secretary: Nina Louise Hurt

Tenn

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

PROGRAM OUTLINE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

1:00 P.M. Luncheon - Maxwell House Hotel, 4th Avenue and Church Street, Reservation required by October 25. Price $2.00

Speaker - Mr. Berl Bernhard "The Citizen, the Government and Civil Rights - Practices and Prospects"

3:00 Registration - Vanderbilt Divinity School, Room G 23
Parking available on Vanderbilt Campus, and back of Council office across 21st Avenue South from the Vanderbilt Campus and adjacent to Methodist Guest House

4:00 "Democratic Practices in Economics" A Panel discussion. Panelist include a Chamber of Commerce representative, labor leader and an industrialist,

6:00 Dinner - Cafeteria style at Vanderbilt Divinity School Cafeteria (It's pay as you go, but reservations are required by October 25)

7:30 Role Playing - A New Dimension in Community Relations (Understanding and effecting Attitude Change)
Dr. Phillip Sottong, practicing psychiatrist in Chattanooga with Chattanooga Community Relations Conference members

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28

8:30 - 9:45 A.M. Annual Membership Meeting
Election of Board Members and Nominating Committee
Consideration of Amendments to Constitution
Adoption of Budget - Presentation of Financial situation
Program Emphasis
Report of President and Executive Director

10:00 - 12:00 "Do It Yourself" Workshop - A round-up across the state
Chairman Dr. Dwight L. Freshley

Reports on:
Use of public parks and recreation facilities
Commerical Recreation - movie, bowling alleys, roller skating rinks
Hospitals - staff and patients
The Church and social change
Communication across college campuses
How a local Council gets started - the Jackson story
Desegregation and the Schools

Separate workshops follow 5 minute presentations

12:00 Adjournment - Cafeteria lunch available at Rand Hall Vanderbilt University for members who wish to remain

1:00 - 3:00 Board Meeting and Election of Officers
All Board members are reminded that this is one of two regular yearly meetings and is essential to determining program for the coming year. Besides - you must elect the officers!

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

MR. BERL BERNHARD, Staff Director, United States Commission on Civil Rights, will be the keynote speaker at the luncheon opening the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Mr. Bernhard worked with the Commission on Civil Rights from 1958-1960 as Supervisory General Attorney, and deputy director. He was nominated by President Kennedy as staff director, and confirmed by the Senate on July 18, 1961. Some of you may recall his appearance on the Huntley-Brinkley Television news cast on October 10, in the discussion of restaurant service in Maryland.

Mr. Bernhard, born in New York in 1929, is a graduate of Dartmouth College (magna cum laude 1951) and holds a law degree from Yale. He was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1954, and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1958. From 1954-56, he served as law clerk to Judge Luther Youngdahl of the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia. He was an associate in the Washington law firm of Turney and Turney prior to his full time service with the Commission on Civil Rights.

The United States Commission on Civil Rights is currently releasing its five volume report for 1961, covering voting, education, housing, employment and administration of justice.

The Council is justly proud of having Mr. Bernhard as keynoter for our meeting.

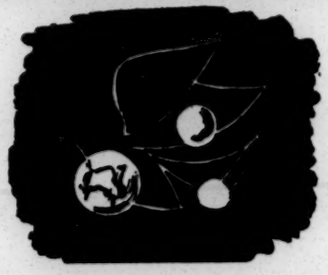
DR. PHILLIP SOTTONG, practicing psychiatrist in Chattanooga has used role playing ~~to~~ effectively in helping froups to recognize and deal with personal and group prejudices. He has given leadership across the state in social welfare program, and is former President of the State Conference of Social Work, and former director of the Chattanooga Mental Health Clinic.

James Glasse, President
Dwight Freshley, Program Chairman
Mrs. Jack May, Local Arrangements
Mrs. Robert Peelle, Nominating Committee Chairman
Katherine Jones, Executive Director

Telephone CY 1-7544 or make reservations by mail

NEW WAYS WITH THE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS



TENNESSEANS have a heritage of fair and friendly relations between the races. This increases our opportunity as well as our obligation, to build together a future which will provide for the fullest personal development for all of us.

We hope for better educational opportunity for all our children. We wish our citizens to share in the advantages which the expansion of industry with its new job opportunities brings to the state.

We seek for all our people those things which make life rich and free.

the council is:

A voluntary, non-political, state-wide organization of Tennesseans of all races and faiths, living in cities, and small communities engaging in all kinds of occupations. There are active membership groups in Memphis, Nashville, Oak Ridge, Knoxville and Chattanooga, and a scattered membership in fourteen other communities. Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to its objectives.

objectives are:

To serve as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

To encourage and support individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

To foster an environment in which citizens of all races and creeds may live together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

activities and program:

Members are encouraged to inform themselves and others as to discriminatory practices obtaining in their own communities. Individually and with other members and organizations they move toward appropriate changes. Information and assistance may be requested from the state office. At the annual state-wide membership meeting reports are made and initiated on problems of wide interest. For example—housing, hospital facilities, voting registration.

The Tennessee Council offers you an opportunity to enrich your own life with new interests and new friends, and to join others in removing injustices and indignities under which many of our fellow citizens are now forced to live. This is an opportunity for Tennesseans to create for themselves, their children and grand children the kind of state they desire.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO JOIN THE

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

- ☐ Annual Membership ..... $ 5.00
- ☐ Joint Membership (husband and wife) 7.00
- ☐ Contributing Membership 10.00
- ☐ Sustaining Membership ..... 25.00 and up

All members receive the monthly Newsletter of the Tennessee Council and the monthly magazine of the Southern Regional Council—"New South".

Are you especially interested in ☐ Registration and Voting ☐ Employment Opportunities ☐ Education ☐ Health and Welfare Services ☐ Housing ☐ Public Transportation ☐ Public Recreation

OFFICERS

The Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President

The Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Vice-President

Herman H. Long, Nashville
Vice-President

James Stokely, Newport
Vice-President

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
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Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Rev. Robert C. Palmer, Nashville
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Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

STAFF

Executive Director: Katherine Jones
Office Secretary: Nina Louise Hurt

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

The **Tennessee Council On Human Relations** is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political, tax exempt organization deriving its financial support from individual and organization membership dues, contributions, and grants from the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia. (Gifts are tax deductible)

Tenn - Meetings -

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

1501 JEFFERSON STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CO-CHAIRMEN:

THE REVEREND KELLY MILLER SMITH
DR. WALLACE T. DOOLEY

MEMBERS:

BRAYBOY, NATHANIEL
BOWDEN, WILLARD
CHURCHWELL, ROBERT
CRAWFORD, E. E.
DAY, M. W.
DOOLEY, DR. W. T.
DOYLE, BISHOP BERTRAM
ENNIX, ATTY. COYNESS
EVERETT, ROBERT L., JR.
FERGUSON, M. G.
GALLOWAY, ALFRED C.
GRIFFITH, MAHLON J.
GRIMMETT, REV. J. F.
GUNN, L. J.
HAWKINS, ATTY. W. D., JR.
HAYES, MRS. C. M.
HENDERSON, DR. V. W.
HOPE, DR. JOHN, II
HULL, MRS. CARRIE
JOHNSON, NAPOLEON
JOHNSON, MRS. C. S.
LILLARD, ATTY. ROBERT
LONG, DR. HERMAN H.
LOOBY, ATTY. Z. A.
McCLELLAN, ATTY. J. F.
McKISSACK, CALVIN
NYABONGO, DR. VIRGINIA
OTEY, FLEM
TURNER, DR. MAYNARD P.
ROBERTS, DR. S. O.
SIMMS, MRS. MARGARET
SMITH, REV. KELLY MILLER
SCOTT, WALTER
PATTON, REV. J. T.
WALKER, DR. MATTHEW
WHITE, REV. ANDREW
WRIGHT, DR. STEPHEN J.

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Enclosed you will find copies of the program, report, and a news release of the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity. I should like to take this opportunity to thank you and the Southern Regional Council for your most valuable cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Vivian

Vivian

A Report On Nashville

by

Wallace Westfeldt

PREPARED FOR THE NASHVILLE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
2001 DIVISION STREET
NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The purpose of this organization is to retain the friendly relations our community has achieved in many fields, and to help resolve, in a lawful manner, unresolved problems of prejudice, discrimination, and group tension, upon a friendly, firm, and lasting basis.

The organization shall study, and participate in activities for additional improvement in good community relations, and—by planning for the future, with lawful agencies in the community—by education and the use of public communication—attempt to forestall and eliminate possible causes of unrest.

The organization is dedicated to equal justice under the law, and a true brotherhood of man.

Officers

GEORGE E. BARRETT ..... President
MRS. HUGH MORGAN ..... Vice President
DR. VIVIAN HENDERSON ..... Vice President
DR. HAROLD DRUMMOND ..... Vice President
MRS. CHARLES S. JOHNSON ..... Secretary
MRS. JACK YULMAN ..... Treasurer

A Report On Nashville

by

WALLACE WESTFELDT

Prepared for the

Nashville Community Relations Conference

In Nashville Negro and white children attend class together in public schools and parochial schools and in the city's major colleges and universities.

In Nashville there are two Negro city councilmen, Negro policemen (one now in the process of being upgraded from enlisted to detective rank), and Negro members of the board of education, transit and hospital authorities.

In Nashville, for years, Negroes have attended lunch dinner meetings of various social, religious, civic and professional groups with interracial memberships in downtown hotels. Among such meetings have been those of the United Givers Fund, the League of Women Voters and the United Church Women.

In Nashville, Negro and white commuters ride the city busses in smooth, non-segregated style.

In Nashville also, Negroes are welcomed as customers in the downtown stores where they spend an estimated $7,500,000 a year. In two department stores, for example, they are politely fitted for clothes from head to foot—and from skinside out.

In downtown Nashville, however, Negroes have no adequate facilities for eating. Welcomed as customers for merchandise, they are refused service as customers for food.

During February and early March, a major effort by Negroes to obtain service at eating facilities in seven separate department, variety and drug stores as well as two bus terminals was met with unanimous refusal, a flurry of violence and 143 arrests.

This effort, spearheaded by the now famous student "sitins", spread over a period of 18 days.

It started February 13 when 100 students from Fisk University, Tennessee State University and American Baptist Theological Seminary, all institutions with predominantly Negro student bodies, appeared in groups at three downtown variety stores.

The students sat down at the lunch counter in each store and asked for service. In each case, service was politely refused.

The lunch counters were then closed and, after a brief period of time, the students departed.

Sites of the first of the February sitins: Woolworth, Kress and McClellan stores, each a local branch of a national chain store operation.

The February student movement spilled over into the next month and ended on March 2 with the arrest of 63 students who staged sitins at the lunch counters in the Greyhound and Trailway bus terminals.

What happened between February 13 and March 2 has been well detailed in the press and is now a matter of common knowledge. Highlights of the period:

The students extended their sitin movement to other local branches of national chain store operations, such as W. T. Grant department store, Cain-Sloan department store (owned by Allied Stores, the world's largest department store chain), and a Walgreen's drug store.

Also included in the extension: Nashville's largest department store, Harveys, a locally owned enterprise which, some months be-

fore, had closed a special food bar for Negroes because it proved unprofitable.

On February 18, an estimated 200 students from the three educational institutions staged sitins during the noon hour in four stores. The lunch counters were closed immediately and at one, McClellan's, merchandise was hurriedly stacked up on the lunch counter. After a brief period of time, the students departed.

On February 20, an estimated 350 students from Fisk, Tennessee State and the seminary engaged in sitins at five stores, beginning at 11:45 a.m.

This was the first day any signs of potential physical opposition to the movement appeared. Some white teenage boys watching the demonstration jeered. One engaged in a heated argument with a white co-ed from Fisk in the Walgreen's drug store.

Police standing nearby cleared the students from the store immediately. The store management placed a sign on the lunch counter reading:

"Closed In The Interest Of Public Safety."

On February 27, the day of the fourth sitin of the month, the students met their first physical opposition. It came in the form of quick but violent attacks from young white men who ranged in age, according to observers, from mid-teens to mid-twenties.

A white student from Fisk was pulled from his stool at McClellan's lunch counter and beat to the floor. Another Fisk student, a Negro, was yanked from his stool and struck by a white man.

At Woolworth's, a Negro student was pushed downstairs from the second floor lunch counter by a group of white teenagers, others were struck by the whites who also mashed out lighted cigarettes on the backs of some of the students.

In no case did one of the students participating in the sitin attempt to defend himself from attack.

None of the young white men and boys who attacked the students were arrested.

Upshot of the day's activities: 80 participants in the sitins were arrested on charges of loitering and disorderly conduct.

Since March 2, the day of the last sitins, Mayor Ben West has appointed a bi-racial committee of prominent citizens to study and report on the situation. Committee members include Dr. Stephen Wright, Negro, president of Fisk; Dr. W. S. Davis, Negro, president of Tennessee State: Dr. C. Madison Sarratt, white, vice chancellor emeritus of Vanderbilt University; Mr. F. Donald Hart, white, president of Temco, Inc.; Mr. Lipscomb Davis, white, president of Davis Cabinet Company; Mr. B. B. Gullett, white, president of the Nashville Bar Association; and Mr. George Barrett, white, an attorney and president of the Nashville Community Relations Conference.

And since that time, 79 of the 80 sitin participants arrested on Feb. 27 have been arrested again. The new charge: unlawful conspiracy to commit acts injurious to public trade and commerce . . .

Also arrested in this new charge: The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., a Negro Methodist minister, who was dismissed as a divinity school student at Vanderbilt University for the role he played in the sitin movement.

Thus the maze of incident facing the mayor's special committee.

Underlying the surface incidents, however, are problems of a far more fundamental nature.

One is a problem of law. The question is simple: Are sitins illegal? The answer is difficult. First there is no state law that prohibits whites and Negroes from eating together in a restaurant; there is, however, a regulation of the conservation commission's restaurant board forbidding owners to serve white and Negro customers together.

Do the sitins violate any other laws?

Confusion over this point is readily apparent in the legal twists and turns indulged in by city police and legal officials in recent weeks.

On February 13, the day of the first sitin that month, four uniformed policemen visited each of the managers of Woolworth, Kress, McClellan and Grant's and said police could not interfere with the students unless there were incidents.

On the Friday before the sitins of February 27, a small group of students went to police headquarters and conferred with Police Chief Douglas Hosse about their movement. The only law showed them as applying to the situation was a copy of the city ordinance concerning disorderly conduct.

On that same day, Mayor West met with the managers of the variety stores. The mayor said the merchants asked him to order police to stop the Negroes from sitting down at the lunch counters in their stores. The mayor said later he told the merchants he must refuse their request.

"I told them," he said, "that in my opinion and after consultation with my attorneys, the opinion was that as long as their business was open to the public any member of the public had a right to come in and request service and I could not interfere with this right."

Mayor West said, however, it was his opinion and that of his attorneys also, that the law is broken when anyone insists on remaining seated at lunch counters after they have been closed to all members of the public.

To find a law to fit this crime, however, was a task.

The students were first arrested on charges of loitering and disorderly conduct. In court, the loitering charges were dropped immediately and the 79 convictions for disorderly conduct are on appeal.

Legal authorities here privately cast doubt these convictions will be upheld. They point to the procedure of the trial judge, a substitute whose impartiality was challenged by attorneys for the students, and to a question on the validity of the disorderly conduct warrants on which the students were finally tried.

Here also, there is question over the acts involved. Mayor West likened the sitins to school integration disturbances here involving segregationist John Kasper.

"We refused to permit John Kasper and his associates to flout the law," he said. "We consistently intend to follow this same policy toward all without regard to race, color or religion."

District Attorney Harry Nichol, however, looks on the sitin situation in a different light.

"This whole thing seems a lot different than the Kasper business to me," he said. "During that Kasper business those people were yelling for hangings and killings, but the Negroes haven't done a bit of violence.

"In fact it looks like everyone did violence but the Negroes," he said. "It looks like they got pushed around pretty bad by some whites from what I've seen and read."

Further doubt over the disorderly conduct charges became apparent during the first week of March when the students were re-arrested on conspiracy charges.

It is known that on March 2, the day of the bus terminal sitins, the city attorney and police chief conferred with District Attorney Nichol in search of a more precise law that could be applied to the sitins. From all reports, this was done to see if there was any law under which Rev. Lawson could be arrested. Lawson, although not present at the sitins on February 27, did guide, advise and counsel the students.

Result of the conference: The district attorney advised there was only one law in the statute books that seemed to apply, the conspiracy to disrupt trade law.

The effectiveness of this law in application to the sitin cases will depend entirely on the court's interpretation of it and the degree of acceptance of the students' defense against it.

For the students contend they did not stage the sitins to disrupt business but rather to increase it. They contend they sat at the lunch counters to buy food, not to stop any other customers from buying it.

Overriding the specific legal points at issue relating to the students is the fundamental question of whether the owner of a private business providing service to the public has a right to serve particular parts of the public and not serve others.

In the case of the Nashville sitins, this question can be stated in more pointed form: Does the owner of a private business inviting customers from the general public into his store have the right to deny part of that public access to various departments within the store?

Precedent is vague on this point.

A recent decision by the North Carolina State Supreme Court upheld the right of privately owned eating places to refuse service to whom they please in the case of *State* v. *Clyburn.*

And in July, 1959, a federal court of appeals in *Williams* v. *Howard Johnson's Restaurant* sustained dismissal of a suit brought by a Negro against a chain restaurant in Virginia which denied him service.

The only court decision uncovered so far which may be used as a challenge to this right is a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the case of *Marsh* v. *Alabama,* 326 U.S. 501.

This case actually dealt with a company owned town in Alabama and the right of the owners to prevent the distribution of religious literature within its limits.

Part of the decision contained words to the effect that the operator of a privately owned business becomes bound by the statutory and constitutional rights of individuals to the degree he invites the general public as customers for his private gain.

Side by side with the legal problem is one of morality. No place has this been debated more sharply than on the campus of Vanderbilt University, a debate prompted by the dismissal of Rev. Lawson from the divinity school.

Lawson was dismissed by Vanderbilt because, according to the executive committee of the University's board of trustees (meeting in Nashville to consider financial problems) he had become publicly identified with a movement advocating civil disobedience.

Chancellor Harvie S. Branscomb of Vanderbilt said the dismissal in no way inferred an attempt to deny freedom of thought, conscience or speech or of the right to protest against social custom.

"The issue is whether or not the University can be identified (through Lawson) with a continuing campaign of mass disobedience of law as a means of protest."

Eleven of 16 members of the divinity school faculty rejected the chancellor's reasons for Lawson's dismissal. In a statement they declared, in part:

"He (Lawson) has acted in his capacity as a Christian minister according to the dictates of his conscience . . . (we) support the right of the Negro community to focus attention on the unjust denial of their rights as American citizens, although some of us have reservations about the timing and specific methods used in this case."

Lawson's dismissal was also rejected by 111 others of the 428 full-time member university faculty in a statement which said, in part:

"We deplore the intolerance that is the fundamental cause of the Nashville disturbances. We believe that the merchants who elect to serve the Nashville community have a moral obligation to

supply their goods and services to all their customers without discrimination on the basis of race.

"Furthermore we distinguish both morally and legally between perpetrators of actual violence who defy the peaceful traditions of this community by reviling, beating and otherwise persecuting their fellow men, and citizens who peacefully and lawfully assert their rights . . .

"We commend the students of Nashville's Negro educational institutions and their supporters, including members of the Vanderbilt divinity school faculty and student body, for conducting themselves with patience and forebearance under extreme provocation."

The moral issue boiled down to this:

Can a Negro work for a goal considered morally right by a method about which there may be some legal doubt?

One Vanderbilt faculty member, after listening to a defense of the university's dismissal of Lawson on grounds the minister had advocated disobedience of the law, declared:

"Everything Hitler did in Germany was legal."

Another expressed concern over the effect of the dismissal on his teaching. He asked:

"How can I teach my students about the recent Hungarian revolution in the context of what has happened? The Hungarian rebels disobeyed everything that was strictly legal in their country."

A third problem that must be resolved is one of economics.

To a man, spokesmen for the businesses involved in the sitins say they believe integration at their eating facilities would result in an economic loss. It would, they say, keep the white customers from rural Middle Tennessee away from the stores as well as many from within the city itself.

The segregation policies of all the businesses hit by the sitins, according to their spokesmen, are established by traditional, local custom and they do not believe they are responsible for taking the initiative in changing custom. None said, however, that there could not be a change.

Chain store officials, with branches in the Deep South, also express fear that if the stores here open their lunch counters to all, white persons with extreme segregationist views elsewhere will boycott their stores.

The validity of these arguments are challenged by Negro leaders in Nashville.

"The rural whites may stay away for awhile," said one Negro businessman, "but I don't believe they would stay away too long. I think these managers are missing something here. They think the reaction of the country folks to integrated eating places in stores would be the same as perhaps over the school issue.

"There is a big difference here," he said. "The kids had to go to school but eating in a store is optional. No one has to do that."

As to the possibility of boycotts in the South by white persons of branch stores should their sister operations in Nashville open their lunch counters to Negroes, an executive of a Nashville bank declared:

"That is a two-edged weapon. These chains have stores in the North also, some of which have already been picketed in sympathy demonstrations for the student sitins. Besides, a few years back some Mississippians attempted to boycott Ford Motor Company and a certain cigarette brand because these companies billed whites and Negroes on the same television programs. The boycotts didn't work."

Another factor some Negroes discuss in private: Control of Negro purchasing power in the downtown stores. None of the community leaders even vaguely suggested anything as a boycott by all Negroes of the stores in the downtown area which do not allow them to sit down at lunch counters.

"That wouldn't do anybody any good and end up hurting just about everybody," said one businessman. "But we do have more of a stake in those stores than many of the managers realize."

Just how big this stake is cannot be accurately defined.

It is fairly well accepted the 100,000 plus Negroes spend roughly $7,500,000 in the downtown area each year. But how much of this is spent in the department and variety stores where the students held sitins is really an unknown factor. No records disclosing a racial distribution of sales is kept by any of the stores.

A Negro economist, Dr. Vivian Henderson of the Fisk economics department estimated Negroes are probably responsible for close to 15 per cent of the total sales volume at Harveys, and around 11 per cent of the total sales volume of Cain-Sloan.

The latter figure is not accepted by Cain-Sloan officials who place the sales of Negroes at roughly five per cent of their total volume.

A highly placed observer of the Nashville business world summed up the economic problem this way:

"Some decision has to be made and made soon. We do not know just what would happen if these stores open their lunch counters to Negroes. We do not have enough experience to make any estimates from situations similar to Nashville.

"We are on a spot. If they open, maybe those stores will lose business. Maybe some of the white kids who caused trouble here during the sitins would cause trouble again although good police work could stop that.

"On the other hand, suppose they don't open up and the students continue their sitins? Would any fewer people come to town than if Negroes were allowed to eat at the counters? I don't know. But this must be settled. We are supposed to have our Nashville Extra Value days coming up soon. We stand to do an estimated $2,000,000 extra business during those days. But something has to be decided now to get this cleared up before the NEVD."

In the final analysis, the basic problem is making an accurate assessment of the sitin movement.

It is just a panty-raid type affair with a sociological twist, doomed to die as all college fads or disappear as students leave school for their homes on vacation?

Is it a purely local, spontaneous outburst of feeling on the part of the students at Fisk, Tennessee State and American Baptist Seminary?

Is it the result of a deeply felt restlessness among Negroes?

Does it have any relation to student sitin movements elsewhere?

Does it have roots and support in the adult community?

Is it amenable to compromise?

The first time the public at large in Nashville became aware of the sitin movement was on February 13, the day the 100 university students placed their protest on the lunch counters of three downtown variety stores.

As a matter of fact, the first sitin was held at a lunch counter in Harveys on November 28, 1959. A second one was held on December 5 at a lunch counter in Cain-Sloan's. Each resulted in a refusal of service, although in Cain-Sloan's, orders from three members of one sitin group were taken before a store official came on the scene and determined through questioning they were not Filipinos or Indians but Negroes.

These two sitins were tests, according to the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, pastor of First Baptist Church, Eighth Avenue, North and president of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council.

"The purpose of these visits," he said, "was to establish in an action situation what the store policy was and to engage representatives of the management in conversation about the situation."

Project chairman for the NCLC and the man who headed the test sitin groups was Rev. Lawson.

In a lengthy interview, Rev. Lawson described the Nashville sitin movement and his role in it this way:

"Back in 1958, shortly after the new Cain-Sloan store opened, we heard of complaints from quite a few Negro women about the way they had been treated at the store.

"They had been denied use of all dining facilities except the lunch counter in the sub-basement which was installed principally for use of Negro employees at the store. Some said they had been publicly humiliated when ordered out of the ladies rest rooms and told to use segregated rest rooms down in the basement.

"The idea jelled in our mind that this was a field we should do some work in. I can't say the exact time we realized this but it was shortly after the store opened and I was talking with Rev. Smith and Rev. Robert W. Kelley, the former pastor of Clark Memorial Methodist Church, who is no longer in Nashville.

"We didn't do too much about it until a meeting of the NCLC in March of 1959 when it was decided to make the opening of rest rooms and dining rooms to Negroes a specific goal.

"We revived the idea again in the fall of 1959 and decided to hold a couple of workshops on the subject of passive resistance.

"I held a couple of training sessions on non-violence at Clark Memorial. Their purpose is to inoculate in people the idea of Christian non-violence and at the same time, I wanted to give the people a chance at role playing. Set up situations and roles they may run into within their own experience.

"The students started to enter the picture at this point, sometime along in November, and by the time the first sitin group went to Harveys, there were more students in the workshop than anyone else.

"I think we probably had four workshops in the fall and then three more in January. We seldom had more than 15 to 20 students though.

"What was my role? I was not the leader. My understanding of the Christian non-violence concept is that you don't have a single leader but group leadership. You try to pull together, be creative together, have mutual trust. I sort of look on it like a small group trying to become a church, working together in the Christian spirit."

The NCLC, formed here in 1957, is the Nashville branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference led by Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, the man who led the Negroes of Montgomery in their successful effort to obtain non-segregated bus service by boycotting the bus system.

The statement of the purposes and principles of the NCLC declares inpart:

"To discover ways of non-violent resistance or resistance in love to all forms of racial, social, economic or political injustice.

"To explore opportunities for non-partisan service in labor, industry, voting, registration and civic life.

"To coordinate these forces for good in the city which seeks the growth of a genuine Christian movement toward the new community.

"The purpose of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council is to apply the central tenets of our faith to the problems of injustice and persecution and segregation . . . If we are to see the real downfall of segregation and discrimination, it will be because of a disciplined Negro Christian movement which breaks with the antiquated methods of resolving our fears and tensions and dramatically applies the gospel we profess."

It is clear from the interview with Rev. Lawson and an interview with Rev. Smith, the NCLC provided at least a framework for the sitins and a core of students on the campuses of Fisk, Tennessee State and American Baptist Theological Seminary.

Rev. Lawson said neither he nor Rev. Smith nor any of the students had any set plan of operation to apply their method of Christian non-violence when the Negro college students in North Carolina started their sitin movement.

Was there any connection between the North Carolina sitins and those that followed in Nashville?

Rev. Lawson said there was. It was two fold.

"First, most of the students from what I understand were excited about the sitins in North Carolina. The campuses were humming with talk about them and there was sort of informal talk about starting one here.

"Second, at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 10th (of February) I received a long distance telephone call from a personal friend of mine in Durham. He asked me if there was anything the students over here could do to show their sympathy for the North Carolina sitins.

"I told him I did not know but I would see. I called Rev. Smith and he suggested I talk to some of the students at Fisk and A & I (Tennessee State) to see if they were willing.

"I called Paul Laprad (a white student at Fisk who was pulled from a stool and beaten during the Feb. 27 sitin) and he said he would talk to some of the students. They agreed it would be a good idea and Rev. Smith told them if they wanted to do it, go ahead.

"The next night about 50 students met and discussed the subject. They met in the science building at Fisk, I believe. One thing must be remembered about this movement. That's the democratic nature of it. No one person gave the orders or said what was to be done. All decisions were made by the students, not just a few of them."

Interviews with 15 students representing all three campuses (seven interviewed in a single group and eight picked at random) indicate a feeling that this is a deadly serious business to them. This is no panty-raid type affair.

Nor is it something born and executed in the minds of white students at Fisk or Negro students there who come from homes in the North. Here are the words of a Nashville Negro student attending Fisk:

"Maybe there were more students from the North who ended up as strong figures in the sitins. They are strong campus figures anyway. And besides, you know, some of us down here get so used to things we get in a rut and its hard to get out. But don't think we don't feel the same way they do. We do. Just as strong and maybe stronger. Do you know when I used to go downtown I used to walk just so I wouldn't have to ride a segregated bus? I hated them!"

The students said, incidentally, they selected the particular stores for the sitins largely because they were the same types being hit elsewhere.

"We really don't make any philosophical distinction between the store that wants you to come in and buy goods but won't let you eat at the restaurant and the place that is only a restaurant and won't let you eat there. The idea of a business dealing with the public being able to keep anybody out because of race is not right. But we do feel those that welcome you for one thing but won't let you have another are cheating just a little bit more than the others."

Will the students accept any compromise in the Nashville situation short of immediate opening of the lunch counters to all?

They say no and firmly declare the sitins will resume if their requests for service are denied.

"There will be a difference next time," said one student. "We will do everything the same as before, be polite and be passive, but we won't sit at the counters once they are closed. When the counter closes on one group, they will leave immediately."

The students interviewed said, however, they would be willing to work out an agreement satisfactory to the store owners and themselves regarding a transition period.

Rev. Lawson said, however, he believed the students might accept a tentative compromise "as long as it is pointing in the direction of the ultimate solution, i. e. desegregation.

"I don't mean that they would accept some sort of temporary separation," he said, "I mean something like opening up in a controlled way with designated groups appearing at designated times."

The relationship of the student movement to the adult Negro community in Nashville is difficult to judge accurately.

Z. Alexander Looby, a Negro Nashville city councilman and one of the defense attorneys for the students arrested in the sitins, declared the student movement a "revelation" to Negro adults.

He, and other Negro leaders, firmly believe that should the students sitins stop for any reason, they would be picked up by Negro adults.

"If you went down to the public square on Feb. 29, the day we were brought up for trial," said a Tennessee State student, "you saw 2500 Negroes standing around the courthouse, waiting for the trials to begin. Most of them were students but there were a good number of adults there too. They weren't there just out of curiosity. They were there because they wanted to be available in case we needed help."

One Negro businessman, recalling the day when the students were first brought to court said when a call went out for money, "it came in by the hundreds.

"This was all from adults," he said, "adults of this community, not Chicago or New York."

Another Negro leader pointed to a church rally held the first of this month to drum up support for the students.

"There were many more than 500 there," he said. "They were there to back the students and also back the sitin idea. Now if the students stopped, maybe we couldn't get all of these people out, but even if we just get one-fifth of them, that would be over a hundred and you don't need many for sitins."

A Negro minister declared: "If the sitins start again, they won't be just students doing the sitting in.

"The old folks will be there too," he said.

Obviously there is no easy solution to the problem.

Each of the stores can, of course close up their lunch counters and dining rooms. The students indicate if this is done, they will stage sitins in restaurants unconnected with stores.

As it stands in Nashville now, the racial segregation situation is paradoxically confusing.

Negroes and whites go to school together, govern together, ride busses together, shop together, even try on the same clothes in stores.

But they still can't eat together at the lunch counters in downtown department, variety and drug stores, or in the two bus terminals.

The permissive acts are the result of specific legal action and quiet changes in custom.

The forbidden act stands fundamentally on custom alone, although it is bathed in a thin light of strictly interpreted legal propriety.

The students have made it clear they will accept no compromise with their basic goal of complete and equal access to the lunch counters downtown.

The merchants have not indicated whether they can shift from their present position of segregation of the lunch counters in their stores.

CRC newsletter

COMMUNITY
RELATIONS
CONFERENCE

(Chatt., Tenn.)

SDB
MM

MEETING NOTICE

TIME: 8:00 PM Tuesday, November 20

PLACE: Pilgrim Congregational Church (Dodds and 3rd St.)

PROGRAM: Mr. Harry Young, Court Reporter for the Chattanooga NEWS FREE PRESS, will discuss the racial implications of the November 6 elections in Hamilton County.

Also, there will be a discussion as to whether or not to appoint the committees which were set up last spring to form fact finding groups.

REPORT ON LAST MEETING

At the last meeting there was a panel discussion of the various problems which confront the Negro community. The panel consisted of the Reverend Major Jones, Mr. Mapp and Dr. Jackson. The following is an outline of this discussion, which was entitled "WHERE DO WE STAND ON INTEGRATION?"

Some fronts concerning integration in Chattanooga have the appearance of being bright. We must issue words of caution, however, as the submerged part of this iceburg is much larger. Above the surface it appears that we are well on the road to successful integration, and we are, if we do not let ourselves be misled or deceived by such statements as those which claim that we can finance our own school program successfully without the aid of the Federal Government. Some of the people who oppose Federal Aid do so because this money must be administered for the growth of the Negro community as well as the white.

Self financing by issuing bonds gives the Board of Education an opportunity to continue to carry out its degregation plans. Negroes in the majority of schools in the Negro communities are still overcrowded -- such as Howard High, the new Alton Park Jr. High, the new Orchard Knob Jr. High and Orhcard Knob Elementary. By the same token, it is believed that none of the schools in the white communities is even near building capacity. A good example that the issue of bonds will not solve the problems of the entire community is the situation at Avondale School. Avondale now has less than 50% of its normal capacity load, yet the transportation for Negroes living in this zone costs the School Board about $30,000 and has been costing this for some four years or more-- enough money to construct about five permanent classrooms to preserve segregation. Certainly desegregation can save a tremendous amout of wasted tax dollars. There are about four schools being built outside the city to every one being built in the city -- thus giving no help to the Negroes. This is not fair considering the fact that the city population has increased proportionately to the surburban population. Similar problems prevail in just about every facet of the community life of the Chattanooga Negro.

(Don't forget CRC dues! $2.00 per person; $3.00 per couple.)